

The Mason Library Branch

RE

Class No.

Library



SECTION
and to se
its benef
than the
cents for
refusing
the privi

SEC. 2.
the time
for, and t
shall be c
detention
who has

SEC. 3.
card or a
one not a

SEC. 4.
able wear
the satisf

liable—every book detained longer than three months being held to be lost; and all persons refusing to make such injuries or losses good, or to replace or pay the value of books lost, shall be debarred the privilege of using the Library.

Division

4

Shelf

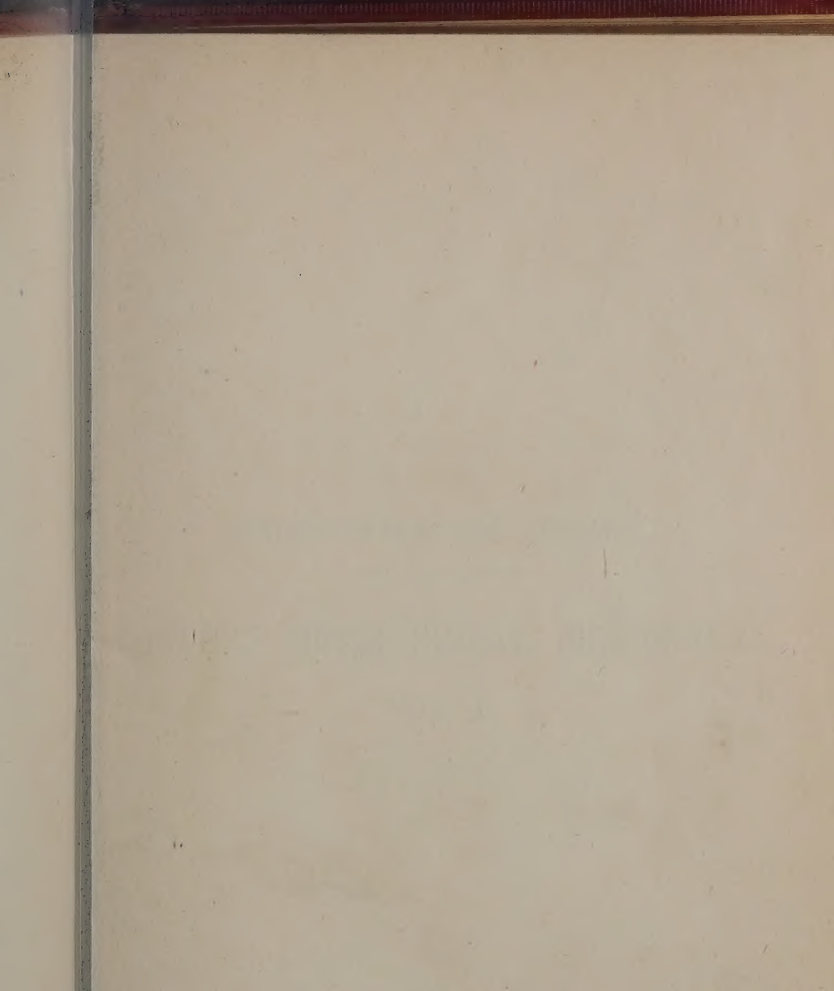
F

Book No.

03-4

**LIBRARY
UNIVERSITY OF PUGET SOUND
TACOMA, WASH.**

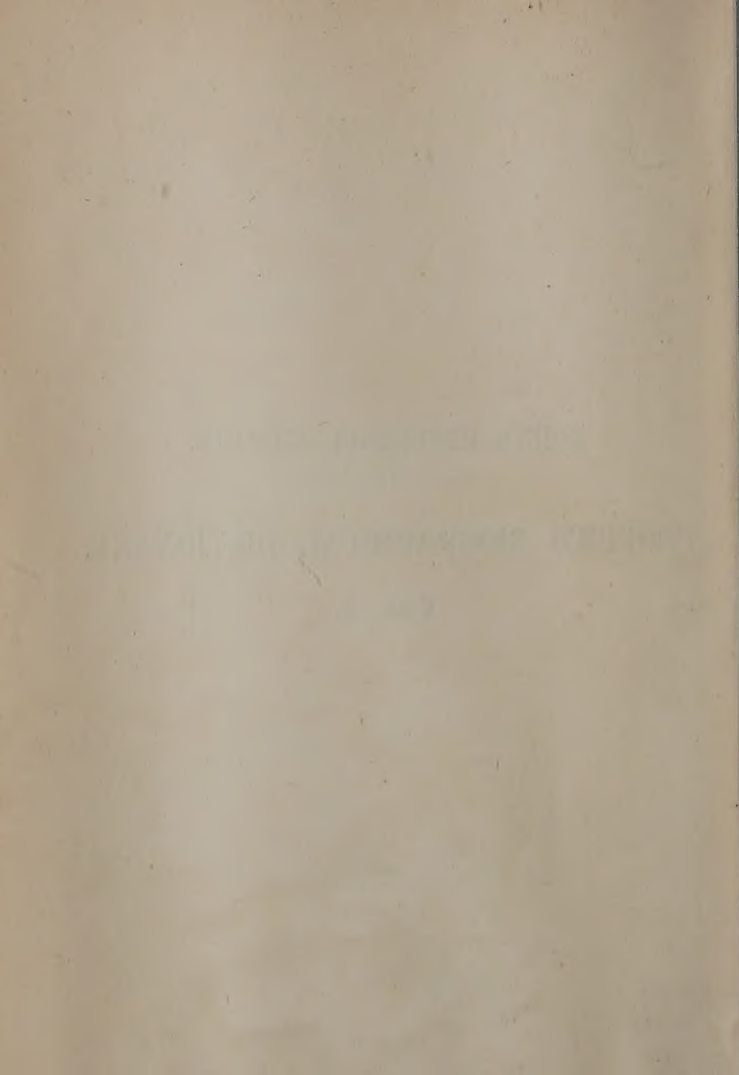
**THIS ITEM HAS BEEN
DISCARDED BY THE
UNIVERSITY
OF PUGET SOUND
COLLINS MEMORIAL LIBRARY**



BOHN'S REFERENCE LIBRARY.

COOPER'S BIOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY,

VOL. I.



A

BIOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY:

CONTAINING

CONCISE NOTICES OF EMINENT PERSONS OF
ALL AGES AND COUNTRIES:

AND

*MORE PARTICULARLY OF DISTINGUISHED NATIVES OF
GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.*

BY

THOMPSON COOPER, F.S.A.,

AUTHOR OF

"ATHENÆ CANTABRIGIENSES;" EDITOR OF "MEN OF THE TIME," ETC.

*WITH A SUPPLEMENT, BRINGING THE WORK DOWN
TO THE END OF THE YEAR 1882.*

VOL. I.

LONDON: GEORGE BELL & SONS, YORK STREET,
COVENT GARDEN.

1890.

HYDROGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY

CONTENTS

GENERAL NOTICES OF EDITORS
ALL OTHERS AND CONTRIBUTORS

THE EDITORIAL BOARD
THE EDITORIAL BOARD

LONDON:

PRINTED BY WILLIAM CLOWES AND SONS, LIMITED,
STAMFORD STREET AND CHARING CROSS.

THE EDITORIAL BOARD

THE EDITORIAL BOARD

THE EDITORIAL BOARD

Vol. I.

LONDON: GEORGE BELL & SONS, YORK STREET,
COVENT GARDEN.

1885

LIBRARY
UNIVERSITY OF PUGET SOUND
TACOMA, WASH.

P R E F A C E.

THE object of this work is to present in a compendious form biographical memoirs of distinguished personages of all ages and countries, and more particularly of eminent natives of Great Britain and Ireland.

Great care has been taken to insure accuracy as to facts and dates, the best authorities, both printed and manuscript, having been consulted. Among the latter may be mentioned the voluminous collections of the Rev. Wm. Cole, of the Rev. Thomas Baker, B.D., "*Socius ejectus*," and of Mr. Davy in the British Museum and the University Library at Cambridge; and the MS. treasures preserved in the library of the Vatican, and in various monasteries and colleges in Rome.

The MS. materials, laboriously gathered together by the Editor, in conjunction with his father, the late Mr. Charles Henry Cooper, F.S.A., in illustration of the biography of eminent men educated at the University of Cambridge, have been constantly laid under contribution; and most of the memoirs in the third (unpublished) volume of '*Athenæ Cantabrigienses*' have been substantially reproduced in the present work.

The exigencies of space have rendered it necessary to confine the notices of emperors, kings, popes, and other sovereigns to a mere enumeration of the dates of their birth, accession, and death, although this rule has been departed from in not a few instances.

A BIOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY.

AA.

AA, CHRISTIAN CHARLES HENRY VAN DER, a Dutch Lutheran preacher and writer on divinity, was born 1718 and died 1792. He was one of the founders of the scientific society (*Maatschappij der Wetenschappen*) established at Haarlem in 1752.

AA, HILDEBRAND VAN DER, an engraver of Leyden, who flourished about the beginning of the eighteenth century.

AA, PETER VAN DER (in Latin, *Petrus Vanderanus*), a distinguished legal writer, born at Louvain, where he became professor of law in 1559. In 1574 he was promoted to the presidency of the high court of justice at Luxemburg. Died 1594. He wrote two legal works in Latin.

AA, PETER VAN DER, a learned bookseller, of Leyden, who died about 1730. He published no fewer than 86 folio volumes of standard works. The most extensive of his publications is 'La Galerie agréable du Monde,' in 66 folio volumes.

AACS, or ACS, MICHAEL, a Hungarian philosopher and divine, born 1631; died 23 Dec., 1708. His son, of the same name, was also a writer on divinity; born 1672; died 2 Feb., 1711.

AAGARD, CHRISTIAN, a distinguished Danish writer of Latin poetry, born 1616; died 5 Feb., 1664. He was extraordinary professor of poetry at Copenhagen.

AAGARD, NICHOLAS, a Danish writer on theology and criticism, was born 1612, became professor of eloquence at Sorbø 1647, and died 22 Jan., 1657.

AAGESEN, SVEND, called in Latin *Sueno, filius Aggonis*, is the first Danish historian. By order of Absalon, archbishop of Lund, he wrote a history of the kings of Denmark from A.D. 300 to his own time, viz., 1187. When he died is unknown.

AALST. See **AELST**.

AARON, ST., was martyred with St. Julius, at Caerleon-upon-Usk, in Monmouthshire, probably about 303. He and St. Julius are commemorated on July 1. Another St. Aaron was an abbot in Brittany in the sixth century. His festival is kept on June 22 in the diocese of St. Malo.

AARON, or AHRUN, of Alexandria, a Christian priest and physician in Egypt about 622, and the first person who treated of the small-pox and measles. He composed a large medical work, which is now lost.

AARON ABHAS, a learned rabbi, flourished at Amsterdam in 1703.

AARON ACHARON, a learned rabbi among the Karâte Jews, was living in 1346. His principal work is 'The Garden of Eden, or Book of Pre-

ABAGA.

cepts,' which contains an account of the rites and doctrines of the Karâtees.

AARON ARISCON, a learned rabbi and physician of the Karâte sect, wrote comments on many books of the Old Testament. He flourished at Constantinople in the thirteenth century.

AARON BEN ASHER, a learned rabbi and commentator on the Pentateuch. Some writers have erroneously ascribed to him the invention of the Hebrew vowel points. He flourished about 940.

AARON BEN CHAIM, chief of the synagogues of Fez and Morocco at the beginning of the seventeenth century, wrote several commentaries on the Holy Scriptures.

AARON-BEN-JOSEPH SASON, a rabbi of Thesalonica. His chief works are 'The Law of Truth' (Venice, 1631) and 'The Lip of Truth.'

AARON THE LEVITE, a Jew of Barcelona, died in or about 1292. He composed a catechism of 613 precepts of the law of Moses, in Hebrew, printed in 1523.

AARON, PETER, a monk of Florence, and canon of Rimini, wrote some valuable treatises on music, between 1516 and 1547.

AARSENS, FRANCIS, a distinguished Dutch diplomatist (born 1572, died 1641), was in 1598 appointed agent of the United Provinces at Paris, and was afterwards recognized by the title of ambassador. He also came twice as ambassador to England. Cardinal Richelieu used to say that during his whole career he had only known three really great politicians, and that Aarsens was one of them.

AARTGEN, or AERTGENS. See **CLAESSOON**.

ABA, or SAMUEL, king of Hungary, was brother-in-law of St. Stephen, the first Christian sovereign of that country. He was elected to the throne in 1041. He vanquished his rival Peter, the nephew of St. Stephen, but was afterwards defeated by the Emperor Henry III., called 'the Black,' and massacred by his own subjects in 1044.

ABACCO, ANTONIO, a Roman architect of the sixteenth century, published in 1558 an elaborate work on architecture, entitled 'Libro d'Antonio Abbaco.'

ABACCO, PAUL DALL, a mathematician and poet of Florence, died in 1365. His real name was Dagomari, but he was generally called Abacco from his treatise on the Abacus. He was the first who used commas to separate numeral figures into threes when their numbers render them difficult to read.

ABAGA, or ABAKA-KHAN, second Mogul emperor of Persia, of the dynasty of Jengis Khan, succeeded

his father, Holakou Khan, in 1265, and died in 1282. He reunited under one empire nearly the whole of Western Asia.

ABAILARD, or ABELARD, PETER, born of a noble family, in the village of Palais, four leagues from Nantes in Brittany, in 1079, was at first a teacher of philosophy, applying himself particularly to logic. His principal rival was William de Champeaux, against whom he disputed one day so forcibly, on the nature of universals, that he obliged him to give up his opinion. Abelard afterwards taught theology with great reputation; but his passion for Eloise, niece of Fulbert, canon of Paris, being discovered, he was obliged to marry her. Fearing that this engagement might prove an obstacle to his advancement, he took the utmost care to keep it a secret, which drew upon him the hatred of the canon's relations, from an idea that he wanted to make Eloise take the veil. To revenge themselves, they forcibly entered his chamber, and mutilated him in a shocking and degrading manner. "Crudelissima et pudētissima ultione punierunt, et quam summa admiratione mundus exceperit, eis videlicet corporis mei partibus amputatis, quibus id quod plangebant commiseram." Overwhelmed with confusion, Abailard hid himself in the abbey of St. Denis, where he assumed the monastic habit. He afterwards retired to Provins, and established a school there, which became very famous. He was accused of teaching erroneous opinions, chiefly about the Holy Trinity, for which he was condemned by a council at Soissons, in 1121, and by that of Sens, 1140, at the solicitation of St. Bernard. Returning afterwards to St. Denis, he was ill-treated by the monks for having said unguardedly that St. Dionysius, bishop of Paris, was not the Arcopagite, contrary to the opinion of those times. They obliged him to retire again into the diocese of Troyes, where he built an oratory, which he named the Paraclete. Some time after, the monks of the abbey of Ruys, in the diocese of Vannes, elected him their superior. This happened very opportunely for Eloise, who, with her companions, was forced to quit the monastery of Argenteuil, to which she had retired, the abbat of St. Denis wanting to establish some monks there. Abailard gave her the Paraclete, where she lived in so exemplary a manner, that her prudence, mildness, and piety were admired by all France. At length Abailard, unable to reform his monks at Ruys, resolved to go to Rome, and seek redress for the censures passed against him in France. Stopping at Cluni, Peter the Venerable, who was abbat there, received him with great humanity, and reconciled him to St. Bernard and Pope Innocent II., who had approved his condemnation. This was Abailard's last retreat; he took the habit at Cluni, instructed the monks, and edified them by his austerities. Being grown very infirm, they sent him to the priory of St. Marcellus, a very pleasant situation on the Saône, near Chalons, where he died 21 April, 1142, and where his cenotaph is still to be seen. Eloise passed the remainder of her life at the Paraclete, surviving Abailard 20 years. According to her request she was buried side by side with her beloved Abailard in the same stone coffin. Their remains, after being removed several times, were at last, in 1817, deposited in the cemetery of Père la Chaise. Francis d'Amboise, councillor of state, published Abailard's works in 1676, with the notes of André du Chene. In the 'Thesaurus Anec-

dotarum' of Martenne may be found his Theology, his treatise on the Trinity, and his explication of 'The Work of the Six Days.' The letters of Abailard and Eloise, which make the principal part of his works, were printed separately at London in 1718. The French translation of these letters, with the Latin original, 1723, and the life of Abailard by Dom. Gervais, ancient abbat of La Trappe, are genuine. There are also pretended but fictitious translations in verse and prose.

ABAMONTI, or ABBAMONTE, JOSEPH, a distinguished advocate of Naples, who in 1798 was appointed secretary of the Cisalpine Republic, and member of the executive commission. Died 1818.

ABANO. See APOONO.

ABARIS, ambassador from the Hyperboreans to Athens, about 564 B.C.; one of those barbarians whose wisdom and virtue were the admiration of Greece. He is said to have been skilled in foretelling tempests and earthquakes, and to have travelled about the world delivering oracles.

ABASSA, or ABBASSA, sister of Haroun-al-Raschid, the celebrated caliph of the Saracens, was married by her brother to Jafar the Barmecide, it being stipulated that the marriage should not be consummated. This condition, however, being disregarded, Abassa was delivered of a son, who was secretly sent to Mecca to be educated. The affair, however, was made known to Haroun-al-Raschid, who was so incensed that he caused Jafar to be executed, together with his father, his son, and many relatives and adherents. This event happened A.D. 803. Abassa was turned out of her palace, with orders that no one should give her relief. In this wretched state she went about clad in a sheep's skin, reciting her story in verse to excite compassion.

ABATE, ANDREA, a Neapolitan painter, who excelled in representing fruit, flowers, vases, and other inanimate objects. He was one of the artists employed by Charles II. of Spain, and in conjunction with Luca Giordano, executed several of the ornaments of the Escorial. Pilkington states that he died in 1732.

ABAUZIT, FIRMIN, a noted French author, was born at Uzès, in Languedoc, 1699. By the care of his mother he received a good education, and in 1698 set out on a kind of literary tour through Germany, Holland, and England, cultivating the acquaintance of Bayle, Rousseau, Basnage, Jurieu, Sir Isaac Newton, and other celebrated men. King William III. tried to persuade him to fix his abode in England; but affection for his mother led him back to Geneva, where he constantly resided until his death, which took place 20 March, 1767. The reputation of Abauzit rests not so much upon his published writings as upon the high opinion entertained of him by his contemporaries. Though nominally a Protestant, he was by no means orthodox, and there is little doubt that in heart he was a Unitarian.

ABBADIE, JAMES, a Protestant divine, was born at Hay, in Berne, in 1658, or, according to some writers, 1654. He studied at Saumur, Paris, and Sedan, taking at the last-named place the degree of D.D. Thence he went to Holland, and afterwards to Berlin, whence he was appointed pastor of the French church recently established by the elector of Brandenburg. He remained at Berlin for many years. The elector dying in 1688, Abbadie accepted Marshal Schomberg's proposal to

go with him first to Holland and then to England with the Prince of Orange. In the autumn of 1689 he accompanied Schomberg to Ireland, where he continued till after the battle of the Boyne, in July, 1690, in which his patron was killed. This occasioned his return to London, where he was appointed pastor of the French church in the Savoy. Some time afterwards he was promoted to the deanery of Killaloe, in Ireland. On returning from a tour to Holland, he was taken ill in London, and died in the parish of St. Marylebone, 23 Sept., 1727. He wrote in French (1) Sermons on several texts of Scripture, 1680, (2) Panegyric on the Elector of Brandenburg, 1684, (3) A Treatise on the Truth of the Christian Religion, 1684, (4) Reflections on the Real Presence in the Eucharist, 1685, (5) The Art of Knowing Oneself, or an Inquiry into the Sources of Morality, 1692, (6) A Defence of the Revolution in England, (7) Panegyric on Mary, Queen of William III., 1695, (8) History of the late Conspiracy in England, 1696, (9) The Truth of the Reformed Religion, 1708, (10) The Triumph of Providence and Religion, or the Opening of the Seven Seals by the Son of God, 1723. He was zealously attached to the Protestant religion, and the cause of King William.

ABBAN, ST., an abbat in Ireland, founded the monasteries of Kil-abbain, in the north of Leinster, and Magharnoidhe, in Kinselach. He died towards the end of the sixth century.

ABBAS, the paternal uncle of Mahomet, was at first a vehement opponent, and afterwards as zealous a disciple of the Prophet. He died A.D. 652 or 653.

ABBAS (Shah) I., the Great, seventh king of Persia, of the Sophi race, born 1557, succeeded his father, Codabende, 1585. He retrieved the affairs of his kingdom, retook several provinces from the Turks and Tartars, and, with the assistance of the English, made himself master of the isle and city of Ormus, April 25, 1622, which the Portuguese had possessed from 1507. His name is in the highest veneration among the Persians. It was this prince who made Ispahan the capital of Persia. Died 1627.

ABBAS (Shah) II., ninth king of Persia, of the race of Sophi, and great-grandson of Abbas the Great, was born 1629, and succeeded to the throne 1642. He recaptured the city of Candahar, which had been ceded to the Mogul in his father's reign. Abbas had formed the design of extending the limits of his empire towards the north; but his death, in 1666, put an end to the project.

ABBAS (Shah) III., the last king of Persia of the race of Sophi, was son of Thamas, and was born 1722. When he was eight months old he was proclaimed king by the usurper, Nadir-Shah, who assumed the regency, and who, on the youthful prince's death, in 1736, succeeded to the throne.

ABBATINI, ANTONIO MARIA, a musical composer, whose works were produced at Rome between 1630 and 1690.

ABBATIO, BALDI ANGELO, an Italian physician of the sixteenth century, wrote a very learned work on the anatomy of the viper.

ABBATISSA, PAUL. *See* BADESSA.

ABBATUCCI, GIACOMO PIETRO, who occupies a distinguished place in the military annals of Corsica, was born 1726, and died 1812.

ABBEVILLE, CLAUDE D', a Capuchin friar, published, in French, in 1614, a History of the Mission

of the Capuchin Fathers to the Island of Maraguan, on the coast of Brazil.

ABBIATI, FILIPPO, a noted Milanese painter, was born 1640, and died 1715.

ABBO CERNUUS, a monk of St. Germain-des-Prés at Paris, died between 921 and 927. He wrote a Latin poem on the siege of Paris by the Northmen.

ABBON OF FLEURY (in Latin, ABBO FLORIACENSIS), a distinguished member of the Benedictine order, flourished in the tenth century. He was born in the district of Orleans, in France, and educated at Fleury, Paris, and Rheims. Coming to this country, he spent two years at Ramsay Abbey, in Huntingdonshire, and, after his return to his own country, was elected abbat of Fleury. He died 13th November, 1004, at La Réole, in Gascony, in consequence of a wound received in a brawl between some of his attendants and the inhabitants of the place. He wrote a life of St. Edmund the Martyr, and some other works, most of which have perished. His life was written by Aimoinus, a monk of Fleury.

ABBOT, ABIEL, an American divine, author of 'Letters written in the Interior of Cuba.' Died 1828.

ABBOT, CHARLES, Lord Colchester. *See* COLCHESTER.

ABBOT, GEORGE, archbishop of Canterbury, was born at Guildford in Surrey, 1562, being the son of Robert Abbot, a clothworker in that town. After completing his preliminary education, he was sent to Balliol College, Oxford, and was created D.D. 1597, in which year, also, he was elected master of University College. He thrice filled the office of vice-chancellor. In 1599 he was installed dean of Winchester. In 1609 King James I. promoted him to the see of Lichfield and Coventry, and about a month afterwards translated him to London, and in March, 1610-11, conferred upon him the archbishopric of Canterbury. Towards the close of his life he met with a lamentable misfortune; for, being upon a visit at the seat of Lord Zouch, he was persuaded to exercise himself in the park with a crossbow, and by accident shot the keeper instead of the deer. A commission was appointed to examine whether this irregularity incapacitated him from the office of primate, and the determination being left to King James, he decided in favour of the archbishop, who ever after kept a monthly fast on account of the disaster, and settled 20*l.* a year on the keeper's widow. In 1627 Charles I. suspended him for a time from the functions of the primacy, but restored him shortly afterwards, and he retained his see till his death, which took place in his native town, 4 Aug., 1633. Archbishop Abbot was a prelate of great learning and piety; but he was esteemed a Puritan in doctrine, and in discipline too remiss for one placed at the head of the church. He wrote several works on theology, the most popular of which was his 'Exposition of the Prophet Jonah.' He also had a considerable hand in the Jacobean translation of the New Testament, and was founder of the Lambeth Library.

ABBOT, GEORGE, fellow of Merton College, Oxford, wrote a Paraphrase on the Book of Job, a Vindication of the Sabbath, and Notes on the Psalms. He sided with the Parliament in the civil war, and took up arms in that cause, but died at the age of forty-four, on 2 February, 1648-9.

ABBOT, JOHN, received his education at Sidney

College, Cambridge, graduating B.A. 1606-7, M.A. 1610, and B.D. 1617. Having embraced the Catholic religion, he retired to the Continent, and in 1623 was a member of the convent of St. John the Baptist at Antwerp. He is author of a very scarce poetical work entitled, 'Jesus Præfigured; or, a Poem of the Holy Name of Jesus, in Five Bookes. Permissu Superiorum,' 1623, 4to. Only two books, however, were completed. There are dedications in English verse to Charles, prince of Wales, and in Spanish to Donna Maria of Austria, infanta of Spain and princess of Wales, dated from the convent of St. John the Baptist at Antwerp, 12 November, 1623. This shows that the news of the breaking off of the Spanish match had not then reached that city.

ABBOT, Sir MAURICE, the youngest brother of the archbishop, became an eminent London merchant, and was one of the first directors of the East India Company. On the accession of Charles I. he received the honour of knighthood, and sat in the first parliament called in that reign. He died in 1640.

ABBOT, ROBERT, elder brother of the archbishop, and in learning much his superior, was born 1560. He was some time master of Balliol College, Oxford, and Regius Professor of Divinity in that university. In 1615 he was preferred to the see of Salisbury. The most celebrated of his writings, which are mostly controversial, was his book, 'De Antichristo.' Died 2 March, 1617-18. It is a curious circumstance that he was one of five bishops who held the see of Salisbury in the course of six years.

ABBOT, ROBERT, was educated at Jesus College, Cambridge, where he took both his degrees in arts (1606, 1610). He was afterwards vicar of Cranbrook, Kent, and minister of Southwick, Hampshire. In 1642 the House of Commons deprived him of Cranbrook because he had another living. He nevertheless sided with the parliament, and obtained the rectory of St. Austin, Watling Street, London, where he ended his days; but the time of his death has not been ascertained. He was living in 1653. Mr. Abbot published various sermons and other theological works. His 'Milk for Babes; or, a Mother's Catechism for her Children,' first published in 1646, has enjoyed much popularity, it having been frequently reprinted in modern times. There was another Robert Abbot, of Hatfield, near St. Albans, who was a learned preacher and a diligent botanist. He was a contributor to Gerard's 'Herbal,' published in 1597.

ABBOTT, CHARLES, Lord Tenterden. See TENTERDEN.

ABBOTT, LEMUEL, became curate of Ansty, Leicestershire, 1756, vicar of Thornton, in the same county, 1773, and died in April, 1776. He wrote 'Poems on Various Subjects, whereto is prefixed a short Essay on the Structure of English Verse.' Nottingham, 8vo., 1765.

ABBOTT, LEMUEL, son of the preceding, was a portrait-painter of some merit. He was born in 1762, and died in 1803.

ABBOTT, THOMAS EASTOE, author of several poetical works of some merit. Died at Darlington, 18 Feb., 1854, aged 76.

ABBOTT, WILLIAM, a popular comedian, and author of several dramatic pieces; was born at Bath, Somersetshire, 1788, and died at Baltimore, U.S., 7 June, 1843.

ABBT, THOMAS, a German author, born 1738, at Ulm, died 1766, at Bückerberg. He is one of the earliest German writers who retain a classical rank, and would probably have excelled as an historian if his life had been prolonged. Besides his translation of Sallust into German, he published a volume 'Concerning Merit,' and another concerning 'Death for one's Country.'

ABDALLAH, the father of Mahomet. He was the most modest and beautiful of the Arabian youth, and when he married Amina, of the noble race of the Zahrites, 200 virgins are said to have died of jealousy and despair. He died about A.D. 570. Several other eminent Arabians bore the same name.

ABDALLAH BEN ZOBAIR, caliph of Mecca, was born in the first year of the Hegira, A.D. 622, and died A.D. 692.

ABDALLATIF, an Arabian philosopher and physician. Born 1162, died 1231.

ABDALMALEC, fifth caliph of the race of the Omniades, succeeded his father A.D. 685, and reigned 21 years. In the progress of his reign he concluded a treaty with the Greek emperor, reduced Persia, or rather Irak, under his dominion, and captured Mecca. Thus he became the sole and absolute master of the Moslem empire. He died 705. Though deemed brave, learned, and wise, he was so avaricious as to be derisively called by his enemies, the sweat of a stone. It is related that his breath was so fetid, that the flies which accidentally lighted upon his lips were poisoned by it.

ABD-ER-RAHMAN, surnamed the Just, was of the race of the Omniades, and was born in 731. In 754 he was invited by the Saracens into Spain, and having defeated King Joseph, he assumed the title of king of Cordova, and that of caliph in 762. He died in 787. There were three other kings of Cordova named Ab-der-rahman.

ABDON, St., a Persian who was martyred at Rome in 250, together with his fellow-countryman St. Sennen.

ABDUL-MEDJID, sultan of Turkey, was son of Mahmoud II. He was born 1823, and succeeded his father in 1839. He introduced many reforms into his empire. Died 1861.

ABDY, EDWARD STRUTT, born about 1790, was educated at Cambridge, where he became a fellow of Jesus College, and died at Bath, 12 Oct., 1846. He is author of 'Journal of a Residence and Tour in the United States,' &c.

A'BECKETT, THOMAS. [BECKET.]

A'BECKETT, GILBERT ABBOTT, a comic writer, born 1811; died 30 Aug., 1856. In early life he edited a comic paper called 'Figaro in London,' and afterwards contributed comic articles to 'The Times' and 'Punch.' Having been employed as an assistant poor-law commissioner, he produced a very able report, which led to his appointment as stipendiary magistrate for Southwark. Among his works are the 'Comic History of England,' the 'Comic Blackstone,' the 'Comic History of Rome,' and a small volume ridiculing the absurdities of the modern English stage, under the title of 'Quizzology of the British Drama.' On 23 Oct., 1856, a civil-list pension of 100l. was granted to his widow, Mrs. Mary Anne A'Beckett.

ABEILLE, GASPARD, a French poet and dramatist; born 1648, died 1718. His writings are for the most part dull, but an exception must be made in favour of his comedy entitled 'Crispin bel esprit.'

ABEILLE, SCIPIO, brother of the preceding, was

ABEL.

a military surgeon, and died 1697. He versified treatises on anatomy and physic—rather dry subjects for the poetic muse. His 'New History of the Bones, according to the Ancients and Moderns,' shows that he was a better poet than anatomist.

ABEL, a Scotchman, who became archbishop of Rheims in 749, and died 5 Aug., 765; wrote in Latin several theological works.

ABEL, CHARLES FREDERICK, a musical composer, born in Germany. He spent the greater part of his life in this country, and died in London, 20 June, 1787.

ABEL, CLARKE, M.D., accompanied Lord Amherst's embassy to China, in the capacity of chief medical officer and naturalist. Subsequently he became surgeon to the governor-general of India, in which country he died, 26 Dec., 1826. His 'Narrative of a Journey in the Interior of China, and of a Voyage to and from that Country in the years 1816 and 1817' (Lond., 4to., 1818), is a work of great merit.

ABEL, GASPAR, a German divine, poet, and historian. Born 1676, died 1763.

ABEL, JOHN, an architect of note and reputation, was at the siege of Hereford in 1645, and invented a sort of hand-mill to grind wheat for the soldiers. His ingenuity obtained the praise of Charles I. and the honourable title of the king's carpenter. He designed and erected the town-halls of Hereford, Brecon, Kingston, Leominster, and Weobley, all admirable specimens of the timber edifices of the period. The town-hall at Leominster was taken down in 1853, but was soon afterwards re-erected with great care, beam by beam, and rafter by rafter, in a place called the Grange, in that town. Abel died in 1694, in the ninety-seventh year of his age.

ABEL, NICHOLAS HENRY, a Swedish mathematician; born 1802, died 1829. Notwithstanding his premature death, he attained to the first rank among mathematicians. His writings were published in French by Holmboe—*Christiana*, 2 vols., 1839.

ABEL, RICHARD, an alderman of London, was concerned with Richard Kilvert in a grant from Charles I. of 40s. a ton upon wines. The Long Parliament in 1641 denounced this grant as a grievance, ordered a bill to be prepared to make Abel and Kilvert examples, and appointed a committee to examine as to the drawers, advisers, sharers, contractors, or complotters, or who received any bribe or benefit by the project. The matter forms the subject of several caricatures and curious pamphlets. One of the former is by Hollar, and amongst the pamphlets is one by the veteran dramatist, Thomas Heywood, denouncing Archbishop Laud, Lord Chancellor Finch, and Alderman Abel, as a priest, a judge, a patentee.

ABEL, THOMAS, chaplain to Queen Catharine of Arragon, wife of Henry VIII., and a man of profound erudition, distinguished himself by his staunch opposition to the divorce of the queen. He composed a treatise 'De non dissolvendo Henrici et Catherinæ matrimonio.' He was condemned to death for denying the king's supremacy, and executed 30 July, 1540.

ABELA, JOHN FRANCIS, an archaeologist; born at Malta, 1582; died 1655. He is chiefly known by his rare and curious work, entitled 'Malta Illustrata, ovvero della descrizione di Malta, con le sue antichità, ed altre notizie.' A Latin translation

ABERCROMBY.

by Seiner is inserted in Grævius's 'Thesaurus Antiquitatum et Historiarum Siciliæ.'

ABELARD. See ABAILARD.

ABELL, JOHN, an English musician, was attached to the royal chapel in the reigns of Charles II. and James II.; but after the revolution he was discharged on account of his being a Catholic. Thereupon he went abroad, and distinguished himself by singing in public in Holland, at Hamburg, and other places. In 1701 he published at London a collection of songs, with a dedication to William III. Towards the end of Queen Anne's reign he was at Cambridge with his lute, but met with little encouragement. How long he lived afterwards is not known.

ABELLI, LOUIS, a French divine, was born in 1603, and became bishop of Rhodes; but in 1664 he resigned his see and retired to Paris, where he died 4 Oct., 1691. He was a great opponent of the Port Royalists. He wrote 'Medulla Theologica,' a life of St. Vincent de Paul, &c.

ABENDANA, JACOB, a Spanish Jew; died prefect of a synagogue in London, 1685. He wrote a Spicilegium of notes on various passages of Scripture.

ABEN-EZRA, ABRAHAM, an erudite Jewish rabbi; born at Toledo about 1119; died at Rhodes, 1174.

ABERCORN, JAMES HAMILTON, seventh earl of, wrote 'Calculations and Tables relating to the Attractive Power of Loadstones,' 1729. Died 11 Jan., 1743-4.

ABERCROMBIE, JOHN, a Scotch writer on horticulture; born 1726, died at Somers Town, 1806. He wrote 'The Universal Gardener and Botanist; or, a General Dictionary of Gardening and Botany,' Lond., 1778, and a large number of other works relating to the same subject.

ABERCROMBIE, JOHN, M.D., a celebrated metaphysician, practised as a surgeon at Edinburgh, where he died 14 Nov., 1844. His chief works are treatises on 'The Intellectual Powers and the Investigation of Truth,' and on 'The Philosophy of Moral Feeling.' The university of Oxford showed its sense of his merits by conferring upon him the honorary degree of M.D. in 1834.

ABERCROMBY, ALEXANDER, youngest brother of Sir Ralph Abercromby; born 1745, died 17 Nov., 1795. He studied the Scottish law, and became a judge of the Court of Session, 1792. He contributed some papers to the 'Mirror' and 'Lounger.'

ABERCROMBY, DAVID, M.D., a Scotch physician, spent a considerable portion of the early part of his life on the Continent, and while at Amsterdam was received into the college of physicians in that city. It is likely that he also practised medicine in London. He wrote several medical treatises, besides works on other subjects, of which the principal is his 'Fur Academicus.' He died in Oct., 1701.

ABERCROMBY, JAMES, Lord DUNFERMLINE. See DUNFERMLINE.

ABERCROMBY, JOHN, a Scotch Benedictine, who suffered death about 1561, on account of his opposition to the reformed doctrines. He wrote 'A Defence of the Truth' and 'The Confusion of Heresy.'

ABERCROMBY, Sir JOHN, second son of Sir Ralph Abercromby, entered the army, and rose to the rank of general. In 1810, being then governor of Madras, he took the island of Mauritius from the French. Died 1817.

ABERCROMBY.

ABERCROMBY, PATRICK, M.D., a noted Jacobite, was born at Forfar in Angusshire, 1656, and educated at St. Andrew's, where he took his doctor's degree, 1685. He embraced the Catholic religion in the reign of James II., and was appointed one of that sovereign's court physicians. According to another account, however, he was third son of Alexander Abercromby, afterwards Baron Glassford, and was educated abroad. At any rate, he wrote a work, published in 1711, entitled 'Martial Achievements of the Scots Nation,' of which a second volume appeared in 1715. A new edition of the whole work appeared at Edinburgh, 2 vols. 8vo., 1762. The date of his death is uncertain. Watt assigns the event to the year 1720; the General Biographical Dictionary to 1726.

ABERCROMBY, Sir RALPH, a British general, born at Tillibodie, in Clackmannanshire, 1738. On the commencement of the war with France in 1792 he was employed, with the local rank of lieutenant-general, and commanded the advanced guard at the heights of Cateau. In the retreat from Holland he conducted the Guards, and the sick, from Deventer to Oldensall, with equal bravery and humanity. In 1795 he received the order of the Bath, and was appointed commander-in-chief of the forces in the West Indies, where he took the island of Grenada, the settlements of Demerara and Essequibo, and the islands of St. Lucie, St. Vincent, and Trinidad. On his return to Europe he was employed as commander-in-chief in Ireland, and afterwards was removed successively to the command of the forts Augustus and St. George in Scotland and of the Isle of Wight. In the unsuccessful attempt made upon Holland in 1799 Sir Ralph had a principal command, and distinguished himself by his bravery. The last service in which this gallant officer was employed was the expedition to Egypt, where he landed at Aboukir, 8 May, 1801, after a severe contest. On the 13th of the same month was fought the battle of Alexandria, which was followed by a general action on the 21st, when the French were completely defeated. At the onset Sir Ralph was unhorsed, and wounded in two places, but he nevertheless wrested the sabre from his antagonist, and afterwards gave the weapon to Sir Sidney Smith. The gallant hero kept the field throughout the whole of the day, and then was conveyed to the admiral's ship, where he died, 28 March, 1801. His merits were acknowledged by his country, parliament voting a monument to his memory in St. Paul's and 2000*l.* a year to his family, while his widow was created Baroness Abercromby with remainder to her issue male by her late husband.

ABERCROMBY, ROBERT, a Scotch Jesuit, who died at Braunsberg 27 April, 1613, æt. 80, after having undergone imprisonment and great hardships on account of his sacerdotal character.

ABERCROMBY, Sir ROBERT, a British general, brother of Sir Ralph, was successively appointed governor of Bombay, and commander-in-chief in India. It is supposed that he died 1827.

ABERDEEN, GEORGE GORDON, first earl of, was brother of Sir John Gordon, bart., of Haddo, to whose title he succeeded 1637. He studied Scottish law, was admitted an advocate, and eventually created lord chancellor of Scotland and earl of Aberdeen. He held the chancellorship from 1682 to 1684, and died 20 April, 1720, æt. 83.

ABERDEEN, GEORGE HAMILTON-GORDON, earl of, K.G., eldest son of George, Lord Haddo, son of

ABERNETHY.

the third earl, was born at Edinburgh 28 Jan., 1784, and educated at Harrow and St. John's College, Cambridge. He proceeded M.A. in 1804, having previously succeeded to the earldom on the death of his grandfather. On the temporary accession of the Whigs to office, in 1806, he formally entered upon public life, being chosen one of the representative peers for Scotland. In 1813 he was sent ambassador to Vienna, where he succeeded in detaching the emperor of Austria from the French alliance. He met with equal success, too, in working on the hopes and fears of Joachim Murat. On the conclusion of the war he was advanced to the British peerage by the title of Viscount Gordon, but he then retired from the public service, which he did not again enter till 1828, when he became foreign secretary under the duke of Wellington. In 1830 he quitted office along with the duke, and (with the exception of a few months in 1834-5) it was not until 1841 that he returned to Downing Street, in the cabinet of Sir Robert Peel. His tenure of office extended to 1846, and then he was in opposition until Dec., 1852, when he became premier, at the head of the coalition ministry on the retirement of the earl of Derby. The doctrine of non-intervention in the affairs of foreign states was the great principle of Lord Aberdeen throughout his political life. As premier, however, his career was by no means successful. Much against his own convictions, he found himself obliged to make war against his old friend the emperor of Russia, in behalf of the integrity of Turkey. Dissatisfaction with the conduct of the war was freely expressed, and the consequence was that Lord Aberdeen finally quitted office on 30 Jan., 1855. The remainder of his life was spent in retirement. His death happened 14th Dec., 1860, at Argyll House, London. Lord Aberdeen was a man of high literary culture, and took a deep interest in classical subjects, as was evidenced by an elaborate article on Trojan topography contributed by him to the 'Edinburgh Review,' and by a valuable introduction to Wilkins's translation of Vitruvius, in which he discussed the principles of beauty in Grecian architecture.

ABERGAVENNY, Lady FRANCES, daughter of Thomas, earl of Rutland, and wife of Henry Neville, Lord Abergavenny; died 1576. She wrote 'Precious Perles of Perfect Godlines,' and several pieces in Bentley's 'Monument of Martines.'

ABERLI, JOHN LEWIS, a Swiss landscape-painter; born 1723, died 1786.

ABERNETHY, JOHN, a Scotch prelate and writer, was bishop of Caithness, of which see he was deprived in 1638.

ABERNETHY, JOHN, a dissenting minister, was born in 1680, at Coleraine, in Ireland, and received his education at Glasgow, where he proceeded M.A. In 1708 he was called to the ministry, by the Presbyterian congregation at Antrim, where he laboured with great diligence. When, however, the controversy arose about subscription to the Westminster Confession of Faith, Mr. Abernethy acted with so much energy on the side of liberty, as to give offence to his congregation. A separation consequently took place, and he removed to Dublin, where he officiated in Wood Street meeting until his death in Dec., 1740. After he came to Dublin he preached a set of sermons upon the Divine attributes, and published in one volume those relating to the existence and natural perfec-

tions of the Delty. After his death the second volume, on the moral attributes, was published by his friends. Other sermons by him have also been published.

ABERNETHY, JOHN, one of the most distinguished of English surgeons, was grandson of the Rev. John Abernethy, the Presbyterian divine, and was born in London, 1765. After a preliminary education received in a day-school in Lothbury, he was apprenticed to Mr., afterwards Sir Charles, Blucke, one of the surgeons of St. Bartholomew's Hospital. In 1787 he was elected assistant-surgeon at St. Bartholomew's, and twenty-eight years afterwards became full surgeon. He died at Enfield, 30 April, 1831. For many years Mr. Abernethy was regarded as the most popular teacher of medicine in this country, and his works, which are numerous, are justly held in high estimation by the members of his profession.

ABERSHAW, LEWIS JEREMIAH, a notorious English highwayman, executed in 1795.

ABILDGAARD, NICHOLAS ABRAHAM, the greatest painter that Denmark has produced, was born in 1744, at Copenhagen, where he died 4 June, 1809. His works exhibit profound study, great richness of imagination, and a remarkable power of expression.

ABILGAARD, PETER CHRISTIAN, a renowned Danish physician and naturalist; born about 1740, died 1808.

ABINGDON, WILLOUGHBY BERTIE, earl of; born 1740, died 26 Oct., 1799. He was educated at Geneva, where he imbibed democratic doctrines. A pamphlet by him entitled 'Thoughts on the Letter of Edmund Burke, Esq., to the Sheriffs of Bristol, on the Affairs of America,' created a sensation, and passed through six editions. He also published a rhapsodical 'Letter to Lady Loughborough, in consequence of her Presentation of the Colours to the Bloomsbury and Inns of Court Association; with a Public Letter to the University of Oxford.'

ABINGER, JAMES SCARLETT, Lord, was born 1769, in Jamaica, where his family had long been resident, and held considerable property. He was the second son of Robert Scarlett, Esq. At an early age he was sent to England, for the purpose of education, and at the age of 17 was entered as a fellow-commoner at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. 1790, M.A. 1794. He was called to the bar in 1791, and rapidly rose to a high position as an advocate. In 1812, and again in 1816, he unsuccessfully contested the borough of Lewes, but in 1818 he entered the House of Commons as member for Peterborough. Mr. Scarlett was not, however, so successful in parliament as he was in the forensic arena. In 1822 he unsuccessfully contested the university of Cambridge, but was at the bottom of the poll. He was, however, re-elected for Peterborough. On the breaking up of the Liverpool administration in 1827, Mr. Canning invoked the assistance of the Whigs, and Mr. Scarlett became attorney-general, and received the honour of knighthood. From that period he was a consistent supporter of Conservative principles. He continued to be Attorney-General till Jan., 1828, when he was succeeded by Sir Charles Wetherell. In May, 1829, Sir Charles was dismissed from office by the duke of Wellington, on account of his bigoted speech against the Catholic Relief Bill, and the vacant post filled up by the appointment of Sir J. Scarlett, who, without de-

lay, filed criminal informations against the principal newspapers which had opposed the policy of the government in regard to Catholic emancipation. He held the attorney-generalship until the accession of the Whigs to office in 1830. He subsequently was returned to parliament for Coker-mouth and Norwich. Upon the formation of the Peel cabinet in Dec., 1834, he was made Chief Baron of the Exchequer, and created Baron Abinger. He died at Bury St. Edmunds, while travelling the Norfolk circuit, 7 April, 1844.

ABINGTON. See **HAMINGTON**.

ABINGTON, Mrs. FRANCES, whose maiden name was *Barlow*, a popular English actress; born in London, 1731; died 4 March, 1815. For a long series of years she was the unrivalled female ornament of the British stage in comedy. Her principal parts were mostly in concert with David Garrick, in all the best comedies of Shakspeare, Ben Jonson, Congreve, and Cibber. Latterly, she was more particularly distinguished for her representation of Lady Teazle in the 'School for Scandal.'

ABINGTON WILLIAM JAMES ACHILLES, was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, and afterwards went to the bar. Subsequently he adopted the theatrical profession, and became lessee of the Richmond Theatre, where he died, 21 Nov., 1848. He wrote 'The Creation,' a poem.

ABNEY, Sir THOMAS, was born at Willesley, Derbyshire, 1639, and educated at Loughborough. He afterwards became a merchant in London, and a member of the corporation. In 1693 he was elected sheriff, and in the year following, alderman. He also received the honour of knighthood. In 1700 he served the office of lord mayor, and was elected one of the members of parliament for the city. He had a principal share in founding the Bank of England; but he will be chiefly remembered as the steadfast friend of Dr. Watts, who resided with him at Stoke Newington. Sir Thomas died 6 Feb., 1721-2.

ABNEY, Sir THOMAS, appointed baron of the Exchequer, 1740; justice of the Common Pleas, 1743; died 19 May, 1750, of the gaol distemper contracted at the 'Black Sessions.' Baron Clarke, Sir Samuel Pennant, lord mayor, Alderman Sir Daniel Lambert, and several of the counsel and jurymen, also fell a sacrifice to the pestilence.

ABRABANEL, ISAAC, a famous rabbi, was born at Lisbon, 1437, and died at Venice, 1508. His writings, while they show that he was profoundly acquainted with the Hebrew Scriptures, are marked by a most rancorous enmity to Christianity.

ABRAHAM-BEN-CHAILA, a Spanish rabbi; died 1303. He predicted the advent of the Messiah, which event he fixed for the year 1358.

ABRAHAM, ROBERT, an English architect of some repute; died 11 Dec., 1850, aged 77.

ABRANTES, Duke and Duchess d'. See **JUNOT**.

ABRESCH, FREDERICK LOUIS, a Dutch critic; born 1699, died 1782. He published *Scholia* on Greek Authors, and other works.

ABRIANI, PAUL, a Carmelite friar, was born at Vincenza, and died at Venice in 1699, aged 92. He composed several poems and translated into Italian Lucretius and Ovid's 'Art of Poetry.'

ABRUZZO, BALTHAZAR, a Sicilian writer; born 1601, died 1665. He defended the rights of Ferdinand the Catholic in some able works. There was also of the same age one *Peter Abruzzo*, an

architect, who designed the church of St. Marcellinus at Naples.

ABSTEMIUS, LAURENCE, an Italian writer, born at Macerata, taught the belles lettres at Urbino, where he was librarian to Duke Guido Ubaldo. He was living in 1505. He composed a hundred fables, which have often been printed with those of Æsop, Phædrus, Gæbrius, and Avienus.

ABUBEKER, first caliph, successor and father-in-law to Mahomet; a temperate and generous prince, the patron of learned men; he was elected caliph 632, and died 634. It was he who first collected the verses of the Koran, and formed them into a certain number of chapters.

ABUCARAS, THEODORE, bishop of Caria, in the eighth century. For some time he was a zealous adherent of the patriarch Photius, which led to his deprivation; but on his recantation he was restored to his place in the council of Constantinople. He wrote several books against Jews, Mahomedans, and heretics, which were collected by Gretzer, and published in 1606.

ABUL FARAGIUS, GREGORY, a learned prelate of the Jacobites, born at Malatia in Armenia, 1226; died 1286. At twenty years of age he was ordained bishop of Guba, by Ignatius, patriarch of the Jacobites. In 1247 he was promoted to the see of Lacabena, and some years after to that of Aleppo. He was elected primate of the Jacobites in the east about 1266. Abul Faragius wrote in Arabic an epitome of universal history, which was published by Dr. Pocock, in 1663, accompanied by a Latin translation.

ABULFAZEL, vizier and historiographer to the great mogul Akber; was assassinated in 1604. His chief work, entitled "Ayeen Akbery," exhibits a geographical and statistical view of the empire. It has been translated into English by Francis Gladwin.

ABULFEDA, ISMAEL, an Arabian geographer and historian; born 1275; died 1331. He was of princely lineage, his family being emirs of Hamah, of which territory, however, he did not himself obtain possession till 1320, when he was acknowledged as sultan by the caliph of Egypt. His principal works are a System of Universal Geography and a System of Universal History. Large portions of these have been translated into Latin and published.

ABULGASI, BAYATUR, khan of the Tartars; born 1605; died 1663. He wrote a Genealogical History of the Tartars, which has been translated into Russian, German, and French.

ABULOLA AHMED, one of the most famous of the Arabian poets; born 973; died 1057. He lost his sight by the smallpox when only three years old, but his descriptions are nevertheless very lively and pleasing.

ABU NOWAS, an Arabian poet; born 762; died 810.

ABU-OBEYDAH, a Mahometan general, who greatly contributed to the propagation of Islamism. Died at Damascus, 639.

ABU-RIHAN, Arabian astronomer and philosopher; born about 970; died about 1038.

ABU-SAID, surnamed *Bahâdur Khan*, the ninth of the Persian kings of the race of Genghis Khan. He succeeded to the throne 1317, and died 1335.

ABU-SAID-MIRZA, the last sovereign of the empire of Tamerlane, whose great-grandson he was; born 1427; died 1469.

ABU-TEMAM, Arabian poet; born about 805; died about 845.

ACACIUS, the disciple, successor, and biographer of Eusebius, bishop of Cæsarea, died in 365. All his works are lost except a fragment preserved in Epiphanius. He was surnamed Luscus, from having but one eye.

ACACIUS, patriarch of Constantinople, died 488.

ACCA, bishop of Hexham, in Northumberland, died 30 Oct., 740. He wrote a treatise on the sufferings of the saints, epistles, and other works.

ACCIAIOLI, DONATO, a Florentine of great learning, born 1428, died 1478. He filled several employments in the state, and was sent to France by the Florentines to sue for succour from Louis XI. against Pope Sixtus IV., but died on the journey at Milan. His body was interred in the church of the Carthusians at Florence. He was highly esteemed by his countrymen, and his daughters were married at the public expense, as an acknowledgment of his services. Notwithstanding his public engagements, he found time for study, and published commentaries on the translation of Aristotle's Ethics by Argyropylus the Byzantine, whose pupil he had been. He wrote, besides, three books treating of the soul; a funeral eulogium on Francis Vaivoda, who was killed in the war against the Turks; orations which he delivered as ambassador from his republic to Paul II., Sixtus V., the French king, &c.; a treatise on private economy; and another concerning good and bad works. He also made an Italian translation of Leonardo Aretino's History of Florence.

ACCIAIOLI, ZENOBI, a Dominican friar, born at Florence, 1461, librarian of the Vatican from 1518 till his death, 1520. He wrote a Latin version of some works of Olympiodorus and others, poems, and sermons.

ACCIIUS, LUCIUS, a Latin tragic poet and annalist, born, according to St. Jerome, in 583. Only a few fragments of his works are now in existence.

ACCOLTI, BENEDICT, native of Arezzo, advocate of Florence, died 1466, was author of a book in Latin, of the Holy War; and "De præstantia virorum sui ævi." His son Bernard was author of a comedy entitled *Virginie*.

ACCOLTI, BENEDICT, was head of a conspiracy against Pope Pius IV., and executed 1564.

ACCOLTI, FRANCIS, brother of Benedict, the advocate of Florence, was known by the name of Aretine. He taught law at Sienna, Pisa, and Ferrara, and wrote some legal treatises; died about 1485.

ACCOLTI, PETER, cardinal, died 1532; left some historical treatises.

ACCORDS, SEIGNEUR DES. See *TABOUROT*.

ACCUM, FREDERIC, an English writer on chemistry and mineralogy; died 1830.

ACCURSIUS, a Florentine lawyer, born 1182; died 1260. He is chiefly known by his collection of the Glossæ of his predecessors and contemporaries, which is known by the name of 'Glossa,' or 'Glossa Ordinaria.'

ACCURSIUS, or ACCORSIO, MARIANGELUS, one of the most ingenious critics of the sixteenth century, a native of Amitea. His diatribe on Ansonius, at the end of which is a fable entitled 'Testudo,' Rome, 1524, furnish ample proof of his erudition. He published the first edition of the works of Cassiodorus.

ACH, or **ACHEN**, **JOHN VAN**, painter, born at Cologne 1556, died 1621.

ACHARD, a Frenchman, or, according to some writers, a native of Northumberland, was a member of the Cistercian order, and wrote a life of St. Gezelin, which was published by Arnold Raisius, at Douay, in 1626. Achard became successively abbat of St. Victor, near Paris, and bishop of Avranches in Normandy. He died 30 Mar., 1172.

ACHARD, **FRANCIS CHARLES**, an eminent chemist, born at Berlin, 1753, died 1821. He wrote several works on the subject of the production of sugar from the beet-root or mangel-wurzel.

ACHARS DE LA BAUME, **ELEAZAR-FRANÇOIS DES**, born at Avignon, 1679, of a noble family; was provost of the cathedral of Avignon. Benedict XIII. created him bishop of Halicarnassus, and Clement XII. sent him to Cochinchina to compose the differences subsisting between the missionaries. He died 1741. The Abbé Fabre gives an account of his mission in three volumes of letters.

ACHEDUN. See **ACTON**.

ACHERI, **LUC D'**, one of the most learned men of the seventeenth century, was born at St. Quentin, 1609, became a Benedictine of the congregation of St. Maur, and lived in retirement till his death, which happened 1685. He published the epistle attributed to St. Barnabas, the works of Lanfranc and Guibert, abbat of Nogent, and a collection of valuable pieces, which till then had been only in MS., and which he entitled 'Spicilegium;' also a collection of ascetic books of devotion, &c.

ACHERLEY, **ROGER**, an English lawyer and political writer, probably died between 1741 and 1759. His chief work is entitled 'The Britannic Constitution; or the Fundamental Form of Government in Britain, demonstrating the Original Contract entered into by King and People; wherein is proved that the Placing on the Throne King William III. was the Natural Fruit and Effect of the Constitution.'

ACHILLES TATIUS. See **TATIUS**.

ACHILLEUS, St., an early Christian martyr, beheaded at Terracina, under Trajan. St. Nereus suffered martyrdom at the same time.

ACHILLINI, **ALEXANDER**, a celebrated professor of philosophy and physic at Bologna, his native place, where he died, 1512. His works were printed at Venice, 1545, folio.

ACHILLINI, **CLAUDE**, grandson of the preceding, a native of Bologna, and one of the greatest ornaments of his country. He died 1640, aged sixty-six. There are letters of his in Latin, and a volume of Italian poetry. For his sonnet in praise of Louis XIII. Cardinal Richelieu gave him 1000 crowns.

ACHILLINI, **JOHN PHILOTHEUS**, brother of Alexander, born at Bologna, 1466, and died there, 1558. He was a good scholar, and a man of general science; but his fame rests mainly upon his poems.

ACHMET I., sultan of Turkey, succeeded his father, Mahomet III., 1603; died 1617.

ACHMET II., sultan of Turkey, succeeded his brother, Soliman III., 1691, and died 1695.

ACHMET III., sultan, son of Mahomet IV., ascended the throne 1703, after his brother Mustapha II. was deposed. He fought against the Russians, Persians, and Venetians, from whom he took the Morea; but his troops were always defeated in Hungary by Prince Eugene. He was deposed at Scutari, 1730, by a band of rebels, and placed his nephew, Mahomet V., on the throne

himself. He then voluntarily shut himself up in the prison whence he had taken his nephew, and died there, 1739.

ACIDALIUS, **VALENS**, a man of great erudition, born at Wistock. He died 1595, aged 28, after having embraced the Catholic religion. There are very valuable notes of his upon Quintus Curtius, some Latin poetry, and many other works.

ACKERMANN, **CONRAD ERNST**, celebrated German comedian, born at Schwerin, 1710; died at Hamburg, 1771. He may be considered as the founder of the modern stage of Germany.

ACKERMANN, **JOHN CHRISTIAN GOTTLIEB**, born in Upper Saxony, 1750; died in 1801, at Altdorf, in Franconia, where he was professor of medicine. He is author of medical treatises and biographies of Hippocrates, Galen, &c.

ACKERMANN, **RODOLPH**, born in Germany, 1764; came to London shortly before the French Revolution, and, after pursuing for some time the occupation of a carriage draughtsman, opened a printseller's shop in the Strand. This country is indebted to him for the original introduction of lithography, to which he directed attention not only by a translation of the work of Senefelder, its inventor, but also by the specimens which he produced from his own presses. Mr. Ackermann, as a publisher, brought out many illustrated topographical works, especially the Histories of Westminster Abbey, the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, and the Public Schools, which are monuments of his spirit and taste. He died 30 March, 1834.

ACKLAND, **THOMAS GILBANK**, D.D., was born about 1791, and educated at St. John's College, Cambridge. He afterwards was instituted to the rectory of St. Mildred's, Bread Street, London. Died 20 Feb., 1844. He wrote 'Miscellaneous Poems,' and many published sermons.

ACLAND, **REV. CHARLES**, chaplain in the service of the East India Company, died at Pooree, in Bengal, 17 May, 1845, aged 31. He is author of an interesting 'Popular Account of the Manners and Customs of India,' a new edition of which was published in 1861.

ACLAND, **LADY HARRIET**, daughter of the earl of Ilchester, and wife of Major John Dyke Acland; whom she accompanied to Canada in 1776, enduring all the hardships of the campaign, and exhibiting the greatest heroism. No episode of the American war excited more public sympathy than the story of Lady Harriet Acland. She died 1815, having survived her husband 27 years.

ACLAND, **JOHN**, rector of Broadclist, Devonshire, published in 1786 a very remarkable tract, entitled 'A Plan for rendering the Poor independent of Public Contribution; founded on a Basis of the Friendly Societies commonly called Clubs.'

ACONTIUS, **JAMES**, a philosopher, civilian, and divine, born at Trent in 1492, embraced the Protestant religion, and came to England 1565, when he was much honoured by Queen Elizabeth, as he acknowledges in the dedication of his celebrated work 'Stratagemata Satanæ.' Died 1566.

ACOSTA, **GABRIEL D'**, professor of divinity at Coimbra, left Latin commentaries on part of the Old Testament. Died 1616.

ACOSTA, **JOSEPH D'**, a Spanish Jesuit, became provincial of his order in Peru, and died 1600. His most esteemed work is 'The Natural and Moral History of the West Indies.'

ACOSTA, **URIEL**, an eccentric character, born at

Oporto towards the end of the sixteenth century. He was educated in the Catholic religion, which his father, though descended from a Jewish family, also sincerely professed. The study of the Scriptures, however, unsettled his brain, and he came to the conclusion that he could only secure eternal salvation by embracing the Jewish faith. Accordingly he went to Amsterdam, and was admitted into the synagogue. He soon, however, became disgusted with his new co-religionists, and was excommunicated by them, whereupon he turned Sadducee, and wrote a treatise against the immortality of the soul. All the copies, however, were seized, and the author imprisoned for a short time and fined 300 florins. He proceeded still further with his scepticism, and became a Deist, though, inconsistently enough, he continued in the Jewish communion. A nephew of his, however, accused him of not conforming to the laws of the synagogue in regard to eating and many other points. The consequence was that the Jews again expelled him, and for seven years he lived in a most wretched condition. At length he was readmitted to the synagogue, after submitting to a severe penance. Shortly afterwards he endeavoured to shoot his principal enemy as he passed his door, but the pistol missing fire, he immediately retired into the house, and shot himself with another pistol. This event occurred in 1640 or 1647. A life of Acosta was published at London in 1740.

ACQUAVIVA, CLAUDE, general of the Jesuits, born 1543, died 1615.

ACREL, OLAUS, born near Stockholm, 1717, died 1807. He wrote several surgical works in the Swedish language.

ACRO, HELLENUS, an ancient scholiast on Horace, flourished in the seventh century. His scholia were printed in 1474.

ACROPOLITA, GEORGE, author of 'Historia Byzantina,' was born at Constantinople, 1220, and died 1282.

ACTON, CHARLES JANUARIUS EDWARD, an English cardinal, was born 1803, and educated at Westminster, Magdalen College, Cambridge, and Rome. In Jan., 1837, Gregory XVI. made him auditor of the apostolic chamber, and in 1842 raised him to the purple. He died at Naples, 23 June, 1847.

ACTON, HENRY, Unitarian divine, born at Lewes, Sussex, 1797. In 1821 he became minister of the Presbyterian congregation at Walthamstow, and in 1823 one of the ministers of George's meeting, Exeter, where he passed the remainder of his life. Died 22 Aug., 1843. He wrote 'Six Lectures of the Dignity, Office, and Work of our Lord Jesus Christ, in Explanation and Defence of Unitarian views of the Gospel,' 1830, 1833; 'Religious Opinions and Example of Milton, Locke, and Newton, a Lecture, with Notes,' 1833; 'Brief Examination of the Bishop of Exeter's Recent Charge to his Clergy concerning Tithes, Church Reform, Unitarianism, &c.,' 1834; 'A Vindication of the Unitarian Doctrine concerning the sole Deity of the God and Father of our Lord Jesus Christ, being Six Lectures in Reply to the Rev. D. Bagot,' 1835; 'Three Lectures on the Supposed Apostolical Succession and Authority of a Christian Priesthood, delivered in George's Chapel, Exeter,' 1840; also several sermons. A volume of his sermons, till then unpublished, appeared in 1846, under the editorship of the Rev. W. James and Rev. J. R.

Wreford. Mr. Acton was the originator and editor of 'The Gospel Advocate,' a monthly periodical, 1833-37.

ACTON, or ACHEDUN, JOHN, a learned English lawyer, was a canon of Lincoln, and died in 1350, shortly before the feast of St. Scholastica. He wrote, among other things, a gloss upon the Constitutions of the Legates Otho and Ottobon. Another Acton was a Dominican friar, and wrote a treatise on 'Peace in the Church' against the Wycliffites.

ACTON, JOSEPH, son of an Irish physician, born at Besançon, in France, 1737. He entered the French navy at an early age, and afterwards passed into the service of Leopold, grand duke of Tuscany. Having become known to the court of Naples, he was, through the influence of Queen Caroline, made minister of marine, and afterwards of finance. On account of his furthering English interests he was much disliked by the Neapolitans. He was dismissed from office 1803, and, retiring to Sicily, died there August, 1811.

ACTON, or ACHEDUN, RALPH, an English philosopher and divine, was D.D. of Oxford. He wrote homilies on the Epistles and Gospels. Flourished 1320.

ACUNA, CHRISTOPHER, a Spaniard, born in 1597, entered the society of Jesus, and was sent as a missionary to South America. He wrote a description of the River Amazon. It is supposed that he died in 1675.

ACUNA, FERNANDO DE, a Spanish poet, who died 1580. He translated Ovid into Spanish verse.

ACUTUS, JOANNES. See HAWKWOOD.

ACWORTH, GEORGE, an English divine, was educated at Cambridge, where he was created LL.D. He was very intimate with Archbishop Parker, in whose house he resided for some years. Being deprived of his preferments in England, in consequence of his dissolute habits, he went to Ireland, having been appointed master of the faculties and judge of the prerogative court in that country. He was living in 1577. He assisted Parker in the compilation of 'De Antiquitate Britannicæ Ecclesiæ,' and wrote a reply to Nicholas Sanders's treatise 'De Visibili Monarchia Ecclesiæ.'

ADAIR, JAMES, serjeant-at-law, was born in London and educated at Peterhouse, Cambridge, where he proceeded M.A. 1767. After completing his studies in the Temple, he was called to the bar, and became eminent about the time when Wilkes engaged the public attention. In 1779 he was chosen recorder of London, which post he resigned ten years afterwards. When the French revolution broke out, Mr. Adair separated from his Whig connections, and at the state trials had a principal share as counsel for the crown. At his death, which happened 21 July, 1798, he was member of parliament for Higham Ferrers, king's prime serjeant-at-law, and chief justice of Chester. He published a nonymously 'Observations on the Power or Alienation in the Crown,' 1768. This pamphlet had reference to the great contest between the duke of Portland and Sir James Lowther.

ADAIR, JAMES MAKITTRICK, M.D., a native of Scotland, was born 1728, and practised as a physician in the island of Antigua and other parts of the West Indies, where he also presided as one of the judges of the courts. On his return to England he settled at Bath. He died at Harrogate in 1802. He wrote several works, principally on

ADAIR.

medical subjects. He must not be confounded with *James Adair*, a trader, who resided among the North American Indians for more than forty years, and who published, in 1775, a very curious work, in which he endeavoured to trace the Indians to a Hebrew origin.

ADAIR, JOHN, a celebrated Scotch geographer, who, in 1682, was appointed by the lords of the privy council to make a survey of the whole kingdom and maps of the different shires. In 1688 he was elected F.R.S. He probably died at London in 1722. His 'Description of the Sea-coast and Islands of Scotland, with large and exact Maps for the use of Seamen,' first appeared 1703. The second part of the work, including Adair's voyage round the western isles, was never printed, and the MS. appears to have been lost.

ADAIR, Sir ROBERT, G.C.B., politician and diplomatist, born 1763, died 3 Oct., 1855. He wrote several political pamphlets.

ADALARD, or ADELARD, the cousin-german of Charlemagne, died 827, aged 73. He early assumed the monastic garb, and founded the abbey of New Corbie as a seminary for the education of missionaries, who were to be employed in the conversion of the northern nations. He wrote a treatise on the French monarchy.

ADALBERON, a celebrated archbishop of Rheims, chancellor of France under Lotharius, died 988-9.

ADALBERON, surnamed ASCELINUS, bishop of Laon, died 1030. He was so base as to deliver up to Hugh Capet, Charles duke of Lorraine, a competitor of his; and also Arnoul, archbishop of Rheims. He wrote a satirical poem against the monks.

ADALBERT, or ADELBERT, St., archbishop of Magdeburg, died at Presburg, 981. He preached the Gospel to the Slavonians.

ADALBERT, St., bishop of Prague, born 939. He is the apostle of Bohemia, Hungary, and Prussia. He suffered martyrdom 997, and is commemorated on April 23.

ADALBERT, or ADELBERT, archbishop of Bremen and Hamburg, died 1072. He was a distinguished politician, and, during the minority of Henry IV., was appointed regent of the empire.

ADALBERT OF SPALDING, a professed monk of the Cluniac abbey of Spalding, in Lincolnshire, was highly esteemed for his theological learning. He wrote 'De Statu Hominis,' and other works; flourished 1160. He must not be confounded with Adalbert Levita, an English Benedictine, who lived in 690, and was a successful missionary among the Germans.

ADAM, ALEXANDER, LL.D., born in Morayshire, 1741, died 18 Dec., 1809. He was educated at Edinburgh, and for many years was rector of the High School in that city. As a writer of elementary works relating to the study of the classics, he earned a high and well-merited reputation. The work by which he is chiefly known is 'Roman Antiquities; or, an Account of the Manners and Customs of the Romans.' This has passed through several editions. He is also author of 'Principles of Latin and English Grammar,' 'Summary of Geography and History, both Ancient and Modern,' 'Classical Biography,' and 'Lexicon Linguae Latinae Compendium.'

ADAM, surnamed ANGLICUS, from the country of his birth, became D.D. and professor of theology at Paris. He supported, however, the Dominican

ADAM.

dogma, that the Blessed Virgin was conceived without sin. He wrote 'Commentarii in magistrum sententiarum,' and 'Quaestiones Ordinariae.' It is conjectured that he lived in the reign of Henry II.

ADAM OF BARKING, an English monk, educated at Oxford, wrote Commentaries on the Four Gospels, and some Latin poems; flourished 1216.

ADAM OF BREMEN, so called from his being canon of Bremen, to which situation he was appointed in 1067. He wrote a history of the churches of Hamburg and Bremen, and a description of Denmark.

ADAM OF CAITHNESS was first abbot of Melross in Scotland, and afterwards bishop of Caithness. He wrote a History of Scotland and other works. Being odious to the people, on account of the severity with which he exacted tithes, they cruelly burnt him alive in his own kitchen, on the Sunday within the octave of the Nativity of the Blessed Virgin Mary, 1222 or 1255.

ADAM, surnamed CARTHUSIANUS, from the circumstance of his being a Carthusian monk, was an Englishman and a D.D., who lived about 1340. He wrote several theological works, one of which, on the uses of tribulation, was printed at London in 1530.

ADAM, surnamed CISTERCIENSIS, an English monk of the Cistercian order, and abbot of a house near Oxford, wrote several pieces against the Wyclifites; flourished 1368.

ADAM DE MARISCOT, a native of Somersetshire, entered the Franciscan order, and died 1257. He was a celebrated divine, and the friend of St. Anthony of Padua.

ADAM, MASTER. See BILLAULT.

ADAM, MELCHIOR, a native of Silesia, became rector of a college at Heidelberg, and died 1622. He wrote the lives of celebrated German philosophers, divines, lawyers, and physicians, who belonged to the reformed communion.

ADAM, MÜRMUTHENSIS, an English ecclesiastic, wrote a Latin Chronicle, which was printed at Oxford, 1721. He flourished A.D. 1338.

ADAM, NICOLAS SEBASTIEN, French sculptor, born 1705; died 1778. Frederick the Great offered him 30,000 francs for his great work, the 'Prometheus Chained.' His brothers, Lambert, Sigisbert (died 1759), and François Gaspard (died 1759), were also sculptors.

ADAM OF ORLETON, was consecrated bishop of Hereford, 1317; translated to Worcester, b. 1327; to Winchester, 1333; and died 18 July, 1345. He was much engaged in political transactions.

ADAM, ROBERT, architect, born at Kirkaldy, Fifeshire, 1728; died at London 3 March, 1792. Among the works which he undertook, in conjunction with his brother James (who died 1794), was the Adelphi.

ADAM, ROBERT, minister of St. John's church, Christianstedt, St. Croix, and chaplain to the earl of Kellie, wrote 'The Religious World Displayed; or, a View of the Four Grand Systems of Religion, namely, Christianity, Judaism, Paganism, and Mohammedanism; and of the Various Existing Denominations, Sects, and Parties in the Christian World.' Died 2 July, 1826.

ADAM OF ST. VICTOR, the most fertile of the Latin hymnologists of the middle ages, was a native of Brittany, and studied at Paris, where he entered the religious foundation of St. Victor, wherein he continued till his death, the exact date of which is not known. Probably, however, it

occurred between 1172 and 1192. The most complete edition of his works is that by Gautier, published at Paris, 1858-9.

ADAM, SCOTUS, a Scotch monk, died 1195. He wrote the lives of St. Columba and David I., king of Scotland.

ADAM, THOMAS, an English divine, born 1701; died 31 March, 1784. He was educated at Cambridge and Oxford, and for 58 years held the living of Winttingham, in Lincolnshire. He wrote 'Lectures on the Church Catechism,' and other theological works.

ADAM, WILLIAM, a politician and lawyer, born in Scotland about 1750; died 17 Feb., 1839. At an early age he entered parliament, and attached himself to the party of Lord North. The first memorable event in his political career was a duel with Mr. Fox, 29 Nov., 1778, in which the latter was wounded. Subsequently he held the office of treasurer of the ordnance, and several legal offices in the establishment of the prince of Wales. On the establishment of the Civil Jury Court in Scotland in 1815, he was made its principal judge, under the title of Lord Chief Commissioner, which office he held till his death. Several of his speeches in parliament were printed in a separate form.

ADAMANTIUS, a physician, flourished at Alexandria in the fourth century. He wrote a treatise on physiognomy.

ADAMNAN, ST. See ADMONAN.

ADAMS, BERNARD, bishop of Limerick, in Ireland; born 1566; died 1625.

ADAMS, CLEMENT, born at Buckingham, Warwickshire, about 1519, was educated at Eton and Cambridge (B.A. 1540-1; M.A. 1544), and wrote 'The Newe Navigation and Discoverie of the Kingdom of Moscovia, by the Northeast, in the Yeere 1553,' and he also engraved a map, now lost, of Sebastian Cabot's discoveries. He was schoolmaster to the king's henchmen at Greenwich, and died 9th Jan., 1586-7.

ADAMS, FRANCIS, M.D., an accomplished scholar and writer on the history of medicine, was born at Lumphanan, Aberdeenshire, 1797, and died at Banchoory Ternan, 26 Feb., 1861. He received his education at Aberdeen, and then retired to the village of Banchoory, where he practised medicine until his death. He published a tasteful English version of Musæus, and careful translations of Paulus Ægineta, Hippocrates, and Aretæus, accompanied by learned comments of his own.

ADAMS, GEORGE, sometime fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge (B.A., 1729; M.A., 1735), translated several plays of Sophocles, printed in 2 vols. 8vo., 1729. He also wrote 'The Heathen Martyr; or, the Death of Socrates,' 1746.

ADAMS, GEORGE, mathematical-instrument maker to King George III., died 5 March, 1786. He published 'Micrographia Illustrata,' 'Essays on Vision,' and other works. His son, of the same name, also acquired a European reputation as a maker of mathematical instruments. Born 1750; died 14 Aug., 1795.

ADAMS, JAMES, an English Catholic divine, studied at St. Omer, and became a member of the society of Jesus. After serving as a missionary for many years, he died at Dublin, 7 Dec., 1802, aged 65. The principal production of his pen is 'Euphologia Linguae Anglicanae, Latine et Gallicè scripta,' 1794, for which he received the thanks of the Royal Society.

ADAMS, JOHN, originally a Calvinist minister, became a priest of the church of Rome, and suffered death at Tyburn on account of his sacerdotal character, 8 Oct., 1586.

ADAMS, JOHN, a native of London, was educated at Eton, whence he proceeded to King's College, Cambridge, in 1678, becoming a fellow in due course. After travelling in Spain, Italy, France, and Ireland, he held at various times the rectory of Higham-on-the-Hill, Leicestershire, the lectureship of St. Clements, the rectories of St. Albans, Wood Street, and St. Bartholomew, London, and Hornsey, Middlesex, also canopies at Canterbury and Windsor. He was chaplain to Queen Anne, and in 1705 was created D.D., at Cambridge. In 1712 he became provost of King's College. Dr. Adams, who died of apoplexy in 1719-20, published a considerable number of occasional sermons.

ADAMS, JOHN, second president of the United States, born 1735. He was educated at Cambridge University, Massachusetts, and adopted the legal profession. After practising in different towns, he finally moved to Boston. He took an active part in asserting the independence of the United States and in severing them from the British crown, and he was mainly instrumental in obtaining the appointment of Washington as commander-in-chief. In 1777, he was one of the commissioners of congress at the court of Versailles, and shortly after his return to America in the autumn of 1778, he was chosen minister plenipotentiary for negotiating a treaty of peace with Great Britain. He first went to Paris, and subsequently to Holland, where he was received as the United States plenipotentiary. The definitive ratification of the treaty with England took place 14 Jan., 1784; and in the following year, Adams was appointed the first minister sent by the United States to the court of St. James's. He resided in London till Oct., 1787. In 1789 he was elected vice-president of the United States, and in 1793 was re-elected to the same office. On the retirement of Washington he was elected president. At the expiration of his four years of office he was defeated by Jefferson, and he devoted the remainder of his life to agricultural and literary pursuits and to political speculation. Died 4 July, 1826. Adams wrote 'Defence of the Constitutions of Government of the United States,' 'Letters upon Interesting Subjects respecting the Revolution in America,' and 'Dissertation on the Canon and Feudal Law.'

ADAMS, REV. JOHN, born at Aberdeen about 1750, settled in London, where he became minister of the Scotch church in Hatton Garden. He also kept an academy at Putney. He compiled 'Flowers of Ancient History,' 'Flowers of Modern History,' 'Flowers of Modern Travels,' &c. Died 1814.

ADAMS, JOHN, called the patriarch of Pitcairn's Island, was born in England about 1764, and was one of the ringleaders in the mutiny of the 'Bounty.' Having set the captain adrift in a boat, Adams, with his fellow-mutineers, steered for Otaheite, whence they proceeded to Pitcairn's Island, where they established a small colony. They landed on the island 23 Jan., 1790. A feud soon sprang up between the English settlers and some natives whom they had brought from Otaheite, and hostilities were carried to such a pitch, that the black men were utterly exterminated.

In 1795 the population consisted of Adams, three of his fellow-countrymen, ten women, and a few children, and in 1799, the only men remaining were Adams and a companion named Young. These misfortunes led Adams to turn his thoughts to religious matters, and he commenced celebrating Divine service and superintending the moral education of the young people. In this work he was assisted by Young, who, however, died in 1801, after which event Adams had sole charge of the education of nineteen children between seven and nine years of age. When Captain Beechy visited the island, in 1825, he found Adams, who was then sixty years old, wearing the costume of an English sailor. The number of the colonists was then sixty-six, and they were living very happily together. Adams died 5 May, 1829.

ADAMS, JOHN, serjeant-at-law and assistant-judge of the Middlesex sessions, died 10 Jan., 1856, aged seventy. He wrote a treatise on the action of ejectment.

ADAMS, JOHN QUINCY, son of John Adams, the second president of the United States, was born 1767. He graduated at Harvard University with distinction, 1787, and afterwards commenced the practice of the law in Boston. In 1794 he was appointed United States minister at the Hague, and in 1796 he went in the same capacity to Berlin. He returned to the United States in 1801. In 1809 he was sent to represent the States at the court of St. Petersburg, where he obtained the utmost distinction and influence, from which resulted the intervention of Russia and the commission at Ghent, of which he was the head, and which terminated in a treaty of peace with Great Britain. After the peace he was appointed ambassador to the court of St. James's, and from the duties of this mission was recalled to act as secretary of state, which office he held during the whole administration of Mr. Munroe. In 1845, the House of Representatives, on the failure of an election by the people, chose Mr. Adams president of the United States. His administration of the presidency is agreed to have been a perfect illustration of the principles of the constitution, and of a republic purely and faithfully governed. Nevertheless, he was not re-elected after the expiration of his term of office. He died at Washington 23 Feb., 1848.

ADAMS, JOSEPH, M.D., physician to the Finsbury and Central Dispensary, born 1756; died 20 June, 1818. He wrote 'Memoirs of the Life and Doctrines of John Hunter,' and a large number of medical treatises.

ADAMS, RICHARD, second son of Sir Thomas Adams, alderman of London, was born 6 Jan., 1619-20, and educated at Catherine Hall, Cambridge, where he was admitted as a fellow-commoner 28 April, 1635. He died 13 June, 1661. He is supposed to be the author of a volume of poems preserved in the Harleian MSS., 3889.

ADAMS, ROBERT, architect and engraver, died 1595.

ADAMS, SAMUEL, an American politician, who for many years was governor of Massachusetts, born 1722; died 1803.

ADAMS, THOMAS, D.D., a famous preacher, was minister at Willington, Bedfordshire, and afterwards rector of St. Bennet's, Paul's Wharf. He was sequestered for his loyalty in the Rebellion, and died before the Restoration. The Rev. W. H.

Stowell published in 1847 a selection from his sermons, which are numerous.

ADAMS, Sir THOMAS, was born at Wem, in Shropshire, 1586, educated at Cambridge, and afterwards became a draper in London. In 1609 he was chosen an alderman, and, in 1645, lord mayor. As a reward for his loyalty, Charles II. created him first a knight, and afterwards a baronet. He died 24 Feb., 1667-8. He founded a school at Wem, and an Arabic professorship at Cambridge.

ADAMS, THOMAS, a native of Cheshire, and fellow of Brazenose College, Oxford, was ejected for nonconformity in 1662, and died 11 Dec., 1670. He wrote 'Protestant Union; or, Principles of Religion.'

ADAMS, WILLIAM, D.D., a divine, born at Shrewsbury, 1707, and educated at Pembroke College, Oxford, of which he was elected master, 1775. Afterwards he was appointed archdeacon of Llandaff and prebendary of Gloucester. Died 13 Feb., 1789. He was an intimate friend of Dr. Johnson. His principal work is a reply to Hume's 'Essay on Miracles.'

ADAMS, Rev. WILLIAM, son of Mr. Serjeant Adams, was educated at Oxford. He died at Bonchurch, Isle of Wight, 17 Jan., 1848, at the early age of 33. His 'Sacred Allegories' were very popular. A collected edition of them was published in 1849.

ADAMS, WILLIAM, LL.D., a civilian and diplomatist, was born in London, 1772, and educated first at Tunbridge School, under Dr. Vicesimus Knox, and afterwards at Trinity Hall Cambridge, of which society he was elected a fellow. In 1779 he was created LL.D., and admitted an advocate. His professional practice soon became very extensive. In 1814 he was one of the commissioners appointed to negotiate a treaty of peace with the United States, and he was also engaged in other public transactions. His death took place at Thorpe, Surrey, 11 June, 1851.

ADAMS, Sir WILLIAM. See RAWSON.

ADAMSON, JOHN, a learned writer on Portuguese literature, was born at Gateshead, 1787, and died at Newcastle-on-Tyne, 27 Sept., 1855. He received his education, under the Rev. Edward Moises, at the Newcastle Grammar School, and was sent at an early age to Lisbon, of which city his elder brother was one of the principal merchants. He soon returned to England, however, and was admitted as an attorney. In 1811 he was appointed under-sheriff of Newcastle-on-Tyne, which office he retained till the passing of the Municipal Reform Act. He was a fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, and one of the founders of the Antiquarian Society at Newcastle. He was throughout life a diligent student, his attention being chiefly directed to the literature of Portugal. His works are, *Conchological Tables*; a translation of the 'Tragedy of Dona Inez de Castro,' by Nicola Luiz, Newcastle, 1808; 'Memoirs of the Life and Writings of Camoens,' 2 vols., 1820; 'Bibliotheca Lusitana, or Catalogue of Books and Tracts Relating to the Literature, History, and Poetry of Portugal: forming part of the Library of John Adamson, M.R.S.L., &c.,' Newcastle, 8vo., 1836, (the splendid collection described in this volume was unfortunately destroyed by fire in 1849; 'Lusitania Illustrata; Notices on the History, Literature, &c., of Portugal,' Newcastle, 8vo., 1842. He also edited several publications issued by the Typographical Society of Newcastle. As an ac-

ADAMSON.

knowledge of his services in the illustration of Portuguese literature, he received the orders of the knighthood of Christ, and the Tower and Sword.

ADAMSON, PATRICK, archbishop of St. Andrew's, was born at Perth 1543. Having been first licensed to be a preacher, he next applied himself to the study of the law, and went to France as tutor to a young gentleman. On his return to Scotland, in 1573, he took orders and became minister of Paisley; and was, in 1576, elevated by his patron, the earl of Morton, regent of Scotland, to the archiepiscopal see of St. Andrew's, though it does not appear that he ever received ecclesiastical consecration. He was very obnoxious to the Presbyterians, with whom he had many contests respecting episcopacy. He died 19 Feb., 1591-2. His works were printed at London in 1619. It is probable that the archbishop was a relation of John Adamson, D.D., a Dominican friar who was provincial of his order in Scotland.

ADAMSON, THOMAS, master-gunner in King Charles II.'s train of artillery, published in 1680, with additions of his own, a treatise of Leonard Digges's, the mathematician, entitled 'England's Defence. A Treatise concerning Invasion.'

ADANSON, MICHAEL, a famous French botanist, born 1727; died 1806. He explored Senegal, and made vast collections relating to the botany of that country. These, which formed 120 MSS. volumes, accompanied by 75,000 drawings, he presented to the French Academy.

ADAUCTUS, ST., suffered martyrdom together with St. Felix, in 303. The church of Rome commemorates the event on Aug. 30.

ADDENBROOKE, JOHN, a physician, was educated at Catharine Hall, Cambridge (B.A. 1701; M.A. 1705; M.D. 1712), of which he became fellow. Died 7 June, 1719, æt. 39. He published a short essay on freethinking, and founded Addenbrooke's Hospital at Cambridge.

ADDINGTON, ANTHONY, M.D., an English physician, born 1713; died 1790. He was educated at Oxford, and practised his profession at Reading. Dr. Addington wrote some medical works, and a political pamphlet concerning a negotiation between Lord Chatham and Lord Bute. He was the father of Viscount Sidmouth.

ADDINGTON, HENRY, Lord Sidmouth. See SIDMOUTH.

ADDINGTON, STEPHEN, D.D., a dissenting minister, born at Northampton 1729; died in London 1796. He published a system of arithmetic; a Greek grammar; the 'Youth's Geographical Grammar'; a life of St. Paul: and several religious tracts.

ADDINGTON, SIR WILLIAM, for upwards of 28 years a magistrate at Bow Street; died 7 April, 1811, aged 83. He compiled 'An Abridgment of Penal Statutes.'

ADDISON, JOHN, an English Catholic divine, was D.D. of Cambridge. In or about 1538 he wrote a book in favour of the pope's supremacy, to which a reply was made by Bishops Stokesley and Tunstall.

ADDISON, JOHN, an English musician and composer; died 30 Jan., 1844, aged 79.

ADDISON, JOSEPH, one of the greatest ornaments of English literature, was the son of Dr. Lancelot Addison, and was born at Milston, Wiltshire, 1 May, 1672. Being unlikely to live, he was baptized the same day. At the Charterhouse, which he entered at an early age he commenced

ADDISON.

an intimacy, which lasted during life, with Richard (afterwards Sir Richard) Steele. In 1687 he was removed to Queen's College, Oxford, and two years later was elected a demy of Magdalen College. In the course of a few years his Latin poetry gained for him a high and well-merited reputation. His first attempt in English poetry was made in the twenty-second year of his age, when he addressed to Dryden a copy of verses which was very much admired by the best judges. It appears that he intended to follow the example of his father, and join the ministry of the Established Church, but this resolution he was induced to abandon. His friend Lord Somers, however, procured for him an annual pension of 300*l.*, which enabled him, towards the close of the year 1699, to gratify his inclination of making a tour through Italy. On returning to England he published an account of his travels, and dedicated it to Lord Somers. On the death of King William III. his pension was discontinued, and in consequence of the seclusion of his friends from office he remained for a considerable time inactive and unrecompensed. In 1704, however, Lord Halifax recommended him to the Lord Treasurer Godolphin, as a fit person to celebrate in verse the duke of Marlborough's victory at Blenheim. This produced the poem entitled 'The Campaign,' which was received with loud and general applause, and led to the appointment of its author as a commissioner of appeals. In 1706 he was made under secretary of state, and about this time he composed the opera of 'Rosamond,' and also assisted Sir Richard Steele in his play, 'The Tender Husband,' to which he wrote a humorous prologue. In 1709 he went over to Ireland as secretary to the marquiss of Wharton, the lord lieutenant. While acting in this capacity, Queen Anne conferred upon him the office of keeper of the records in Ireland, with an augmented salary. At this period the 'Tatler' first made its appearance, and Addison soon made the discovery, in consequence of an observation on Virgil contained in one of the early numbers, that the author was no other than his old friend Steele. He communicated with him without delay, and rendered him great assistance by contributing to the periodical a number of brilliant and humorous papers. In the preface to the first collected edition of the 'Tatler,' Steele acknowledges in handsome terms the aid given by Addison: 'I have only,' he says, 'one gentleman, who will be nameless, to thank for any frequent assistance to me, which, indeed, it would be barbarous in him to have denied to one with whom he has lived in an intimacy from childhood, considering the great ease with which he is able to dispatch the most entertaining pieces of this nature. This good office he performed with such force and genius, humour, wit, and learning, that I fared like a distressed prince who calls in a powerful neighbour to his aid—I was undone by my auxiliary; when I had once called him in I could not subsist without dependence on him.' The 'Tatler' being discontinued in 1711, was succeeded by the 'Spectator,' upon a plan concerted between Steele and Addison. It was published daily, with the exception of Sundays, from 1 March, 1711, to 6 Sept., 1712. Addison's papers—the excellence of which has been very highly appreciated—are signed with one of the letters forming the name of the muse C^LIO. So great a popularity did the 'Spectator' attain to,

ADDISON.

that it is said 20,000 copies were sometimes sold in one day. The 'Guardian,' in which Addison took a principal share, appeared in 1713 and 1714. The papers contributed to it by him are marked with a G. In 1713 appeared his tragedy of 'Cato,' with a sublime prologue by Pope and a humorous epilogue by Garth. It enjoyed an uninterrupted run of thirty-five nights, and was read with a satisfaction and commendation equal to the eagerness and pleasure with which its representation on the stage was attended. While the earl of Sunderland held the lord-lieutenancy of Ireland, Addison acted as his secretary, but on that nobleman's removal he was appointed one of the lords of trade. In 1715 he began to publish the 'Freeholder,' which is a kind of political 'Spectator.' In the following year he married the countess of Warwick, without deriving from the alliance, it is said, any great addition to his happiness. In 1717, King George I. made him one of his principal secretaries of state; but the application and parliamentary attendance which this office required concurred with an asthmatic disorder, to which he was subject, in impairing his health and hastening his dissolution. He therefore resigned the appointment, and received in lieu of it a pension of 1500*l.* a year. He now employed his leisure in composing his 'Treatise of the Christian Religion,' which, however, he did not live to complete. His death took place at Holland House, near Kensington, 17 June, 1719. Mr. Addison was formerly regarded as a great English poet; but his fame in the present day is mainly sustained by his excellent Latin poems, and his inimitable essays in the 'Spectator' and other periodicals. His style has always been regarded as a model of purity and correctness. 'Whoever,' says Dr. Johnson, 'wishes to attain an English style, familiar but not coarse, and elegant but not ostentatious, must give his days and nights to the volumes of Addison.' Lord Macaulay speaks of him as 'the great satirist who alone knew how to use ridicule without abusing it, who, without inflicting a wound, effected a great social reform, and who reconciled wit and virtue after a long and disastrous separation, during which wit had been led astray by profligacy, and virtue by fanaticism.'

ADDISON, LANCELOT, D.D., an English divine, was born at Crosby Ravensworth, Westmorland, 1632. From Appleby School he was sent to Queen's College, Oxford, where he took his degrees in arts. He was chosen one of the *terracilli* at the act in 1658; but being satirical in his oration on the men in power, he was obliged to ask pardon on his knees. He quitted Oxford shortly afterwards, and lived in retirement till the Restoration, when he was appointed chaplain to the garrison at Dunkirk; and in 1663 to that at Tangier. On his return to England, in 1670, he was made chaplain in ordinary to King Charles II. Soon afterwards he obtained the living of Milston, Wiltshire, with a prebend in the church of Salisbury, and in 1683 he was promoted to the deanery of Lichfield. He died 20 April, 1703. His principal writings are a 'Description of West Barbary,' 'An Account of the Present State of the Jews,' and a 'Life of Mahomet.'

ADDY, WILLIAM, an English writer on shorthand, published at London, in 1695, 'Stenographia, or the Art of Short Writing complicated in a far more Compendious Method than any yet Extant.'

ADOLPHUS.

His system is a modification of that invented by Jeremiah Rich.

ADELAIDE, Madame, aunt of Louis XVI., was born 1732, and died 1800.

ADELAIDE, princess of Orleans, sister of Louis Philippe, was born 1777, and died 1847.

ADELAIDE, queen of England, was born 13 Aug., 1792, being the eldest child of George duke of Saxe Coburg Meiningen. On 18 July, 1818, she was married to the duke of Clarence, afterwards King William IV. She died at Bentley Priory, near Stanmore, Middlesex, 2 Dec., 1849.

ADELARD. See ADALARD.

ADELARD, a monk of Bath in the twelfth century. He travelled into Egypt and Arabia, and translated Euclid's Elements out of Arabic into Latin, before any Greek copies were discovered.

ADELARIUS, St., a native of Scotland, accompanied St. Boniface to Germany, and was afterwards consecrated the first bishop of Hereford. He was martyred by the Frisians 5 June, 754. He wrote 'Ad Infideles,' and 'Ad Pontifices.'

ADELBERT. See ADALBERT.

ADELER, CURTIUS SIVENSEN, a celebrated naval commander of the seventeenth century; born in Norway, 1622; died at Copenhagen, 1675.

ADELUNG, JOHN CHRISTOPHER, a celebrated German philologist, born 1734, appointed professor at Erfurt, 1759, and in 1787 librarian to the elector of Dresden, where he died, 1806. He wrote no fewer than seventy volumes. Among his works are a grammatical and critical dictionary, 'Glossarium Manuale ad Scriptores Mediæ et Infimæ Latinitatis,' 'A History of Philosophy,' and 'Mithridates, or a Universal Table of Languages, with the Lord's Prayer in Five Hundred Languages or Dialects.'

ADEMAR, or AIMAR, a monk, born about 988, died about 1030. He wrote a chronicle of the French monarchy from its establishment to the year 1029.

ADEODATUS. See DIEUDONNE.

ADER, WILLIAM, a physician of Toulouse, who died about 1630, published a Latin work, in which he shows that the diseases which Christ healed were incurable by the art of medicine.

ADIMARI, ALEXANDER, a Florentine poet, born 1579, died 1649.

ADIMARI, LOUIS, a satirical poet, professor at Florence; born 1644, died 1708.

ADLERBETH, GUDMUND GEORGE, a Swedish poet, born 1751, died 1818. He translated Virgil, Horace, and Ovid into Swedish.

ADLERFELDT, GUSTAVUS, a Swedish nobleman, born 1671. He accompanied Charles XII. in all his campaigns, and wrote a journal of the strategic operations of the Swedish army, which was published under the title of 'The Military History of Charles XII.' He fell in the battle of Pultawa, 1709.

ADLZREITTER, JOHN, chancellor of the elector of Bavaria, born 1596, died 1662. He wrote a history of Bavaria.

ADO, St., archbishop of Vienne, in Dauphiné, died 875, aged 76. He wrote in Latin a universal chronicle, which has been several times printed.

ADOLPH, JOSEPH, a German painter, who lived in England about 1750, and distinguished himself by his paintings of horses.

ADOLPHUS, earl of Nassau, elected king of the Romans 1292, and crowned emperor at Aix-la-Chapelle. He was deposed 1298, and attempted

ADOLPHUS FREDERICK II.

In vain to regain his empire. He was slain by his rival, Albert of Austria, 2 July, 1298.

ADOLPHUS FREDERICK II., king of Sweden, born 1770, died 1771. He succeeded his father, Frederick I., in 1743.

ADOLPHUS FREDERICK, Prince, duke of Cambridge. See CAMBRIDGE.

ADOLPHUS, JOHN, F.S.A., an historical writer, born in London 1764 or 1765. He was first admitted an attorney, but afterwards he went to the bar, and gained a large practice and much reputation as an advocate. His speech in defence of Thistlewood the conspirator was regarded as an admirable effort of eloquence. Died 16 July, 1845. Among Mr. Adolphus's writings are 'Biographical Anecdotes of the Founders of the French Revolution'; 'The British Cabinet, containing Portraits of Illustrious Personages, with Biographical Memoirs'; 'The History of England from the Accession of George III. to the Peace of 1783'; 'The History of France from 1790 to the Peace of 1802'; 'The Political State of the British Empire'; 'Observations on the Vagrant Act and some other Statutes, and on the Powers and Duties of Justices of the Peace'; 'Memoirs of John Bannister, Comedian'; and 'History of the Reign of George III.' He also assisted the historian Coxe in preparing for the press the 'Memoirs of Lord Burghley.'

ADOMNAN, St., probably a native of Ireland, was born, according to one account, in 624, and in 679 was elected abbat of Iona. He was converted to the orthodox or Roman doctrine as to the time of celebrating Easter, and though he could not persuade the monks at Iona to adopt his notions, he went to Ireland, where he brought over to the right faith almost all the teachers of religion. Died 703. He wrote a Latin life of St. Columba.

ADORNO, CATHARINE, a member of the noble house of Fieschi, and wife of Julian Adorno, was born 1447. After her husband's death she retired to Geneva, where she visited the poor in the hospitals. Died 1510. She wrote in Italian a 'Treatise on Purgatory' and 'A Dialogue between the Soul and the Body.'

ADORNO, FRANCIS, a Jesuit, born at Genoa, 1531, and died there 1586. He wrote 'De ratione illustrandi Ligurum historiae,' &c.

ADORNO, JOHN AUGUSTINE, founder of the congregation of regular clerks minors, approved by Sixtus V., 1588. He died at Naples, 1590, in great reputation for sanctity.

ADRETS, FRANÇOIS BEAUMONT, Baron Des, a French military adventurer, born 1515, first espoused the cause of the Huguenots, and afterwards joined the Catholics. He died 1586, abhorred by both parties.

ADRIAM, MARIE, a heroine, who at the age of sixteen assumed a man's dress and served as a gunner during the siege of Lyons, 1793. After the siege she was condemned to death by the revolutionary commission.

ADRIAN I., elected pope 7 Feb., 772, was distinguished for his talents, zeal, and charity. He sent his legates to the second general council of Nice, 787. Charlemagne avenged him of Desiderius, king of the Lombards, who had caused many vexations. He died 26 Nov., 795. A great number of his letters are extant.

ADRIAN II., Pope, born at Rome, 791, succeeded Nicholas I. 14 Dec., 867, after having twice refused the tiara. He held a council at Rome

ADRIAN VI.

against Photinus, and sent two legates to that of Constantinople, held 869, where Photinus was deposed and Ignatius re-established. Adrian approved of what was done in this council, but quarrelled afterwards with the Greek emperor and the patriarch Ignatius about Bulgaria, which the latter pretended to belong to his patriarchate. He had also some differences with Charles the Bald about Hincmar, bishop of Laon, who had appealed to the Holy See from the sentence of the council of Verberic, 869. Adrian died piously 872, and left several epistles.

ADRIAN III., a Roman, elected pope 884. Basilus, the Macedonian, emperor of the East, urged him very importunately to annul the sentence passed against Photius, and to admit that famous patriarch to communion, but Adrian refused. Much was hoped from his virtue, zeal, and firmness, when he died, 9 May, 885. A decree is attributed to him which authorizes in future the ordination of the pope, without the ambassadors of the empire being present.

ADRIAN IV., Pope, the only Englishman who ever had the honour of sitting in the chair of St. Peter. His name was NICHOLAS BREAKSPERE, and he was born at Langley, near St. Albans, in Hertfordshire, about 1100. In the early part of his life he was reduced to the necessity of submitting to servile offices for bread. He desired to assume the monastic garb in the monastery of St. Albans, but the abbat refused to admit him in consequence of the insufficiency of his learning. Afterwards he went to Paris, and then to Provence, where he became an inmate of the monastery of St. Rufus. After prosecuting his studies for some time with great success, he was admitted into the order, and eventually attained to the dignity of abbat. In 1146 he was created a cardinal, and two years afterwards was sent by Pope Eugenius as legate to Denmark and Norway, the barbarous inhabitants of which countries were converted by him to the Christian faith. In 1154, he succeeded Anastasius IV. in the pontificate. He told one of his intimate friends that all the former hardships of his life were mere amusement compared with the burden of the papacy; that he looked upon St. Peter's chair as the most uneasy seat in the world; and that his crown seemed to be clapped burning on his head. Adrian left the States of the Church in a more flourishing condition than he found them. He died 1 Sept., 1159, and was buried in St. Peter's, near the tomb of his predecessor, Eugenius. The story that he was choked by a fly which got into his throat rests on no solid foundation. Several homilies and letters of Pope Adrian are extant. A memoir of this pontiff, by Richard Raby, was published in 1849.

ADRIAN V., nephew of Innocent IV., was of Genoa, and elected sovereign pontiff 12 July, 1266, and died on the 18th of the following month. It is said that when at the point of death he was congratulated by his relations on his elevation, 'I had much rather,' he replied, 'you saw me a cardinal in good health than a dying pope.'

ADRIAN VI., Pope, before his elevation called Adrian Florentius, son of a weaver, or, according to others, of a brewer or a boatwright. He was born at Utrecht, 2 March, 1459; and became successively professor of divinity at Louvain, dean of the church in that city, bishop of Tortosa, and

viceroy in Spain. He was elevated to the papacy, 9 Jan., 1523. The Italians regarded him with dislike, because he wished to reform the abuses of the court of Rome, and left the Emperor Charles V. master of that city. Adrian used to say that 'He would never build upon his own blood,' that is, advance his relations to ecclesiastical dignities. He died 14 Sept., 1523, and declared, when dying, 'That the greatest misfortune he had met with in the world, was having been obliged to govern.' He wrote 'Questiones quodlibeticæ,' &c.

ADRIAN, ÆLIUS, Roman emperor, born A.D. 76, at Italica, adopted by Trajan, and ascended the throne, 117. Having made peace with the Parthians, and remitted the debts of the Romans, he defeated the Alanes, Sarmatians, and Dacians, and spent the greater part of his reign in visiting the provinces of the empire. He built a wall eighty miles long, between England and Scotland, to prevent the incursions of the barbarians. He appeased the violent persecutions raised against the Christians, and promised them they should never be molested on account of their religion. Adrian, after conquering the revolted Jews, gave the name of Ælia to Jerusalem when it was rebuilt, placed a marble hog over one of the gates, erected a temple to Jupiter on Mount Calvary, and set up a statue of Adonis upon the manger at Bethlehem. He died 10 July, 138, at Baizæ, and was buried at Puzzoli. Adrian was handsome, had an easy air, a sanguine and robust constitution; always went bare-headed; had a great memory; was a lover of poetry, arts, and sciences; but his attachment to the pagan superstitions, and his infamous passion for Antinous, dishonour him. He was the first Roman emperor who wore a beard, which fashion he introduced for the purpose of concealing warts that grew on his chin.

ADRIAN, a Greek author, who lived in 430, wrote an 'Introduction to the Holy Scriptures.'

ADRIAN DE CASTELLO, born at Corneto, in Tuscany, about 1450, became agent for English affairs at the court of Rome in the reign of Henry VII. He was elected a cardinal, and in 1502 he was appointed bishop of Hereford, whence he was translated to Bath and Wells, 1505. He was alive in 1518, but when he died is unknown. Besides some excellent Latin poetry, he wrote 'De Sermone Latino et de Modis Latine loquendi,' and 'De Vera Philosophia.'

ADRIAN, CORNELIUS, a famous Flemish preacher, of the order of St. Francis, and a native of Dort. He died 1581, aged 60.

ADRIANI, ADRIAN, *Adrianus ab Adriano*, a Jesuit of Antwerp, celebrated for his piety, died 1580, at Louvaine. His works are chiefly of an ascetic cast, and written in German.

ADRIANI, JOHN BAPTIST, a celebrated historian, born at Florence, 1511, and died 1579 in that city. He wrote the history of his own time, from 1536, where that of Guicciardini ends. His son Marcel (born 1533; died 1604) was a member of the academy at Florence and author of several works.

ADRIANO, a Spanish painter, born at Cordova, where he died, 1630. He was a lay brother of the order of discaled Carmelites. So greatly did he distrust his own powers, that at one time he was in the habit of destroying his pictures as soon as they were finished. His most remarkable work is a painting of the crucifixion.

ADRICHIOMIUS, CHRISTIAN, a learned geo-

grapher; born at Delft 1533; ordained priest 1567; died 1585. He wrote 'The Theatre of the Holy Land,' in Latin; and a life of Jesus Christ.

ADRY, JEAN FELICISIME, French philologist and bibliographer, born 1749; died 1818.

ADY, JOSEPH, an impostor, who at one time carried on the business of a hatter in London. He hit upon the device of 'raising the wind' by means of circular letters promising, on the receipt of a suitable fee, to inform those whom he addressed of 'something to their advantage.' In many instances he succeeded in baffling the magistrates and the post-office authorities. Died 1852, aged 82.

ÆGIDIUS, JOHN, an Englishman, entered the order of St. Dominic at Paris in 1222. He wrote several able works on scholastic theology.

ÆGIDIUS, PETER, a lawyer, born at Antwerp, 1486; died there 1533. He was educated under Erasmus, at whose recommendation he obtained the friendship of Sir Thomas More. He wrote 'Enchiridion Principis ac Magistratus Christiani,' &c.

ÆGIDIUS ROMANUS. See COLONNA.

ÆGINETA, PAULUS, a celebrated Greek physician in the seventh century, so called because he was born in the isle of Ægina. He has left an abridgment of Galen, and several other works in Greek, very curious and interesting.

ÆGINHARD. See EGINHARD.

ÆLFRIC, an Anglo-Saxon prelate, assumed the Benedictine habit at Abingdon, and afterwards became abbot of St. Albans. In 989 he was created bishop of Wilton, and in 994 was promoted to the archbishopric of Canterbury, where he died 1005. His works, which have been printed, consist of a Latin and Saxon vocabulary, a grammar, Latin colloquies, and a Saxon translation of most of the historical books of the Old Testament, and of homilies from the Fathers.

ÆELFSIN, an Anglo-Saxon monk, who flourished about the end of the tenth century, distinguished himself by his manuscripts and their miniature illuminations.

ÆLIAN CLAUDIUS, an historical writer, was born at Præneste about 160. He taught rhetoric at Rome under the Emperor Antoninus. His 'Various History' is a curious collection of anecdotes; and his 'History of Animals' is also valuable.

ÆLIUS, DONATUS. See DONATUS.

ÆLIUS, SPARTIANUS. See SPARTIANUS.

ÆLRÆD. See AILRÆD.

ÆELST, EVERHARD VAN, a Dutch painter, born 1602; died 1658. His nephew, *William van Elst* (born 1620; died 1679) was also a painter, and attained to greater eminence in his profession than his uncle.

ÆMILIANUS, a native of Mauritania, became governor of Pannonia and Moesia under Hostilianus and Gallus, and was proclaimed emperor by his soldiers for some successes over the barbarians. His reign, however, was but of short duration, for he was murdered by his own troops A.D. 253.

ÆMILIUS, PAULUS. See PAULUS.

ÆNEAS, or ÆNGUS, an Irish ecclesiastic and historian, was called Hagiographus, from having written the lives of the saints. Died about 820.

ÆNEAS, GAZEUS, a Platonic philosopher, who embraced Christianity in the fifth century. He wrote a dialogue on the immortality of the soul and the resurrection of the body.

ÆNEAS.

ÆNEAS, TACTICUS, an ancient writer on military tactics. By some he is supposed to have flourished B.C. 148; but Casanbon suspects that he is the same with Æneas of Stymphalus, commander of the Arcadians at the time of the battle of Mantinea, about B.C. 360.

ÆPINUS, FRANCIS MARY ULRIC THEODORE, a celebrated electrician; born at Rostock, 1724; died at Dorpat, in Livonia, 1802.

ÆPINUS, JOHN, a German reformer; born 1499; died 1553.

ÆRSENS, AERTSEN, or AARSSENS, PETER, a Dutch painter, called *Long Peter*, on account of his tall stature; born 1507; died 1575.

AERTZ, RICHARD, a Dutch historical painter, born 1482; died at Antwerp, 1577. He was called *Ryk met de stelt*, or Dick with the wooden leg.

ÆSCHINES, a celebrated orator, the rival of Demosthenes; born at Athens, 389 B.C. He accused Ctesiphon, that great orator's friend, who had proposed that a crown of gold should be decreed to him, but Demosthenes defended his friend's cause, and procured the banishment of Æschines from Athens. Æschines thereupon retired to Rhodes, and having taught rhetoric there for some time, went to Samos, where he died 314 B.C. The eloquence of Æschines was so much admired that the Greeks gave the names of the three graces to his three orations, and those of the nine muses to his epistles. Æschines is not equal to Demosthenes in strength and loftiness of style, but excels him in copiousness, ornament, and flowery expressions.

ÆSCHYLUS, a very celebrated tragic poet, born about 525 B.C., of an illustrious family in Attica. He distinguished himself by his courage at the memorable battles of Marathon, Salamis, and Plataea; and furnished the theatre with a great number of tragedies, which were universally applauded by the Greeks. In the latter part of his life, being disappointed at Sophocles winning from him the tragic prize, he withdrew to Hiero, king of Syracuse, who was his particular friend. It is said that he was killed in the field by an eagle, which, mistaking his bald head for the point of a rock, let fall a tortoise upon it; but however that may be, Æschylus died 456 B.C. Seven of his tragedies remain in Greek, and have been many times printed.

ÆSOP, the fabulist, was a native of Phrygia, according to the most commonly received opinion. His history is so obscure as to leave little that can be properly said to deserve credit. It seems, however, that he was a Phrygian, and became a slave at Athens to Xanthus and Idmon, the last of whom gave him his liberty. The celebrity which he gained by his wit induced Cræsus, king of Lydia, to send for him to his court, where he became the friend of Solon. Being sent to Delphi with an offering, he so irritated the people by his censures on their manners, that they threw him from the top of a rock. The Athenians erected a statue to his memory, and all Greece lamented his death, which took place about 560 B.C. The fables which go under his name have been frequently printed and translated into almost every language.

ÆTHICUS, a writer of whom nothing is known except that his name is attached to a geographical work in Latin, entitled '*Æthici Cosmographia*.'

ÆTION, a painter, who appears to have lived in the time of the Emperor Trajan, or Hadrian. His

AGAS.

picture of Alexander's nuptials with Roxana was his masterpiece.

ÆTIUS, surnamed *the Impious*, a heretic of the fourth century, one of the most zealous defenders of Arianism, died at Constantinople 357.

ÆTIUS, governor of the Gauls, defeated Theodoric, vanquished the Franks, and defeated Gondacairus and Attila. Valentinian III., jealous of the merit of this great man, slew him with his own hand 454.

ÆTIUS, a celebrated physician, was born at Amida, in Mesopotamia, and studied at Alexandria. He flourished at the end of the fifth century, or beginning of the sixth. His work entitled '*Tetrabiblos*' has been printed.

AFER, DOMITIUS, a famous orator, a native of Nîmes, and Quintilian's master; died A.D. 59.

AFFLECK. See AUCHINLECK.

AFFO, IRENÆUS, a Recollect friar, and professor of history at Parma, born 1741; died 1797. He wrote a '*History of Parma*,' and other works.

AFFRE, DENIS AUGUSTE, a pious and learned archbishop of Paris, was born in 1793, and was shot on a barricade in the streets of Paris during the French revolution in June, 1848, while essaying to speak words of peace to the insurgents.

AFRANIUS, LUCIUS, a Roman comic poet, flourished B.C. 100. Only some fragments of his works have been preserved. He must be distinguished from Quinctianus Afranius, who was put to death by Nero, for being engaged in the conspiracy which cost Seneca his life.

AFRICANUS, JULIUS, an historian of the third century, author of a chronology which is much esteemed.

AGAPETUS, ST., was martyred at Palestrina, near Rome, under Aurelian, about 275. His festival occurs on 18 Aug.

AGAPETUS I., elected pope 535. He distinguished himself by his firmness, for when the Emperor Justinian I. would have obliged him to communicate with Anthimus, patriarch of Constantinople, who was an Eutychian, threatening him with exile, 'I thought,' replied Agapetus, 'to have found a Catholic emperor, but I find I am under a Domitian; know, however, that I fear not your menaces.' This noble answer was the cause of Anthimus being deposed. Agapetus died some days after, in 536. He left several epistles. This pope was so poor that he was obliged to pawn the sacred vessels of St. Peter to enable him to travel to Constantinople.

AGAPETUS II., elected pope 946, and distinguished for his zeal and virtue. He called the Emperor Otho to Rome against Berenger II., who wanted to be king of Italy. Died 956.

AGAR, CHARLES, educated at Westminster and Oxford, became bishop of Cloyne 1768, bishop of Cashel 1779, archbishop of Dublin 1801, and, dying 14 July, 1809, was buried in Westminster Abbey.

AGARDE, ARTHUR, a famous English antiquary, born about 1540, died 21 Aug., 1615. In the first year of the reign of James I. he was appointed one of the deputy chamberlains of the exchequer, and consequently had under his care a large portion of the public records, to the study of which he assiduously applied himself. To the old Society of Antiquaries, of which he was a distinguished member, he read a number of papers, which are printed in Hearne's '*Curious Discourses*.'

AGAS, RADULPH, frequently called *Ralph*

AGASIAS.

Agas, was a land surveyor, who practised in England in the latter part of the sixteenth century. He resided principally at Stoke, near Nayland, Suffolk. Agas published plans of Oxford and Cambridge, but his principal published work is a large plan or view of London, which was re-engraved by Vertue in 1737.

AGASIAS, a sculptor of Ephesus, celebrated for his beautiful statue of 'The Dying Gladiator,' which was found with the 'Apollo Belvidere' at Nettuno. Agasias lived in the fourth century B.C.

AGATHA, ST., virgin and martyr, suffered at Catania, in Sicily, 251. She is commemorated on 5 Feb.

AGATHANGELUS, an Armenian, author of a life of St. Gregory, first patriarch of Armenia. When he flourished is unknown.

AGATHIAS, the *Scholastic*, was an advocate at Smyrna in the sixth century. He wrote a continuation of Procopius's history.

AGATHO, ST., a Benedictine, born at Palermo, was elected pope 679, and died 682. He is commemorated on Feb. 14.

AGATHOCLES, a famous tyrant of Sicily, and son of a potter of Terra del Reggio. He gained many victories over the Carthaginians, and was poisoned by order of his grandson, Archagathus, 289 B.C.

AGELLIUS, ANTHONY, a regular canon, afterwards bishop of Acerno, died 1608. He wrote biblical commentaries, and assisted in the edition of the Septuagint, Rome, 1587, fol.

AGELNOTH, surnamed the *Good*, was archbishop of Canterbury in the reign of Canute. He governed his province for seventeen years, and died 29 Oct., 1038.

AGESANDER, a celebrated Rhodian sculptor in the reign of Vespasian. In conjunction with his two sons he executed the famous group of Laocoon.

AGESILAUS I., king of Sparta, ascended the throne 928 B.C., and reigned forty-four years.

AGESILAUS II., king of Sparta, son of Archidamus, was raised to the throne in preference to Leotychides. He gained a signal victory over Tissaphernes, general of the Persians, defeated the Thebans and their allies at Coronæa, conquered the Acarnanians, and made himself master of Corinth. He died in Cyrenaica about 360 B.C. His sister, Cynisca, had learnt to manage horses at the solicitation of her brother. She entered the lists, and was the first woman who gained the prize at the Olympic games.

AGGAS, RALPH. See AGAS.

AGGAS, or AUGUS, ROBERT, a landscape painter, died in London, 1679, aged about sixty.

AGILULPH, duke of Jurin, and king of the Lombards, died about 616, after having conquered all Italy except Ravenna.

AGIS I., king of Sparta, succeeded his father, Eurysthenes, 1030 B.C.

AGIS II., king of Sparta, died about 398 B.C. He ravaged Argolis, and signalized himself in the Peloponnesian war.

AGIS III., king of Sparta, ascended the throne 333 B.C., and died 324 B.C.

AGIS IV., king of Sparta, formed a plan to restore the ancient discipline of Lacedæmon, to abolish debts, and make the possessions of the inhabitants common, according to the laws of Lycurgus; but the rich, the women, and Leonidas his colleague opposed him, and Leonidas caused him to be strangled, 240 B.C.

AGREDA.

AGLIONBY, EDWARD, an English writer, born at Carlisle, was educated at Eton and Cambridge (B.A. 1540-1, M.A. 1544). Subsequently he became a justice of the peace for Warwickshire, and in 1571 was returned as M.P. for Warwick. The following year he was elected recorder of Warwick, which post he resigned in Nov., 1587, 'because of his great age and impotency to travel and failing of sight.' He translated 'A Notable and Marvellous Epistle of the famous Doctor Mathewe Grimalde, Professor of the Law in the Universitie of Padua' (1550), and was author of an Oration to Queen Elizabeth, printed in 'Nichols's Progresses.'

AGLIONBY, JOHN, D.D., was educated at Oxford, where he became a fellow of Queen's College, and afterwards principal of St. Edmund's Hall. He had a considerable hand in the authorized translation of the New Testament. Dr. Aglionby died at Islip, Oxfordshire, of which parish he was rector, 6 Feb., 1609-10.

AGNES, ST., celebrated virgin, martyred at Rome about 303, at the age of thirteen. Her festival occurs on 21 Jan.

AGNESI, MARIA GAETANA, an Italian woman of letters, born at Milan, 1718, died there 1799. She was an extraordinary instance of juvenile precocity. When only eleven years old she knew eight languages, and at twenty she published a collection of ninety-one theses which she had publicly maintained. Pope Benedict XIV. appointed her honorary lecturer and professor of mathematics in the university of Bologna. Her sister, Maria Teresa, was born about 1724, and is author of some musical compositions.

AGNOLO, BACCIO, a sculptor and architect of Florence, born 1460, died 1543.

AGOBARD, archbishop of Lyons, one of the most learned prelates of the ninth century. He was deposed at the council of Thionville, 834, by order of Louis le Débonnaire, for being concerned in the revolt of Lotharius, but coming again into favour, he was re-established. He died 840. Agobard wrote against Felix of Urgella, condemned duels and trials by fire and water, and composed a book to prove that tempests are not raised by sorcerers.

AGOSTINI, LEONARD, an antiquary of Sienna in the seventeenth century, published the *Medals of Sicily*, which are joined to the *Sicily of Paruta*. He also wrote 'Le Gemme antiche figurate,' Rome, 1686.

AGOSTINO, PAUL, master of the pontifical chapel of St. Peter at Rome, composed much church music. Born 1593, died 1629.

AGOULT, GUILLAUME, a gentleman and poet of Provence in the twelfth century, the handsomest and the wittiest man of his time. He wrote, besides a great number of songs, a poem, entitled 'La maniera d'amor dal tems passat,' in which he maintains, in a chain of reasoning, that no one can be happy, unless he is a worthy man; that no one can be a worthy man, without being in love; and that no man knows how to love, who is not careful of his mistress's honour.

AGREDA, MARIA D', daughter of Francis Coronela, was born at Agreda, in Spain. Her father converted his house into a convent of female Cordeliers, under the title of 'The Immaculate Conception,' among whom his wife and daughters made profession, he himself joining the Cordeliers. Maria was chosen superior of the convent, and died there 1665, aged 63. She wrote her famous book

of 'The Mystical City of God' by order, as he asserted, of God and the Blessed Virgin. The book was condemned at Rome, and the French translation of it was censured by the Sorbonne.

AGRESTI, LIVIO, an Italian painter, died 1580.

AGRICOLA, ST., suffered martyrdom about 304. His festival is celebrated on 4th November.

AGRICOLA, CNAEUS JULIUS, a Roman commander, born A.D. 38 at Prejus, in the reign of Caligula, by whom his father, Julius Gracianus, was put to death for refusing to plead against Marcus Silanus. The first military service of Agricola was under Suetonius Paulinus in Britain. On his return to Rome he married a lady of rank, and was made quaestor in Awa, where he maintained the strictest integrity. He was chosen tribune of the people, and quaestor, under Nero; and under Galba he was appointed commissioner to examine the state of the treasures belonging to the temples which Nero had raviciously confiscated. By Vespasian he was made a patrician and governor of Aquitania. The dignity of consul followed, and in the same year he married his daughter to the historian Tacitus. Soon afterwards he was made governor of Britain, and carried his conquests into a remote district of Scotland, where the famous engagement took place between the Romans and the Caledonians, under the able, though unsuccessful leadership of Galgacus. Domitian, envying Agricola's virtues, recalled him, and ordered him to enter Rome in the night, that no triumph might be granted to him. He obeyed, and, without betraying any resentment, retired into private life. He died A.D. 93, not without suspicion of having been poisoned by the tyrant.

AGRICOLA, GILGON, a German metallurgist, whose real name was Landmann, was born at Chemnitz, Saxony, 1494, and studied medicine at Leipzig. He afterwards travelled into Italy, and remained two years at Venice. On his return he settled at Joachimsthal, where he familiarized himself with mining operations. Died at Chemnitz, 1555. His works are written in elegant Latin.

AGRICOLA, IGNATIUS, a German Jesuit, wrote 'Historia Provincie Societatis Jesu Germaniae Superioris.' The second part appeared in 1729, and the author died shortly afterwards.

AGRICOLA, JOHN, a disciple of Luther, born at Eisenben, 1492. He separated from his master because he drew conclusions from his principles respecting justification, which Luther himself did not. Luther said that men are justified by faith, and that works are not necessary to salvation. Then, said Agricola, there is no law for a man who has faith, because if he is not a just man, he will become so by an act of faith. Those principles must therefore be preached which lead to a belief of the Gospel, and not the law of the Gospel. He had his followers, who were called 'Antonians,' *i.e.*, enemies of the law. Agricola was minister at Wittenberg and Berlin, in which last-named city he died 1566. He wrote commentaries on St. Luke; 'History of the Passion of Jesus Christ' and other works, most of which are in German.

AGRICOLA, MARTIN, a musician, born at Zorow, in Silesia, 1486; died at Magdeburg, 1556. He wrote several works relating to his art.

AGRICOLA, RODOLPHUS, a celebrated professor of philosophy at Worms and Heidelberg, born at Baillon, near Groningen, 1442. He was one of those who revived a taste for the belles lettres in Germany and the Low Countries. He was a

great traveller, and gained friends and admirers wherever he went. He died, 1485, at Heidelberg, and was buried in the habit of a Cordelier. His works were printed at Cologne 1539, 2 vols.

AGRIPPA, MARCUS VLPNIANUS, a Roman consul, favourite and son-in-law of Augustus; who rose by his valour to the first dignities of the empire. He was one of the wisest captains of his age, and Augustus owed to him the empire of the world, from the victories he gained over Mark Anthony and the younger Pompey. Born 63 B.C.; died in March, 12 B.C.

AGRIPPA I. (Herod), son of Aristobulus and Bernice, and grandson of Herod the Great. Caligula gave him the kingdom of Judea, A.D. 37. He put St. James the Great to death, imprisoned St. Peter, and died himself in the greatest agonies, eaten up with worms, in the seventh year of his reign, aged 54, in the year 43.

AGRIPPA II., son of the preceding, and last king of the Jews, succeeded his uncle Herod; but the Emperor Claudius took away his kingdom, and gave him other provinces in exchange. He died about the year 94. It was before this prince and his sister Bernice, with whom he was suspected of incest, that St. Paul pleaded his cause at Cæsarea.

AGRIPPA, HENRY CONNELLEY, born 1486, of an illustrious family, at Cologne. He acquired great reputation as a scholar after having distinguished himself as a soldier. He was well skilled in divinity, physics, and jurisprudence, and passed with weak people for a great magician, though his extreme poverty clearly proved the contrary. Agrippa wrote well and possessed much learning, but loved to maintain paradoxes. He wrote a treatise on the 'Excellency of Women above Men,' to insinuate himself into the favour of Margaret of Austria, who governed the Low Countries, and who procured him the title of historiographer to her brother, the emperor. He was imprisoned in France, for writing against Louisa of Savoy, mother of Francis I., and upon regaining his liberty went to Grenoble, where he died, 14th Sept., 1535. Agrippa was thrice married, and left several children. Of his numerous works perhaps the most remarkable is a treatise on 'The Vanity of the Sciences,' in which he undertakes to prove that there is nothing more pernicious and dangerous to the lives of men, and to the salvation of their souls, than the arts and sciences.

AGRIPPA, MENENIUS, a Roman consul, about 602 B.C. He conquered the Sabinians, and by the fable of the belly and members, appeared the people, who, being overwhelmed with debts and misery, had revolted and retired to the sacred hill.

AGRIPPINA, daughter of Agrippa and Julia, married to Germanicus, whom she accompanied in all his expeditions. After the death of her husband she returned to Rome with his ashes, and there was a universal grief in the city. Tiberius, jealous of the people's love for Agrippina, banished her to an island, where she starved herself, A.D. 33. She left nine children, among whom Caligula and Agrippina are best known.

AGRIPPINA, daughter of the preceding, and mother of the Emperor Nero, who caused her to be assassinated A.D. 60.

AGUESSEAU, HENRI FRANÇOIS D', chancellor of France, was born at Limoges 1668. At the age of 22 he became advocate-general of the parliament of Paris. After holding this office six years he was

made procureur-général. In 1709 the responsibilities of his position were greatly increased by the famine, which added to the disasters caused by the war. A commission was formed of which d'Agoult was the very heart and soul. He preserved strict discipline in the tribunals, improved the proceedings in criminal matters, and made many excellent regulations. He devoted his attention principally, however, to the administration of the hospitals. After the death of Louis XIV., the regent, duke of Orleans, made him chancellor, but in 1718 he was displaced. The seals, however, were restored to him two years afterwards, and with short intervals, he held them till a year before his death, which took place 9th Feb., 1751. His works in 13 vols. 4to are much esteemed.

AGUILAR, GRACE, an English authoress, was born at the Paragon, at Hackney, 1816, being the only daughter of Emanuel and Sarah Aguilar. Her parents professed the Hebrew faith, to which she was always deeply attached. From the age of seven, this extraordinary child kept a daily journal, and before her twelfth year was completed she had written a little drama called 'Gustavus Vasa.' Her life presents few incidents. It was chiefly spent in the composition of works having for their object the elevation of the character of the Jewish people in the eyes of the Christian world. Among those works are 'Home Influence,' 'The Magic Wreath,' 'The Spirit of Judaism,' 'The Women of Israel,' 'The Records of Israel,' 'The Jewish Faith,' and 'History of the English Jews.' Her death took place at Frankfurt, where she was buried, 16th Sept., 1847.

AGUILLON, FRANCIS, a Jesuit, born at Brussels; and died 1617, aged 50. He left a valuable treatise on optics.

AGUIRRA, JEAN SARRA D', a native of Logrono, was born 1630, entered the Benedictine order, and subsequently became divinity professor at Salamanca, secretary of the holy office, and a cardinal. Died at Rome 1699. His principal work is 'A Defence of the Chair of St. Peter.'

AGUTTER, WILLIAM, an English divine, was educated at Magdalen College, Oxford, and afterwards became chaplain and secretary to the Asylum for Female Orphans. Died 26th March, 1835, aged 77. His published sermons are numerous. One of them, preached before the university of Oxford, is entitled 'The Difference between the Death of the Righteous and the Wicked, illustrated in the instances of Dr. Samuel Johnson and David Hume, Esq.'

AGYLAEUS, HENRY, a literary man, native of Bois-le-Duc, very learned in the Greek language, died 1595, aged 62. He translated the Nomo-Canon of Plotinus.

AHLWARDT, PETER, the son of a shoemaker at Greifswald, where he was born 1710, and died 1791. He left several works, the most remarkable being 'Pious Meditations on the Phenomena of Thunder and Lightning,' and dissertations on the immortality of the soul and the liberty of God. He founded a society called the 'Abelites,' the members of which professed perfect candour and sincerity.

AHKENDT, MARTIN FREDERICK, an antiquary, born at Holstein 1709, died 1824. He made a valuable collection of Icelandic manuscripts and Runic inscriptions.

AICHER, OTTO, a German antiquary and historian, born 1628. He joined the Benedictine order,

and in 1657 was appointed a professor in the university of Salzburg, where he died 17th January, 1705.

AIDAN, king of the Dalriadic Scots, died about 605.

AIDAN, ST., an Irish monk, became bishop of Lindisfarne, where he founded a monastery, 635. Died, 31st Aug., 651. He is annually commemorated on the day of his death.

AIGNAN, ETIENNE, a French writer, born at Beaugency-sur-Loire, 1773, died at Paris, 1824. He wrote several tragedies and other dramatic pieces, and translated Pope's 'Essay on Criticism,' Goldsmith's 'Vicar of Wakefield,' and Homer's 'Iliad.'

AIKEN, JAMES, a Scotch prelate, born at Kirkwall 1613. He studied at Edinburgh and Oxford, and became chaplain to the marquis of Hamilton. Afterwards he was presented by Charles I. to the living of Birsay, in Orkney. When Montrose visited the Orkneys, Aiken was deputed to draw up a declaration expressive of loyalty to the exiled king. In consequence of this, the privy council at Edinburgh issued a warrant for his apprehension, but he being warned, fled to Holland, where he lived in straitened circumstances till 1653. In 1677 he was made bishop of Moray, and in 1680 was translated to Galloway. Died at Edinburgh, 28th Oct., 1687.

AIKIN, ANNA LETITIA. See BARBAULD.

AIKIN, ARTHUR, eldest son of John Aikin, M.D. and brother to Miss Lucy Aikin, the historical writer, was born at Warrington, Lancashire, 19 May, 1773. After receiving a classical education he was initiated into the science of chemistry by Dr. Priestley. In 1796 he settled in London, where his quiet, unambitious life was devoted to the labours of scientific literature as an author and lecturer. In 1817, on the death of Dr. Charles Taylor, Mr. Aikin was elected secretary of the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce; and he remained for twenty-three years resident in their house in John Street, Adelphi. He died in London, 15 April, 1854. His works are 'The Natural History of the Year,' 'Journal of a Tour through North Wales and parts of Shropshire;' a translation from the French of 'Denon's Travels in Egypt;' 'A Dictionary of Chemistry and Mineralogy' (in conjunction with his brother Charles); and 'A Manual of Mineralogy.' For four years he was editor of the 'Annual Review.'

AIKIN, JOHN, M.D., was born at Kibworth-Harcourt, Leicestershire, 1747, being the only son of the Rev. John Aikin, for many years tutor in divinity at the dissenting academy at Warrington, in Lancashire. Though it was originally intended that he should become a dissenting minister, he resolved to adopt the medical profession. In 1770 he settled at Chester, and after remaining there about a year removed to Warrington. He was created M.D. by the university of Leyden, 1784. Some time afterwards he removed to Great Yarmouth; but in 1798 he was compelled, in consequence of ill-health, to give up the practice of his profession, whereupon he retired to Stoke Newington, and there resided until his death, 7 Dec., 1822. The principal works of Dr. Aikin, exclusive of those relating to medical subjects, are as follows:—'Essays on Song Writing,' afterwards republished, with additions, under the title of 'Vocal Poetry;' translations of Tacitus's 'Life of Agricola,' and 'Manners of the Germans;' 'Biographical Memoirs of

Medicine in Great Britain from the Revival of Literature to the time of Hervey,' 'The Calendar of Nature,' afterwards republished with the title of 'The Natural History of the Year;' 'England Delineated,' 'A View of the Character and Public Services of John Howard, LL.D., F.R.S.:' 'Evenings at Home,' conjointly with his sister, Mrs. Barbauld; 'Letters from a Father to his Son on Various Topics relative to Literature and the Conduct of Life;' 'Description of the Country from thirty to forty miles round Manchester;' 'General Biography,' 10 vols. 4to. In this, his greatest work, he had the assistance, first of Dr. Enfield, and afterwards of Dr. Thomas Morgan; 'The Arts of Life;' 'The Woodland Companion, or a Brief Description of British Trees, with some Account of their Uses;' 'Letters to a Young Lady, on a Course of English Poetry;' and biographies and critical notices in his 'Select Works of the British Poets.' In 1796, Dr. Aikin became literary editor of the 'Monthly Magazine,' and continued to occupy that position for ten years. He was also for some time editor of Dodsley's 'Annual Register.'

AIKIN, LUCY, a popular authoress, only daughter of John Aikin, M.D., died 29 Jan., 1864, aged 83. Her principal works are 'Epistles on Women,' 1810; 'Lorimer, a Tale,' 1814; 'Memoirs of Queen Elizabeth,' 1818; 'Memoirs of James I.,' 1822; 'Memoirs of Dr. Aikin,' 1823; 'Memoirs of Mrs. Barbauld,' 1825; 'Memoirs of Charles I.,' 1833; 'Memoirs of Addison,' 1843.

AIKMAN, ALEXANDER, born in Scotland 1755, settled in Jamaica 1778, and there established, 'The Jamaica Mercury,' the title of which was subsequently changed to 'The Royal Gazette.' Died 6 July, 1838.

AIKMAN, WILLIAM, a painter, born at Cairney, in Scotland, 1682, died in London 4 June, 1731. It was originally intended that he should go to the Scotch bar, but he chose to devote himself to the fine arts, and particularly to painting, which he studied first in England, and afterwards at Rome. In 1723 he settled in London, and was patronized by the duke of Argyll, the earl of Burlington, Sir Godfrey Kneller, and other noted persons. His pictures consist chiefly of portraits of persons of rank.

AILLY, PIERRE D', born at Compiègne, 1350, was first bursar to the college of Navarre, in Paris, then doctor of the Sorbonne 1380, afterwards chancellor of the university, confessor and almoner to Charles VI., bishop of Puy, then of Cambray, and cardinal. He was one of the most learned bishops at the councils of Pisa and Constance. He was legate from the Holy See to Germany, where he died 9 Oct., 1425. Most of his works were printed at Strasburg, 1490.

AILRED, abbot of the Cistercian monastery of Rievaulx, Yorkshire, was born in or about 1109, and died 1166. He wrote several historical and theological works, which have been printed. Five of his treatises on divinity appeared at Douay 1631, under the editorship of Richard Gibbons, an English Jesuit.

AIMOIN, a Benedictine of Fleury-sur-Loire, and one of the most illustrious disciples of the celebrated Abbo, wrote a 'History of France,' and died 1008.

AINGER, THOMAS, educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he took both degrees in arts (1821-24), became perpetual curate of Hampstead, Middlesex, in 1841, and died 15 Nov., 1863.

He published in his lifetime several volumes of sermons, which are held in esteem, and in 1864 another volume appeared, to which is prefixed a memoir of the author.

AINSLIE, HENRY, M.D., a very eminent English physician, died 26 Oct., 1834.

AINSWORTH, HENRY, an English nonconformist divine, and biblical commentator, born about 1590. He united with the Brownists, and, after struggling for some years with the dangers and troubles to which members of that sect were exposed, he retired, with many of his co-religionists, to Holland. At Amsterdam, Ainsworth, and one of his brethren in exile named Johnson, established a church, and in 1602 published a confession of faith of the people called Brownists. The church, however, was very soon rent in pieces by schisms and dissensions, and in the end Johnson retired to Enden, while Ainsworth went to Ireland, though some time afterwards he returned to Holland. He died suddenly at Amsterdam in 1622 or 1623. His reputation mainly rests upon his erudite 'Annotations on the five books of Moses, the Psalms, and the Song of Songs.'

AINSWORTH, ROBERT, a lexicographer, born at Woodyale, in the parish of Eccles, near Manchester, 1660. He received his education at Bolton, Lancashire, where he afterwards kept a school. From Bolton he removed to Bethnal Green, London, and there continued the profession of a schoolmaster. Died 4 April, 1743. His chief work is a Latin dictionary, first published 1736, with this title, 'Thesaurus Lingue Latine Compendarius; or a Compendious Dictionary of the Latin Tongue, designed principally for the Use of the British Nations.'

AIRAULT. See AYRAUT.

AIRAY, CHRISTOPHER, an English writer on logic, died 1670.

AIRAY, HENRY, an English divine, was born in Westmorland, 1559, and educated first at St. Edmund Hall, and afterwards at Queen's College, Oxford, of which in 1598 he became provost. He was a constant and zealous preacher at Oxford. His principal work is a 'Course of Lectures on St. Paul's Epistle to the Philippians,' the best edition of which is that by Rev. A. B. Grosart, Edinburgh, 1864. Airay published a treatise on bowing at the name of Jesus, but not a single copy is known to have escaped the ravages of time. His death occurred on 10 Oct., 1616.

AISTULPHUS, king of the Lombards, besieged Rome 750, but Pepin, king of France, hastening to the assistance of Pope Stephen III., besieged Aistulphus in Pavia, and forced him to restore the Exarchate of Ravenna and the Roman Pentapolis to the Holy See for ever. The keys were sent to Rome and placed upon St. Peter's tomb, in *signum veri et perpetui dominii*. Aistulphus designed to retake these cities, but died 756.

AITON, WILLIAM, an eminent horticulturist and botanist, born in Scotland 1731, died 1 Feb., 1793. For many years he was manager of Kew Gardens, and he published an elaborate description of the plants there, under the title of 'Hortus Kewensis,' 3 vols. He was succeeded at Kew by his son, William Townsend Aiton, who died in 1849, aged 84, after having ably superintended the botanical department for fifty years.

AITZEMA, LEO VAN, a gentleman of Friesland, born 1600. He was counsellor of the Hanse Towns and their resident at the Hague, where he died,

AJALA.

1669. He wrote 'A History of the Peace of Munster,' and 'A History of the United Provinces.'

AJALA, MARTIN PEREZ DE, a Spanish prelate, was bishop successively of Guadix and Segovia, and eventually archbishop of Valencia. He assisted at the council of Trent. His most important work is a Latin treatise on 'The Apostolic Traditions.' Born 1504, died 1566.

AKAKIA, MARTIN, of Chalons-sur-Marne, physician to Francis I. of France; died 1551. He was called *Sans Malice* (without malice), and took the name of Akakia, which signifies the same in Greek.

AKAKIA, MARTIN, son of the preceding, royal professor of surgery and physic to Henry III. of France, died 1588. He wrote some medical works in Latin.

AKBAR, sultan of the Moguls, was born 1542, succeeded to the throne 1556, and died 1605. He recovered Delhi from the Patans, and conquered Bengal, Cashmere, and Scinde.

AKENSIDE, MARK, M.D., who is more known as a poet than as a physician, was born at New-castle-on-Tyne 1721. He resolved to follow the medical profession, and accordingly went to Leyden, where he was created M.D. 1774. On his return to England he settled as a physician at Northampton. Thence he removed to Hampstead, and finally to London. Notwithstanding his acknowledged abilities, he never attained to any considerable eminence in his profession. Died 23 June, 1770. Dr. Akenside wrote some medical treatises, which it is not necessary to enumerate. In 1774 he published his poem 'On Pleasures of the Imagination,' which was received with great applause. His next publication was 'An Epistle to Curio,' which contained a warm invective against Pulteney, earl of Bath, on account of his political conduct. In 1745 Dr. Akenside published ten odes on different subjects and in different styles. Most of his remaining poetical effusions appeared in Dodsley's collection, and of these the most considerable is a 'Hymn to the Naiads.'

AKERBLAD, JOHN DAVID, an eminent Egyptologist, was born in Sweden about 1760, and died at Rome 1819.

AKIBA, a famous rabbi of the second century, and one of the doctors of the college of Tiberias. He declared at first for the impostor Barchochebas, encouraged the Jews to revolt, and joined with them in the commission of unheard-of barbarities. The Emperor Adrian condemned him to a cruel death, with his wife and a great number of his disciples, A.D. 135. The book called 'Jezira' is attributed to him.

ALABASTER, WM., was born in or about 1567, and educated at Trinity College, Cambridge. In 1596 he accompanied the expedition to Cadiz in the capacity of chaplain to the earl of Essex. During his stay in Spain he was converted to the Catholic religion, but in 1610 he returned to the Established church. After his reconversion he was created D.D., and obtained the deanery of St. Paul's and the rich parsonage of Tharfield, Herefordshire. Died April, 1640. He wrote 'Lexicon Pentaglotton, Hebraicum, Chaldaicum, Syriacum, Talmudico-Rabbinicum, et Arabicum,' Lond., fol., 1637, and some theological treatises, but is chiefly known by his Latin tragedy of 'Roxana,' which was acted in the hall of Trinity College, Cambridge. This play has been praised by Dr. Johnson, but in fact it is for the most part merely a translation

ALASCO.

of Luigi Groto's Italian tragedy entitled 'La Dalida.'

ALACOQUE, MARGUERITE MARIE, a holy nun of the convent of La Visitation de Sainte Marie of Paray le Monnial, in Charolais. She was born 1647, and died 17 Oct., 1690. Many miracles have been ascribed to her, and she was beatified in 1865 by his holiness Pius IX. She wrote a work in French 'On Devotion to the Sacred Heart of Jesus.'

ALAIN, CHARTIER. See CHARTIER.

ALAIN, JOHN, a Danish writer, born 1569, died 1630. He wrote 'On the Origin of the Cimbri,' and other treatises.

ALAMANNI, LUIGI, of a distinguished family at Florence, was born 1495. He fled into France to avoid the anger of Julius de Medicis, afterwards Clement VII., who governed Florence, and against whom he had conspired. After Rome was plundered, he returned to his country, whose fall he could not prevent, though he sacrificed his whole fortune to prevent it. Francis I. received him with great kindness, gave him the collar of St. Michael, and sent him as ambassador to Charles V. He died, 1566, at Amboise, where the court was. His works consist of elegies, eclogues, dramas, satires, and hymns in Italian.

ALAN. See ALLEYN.

ALAN DE INSULIS, or of Lille in Flanders, called *Doctor Universalis*, from the extent of his learning, was born in the first half of the twelfth century, and died at the beginning of the next. It is yet an undecided point whether he is identical with Alanus, also de Insulis, the friend of St. Bernard, and bishop of Auxerre. A collected edition of his works was published by Charles de Visch, Antwerp, 1654.

ALAN OF LYNN, D.D. of Cambridge, became prior of the house of Carmelites, at Lynn in Norfolk, and died 1420. He won much esteem in his day as a philosopher and divine, and compiled a great number of summaries and indexes.

ALAN OF TEWKESBURY, D.D. of Oxford, and prior of the Benedictine monastery at Tewkesbury, in the latter part of the twelfth century. He was a friend of St. Thomas à Becket, by whom he was greatly beloved. Alan wrote 'De Vita et Exilio Thomæ Cantuariensis,' 'Acta Clarendonensis,' and several books of epistles.

ALAND, SIR JOHN FORTESCUE. See FORTESCUE.

ALANE, ALEXANDER. See ALES.

ALANSON, EDWARD, an eminent surgeon, born at Newton, Lancashire, 1747; died at Wavertree, near Liverpool, 1823. He introduced many important improvements in the mode of amputating limbs.

ALARD, WILLIAM, born 1572; died 1645. He was pastor of Krempe, in Holstein, and wrote two small volumes of Latin hymns and other works.

ALARIC I., king of the Goths, one of the most cruel enemies of the Roman empire; who embraced Christianity, and followed Arianism. He laid waste many eastern provinces, carried fire and sword into Italy, and sacked Rome 409. After being conquered by Stilicho, he retired to Rome, and died at Cosenza 410.

ALARIC II., king of the Visigoths. After having reigned 23 years over all the country between the Rhone and the Garonne, he was killed by the hard of Clovis 507, in a battle at Vouillé, in Poitou. He published a code of laws, called from him the 'Code of Alaric.'

ALASCO, JOHN, uncle to the king of Poland,

ALBAN.

was born 1499, and for some time was a bishop of the church of Rome. Afterwards he embraced the doctrines of Luther, and was in consequence driven from his country. He settled at Embden, where he was chosen pastor to a congregation of Protestants, who, under the terror of persecution, fled with him to London. They were incorporated by charter, and had a grant of the church of Austin Friars. These Protestants differed in some modes of worship from the Established church. On the accession of Mary, Alasco was ordered to quit the kingdom. He died in Poland 1560.

ALBAN, St., the first English martyr, beheaded about 287. He is commemorated June 22.

ALBANI, ALEXANDER, Cardinal, born at Urbino, 1692. He was ambassador to the court of Vienna, and librarian of the Vatican. The cardinal embellished his country house, the Villa Albani, with statues and pictures, and was a great patron of men of letters. Died 1779. His historical and literary compositions are held in esteem.

ALBANI, or ALBANO, FRANCIS, a celebrated Italian painter, born at Bologna 1578; died 1660.

ALBANI, JOHN JEROME, of Bergamo, a learned lawyer, served with the Venetian troops, and became first magistrate of his country. After the death of his wife, 1590, Pius V. made him a cardinal. Died 1591. His works are 'De immunitate ecclesiarum,' 'De potestate Papæ et concilii,' 'De cardinalibus,' and 'De donatione Constantinæ.'

ALBANY, LOUISE MAXIMILIENNE DE STOLBERG, countess of, born 1752, at Mons, in Hainault, became at an early age the wife of Prince Charles Edward, the last Pretender to the throne of the Stuarts. The courts of the house of Bourbon, who deemed themselves interested in preventing the Stuart family from becoming extinct, arranged this marriage, and made suitable provision for the young couple. After the death of Charles Edward, the countess of Albany contracted a secret marriage with the poet Alfieri, with whom she resided at Florence. She again became a widow in 1803, and notwithstanding her display of grief at the death of the poet, who for twenty years had been the companion of her life, it is believed that she was married a third time. Died 29 Jan., 1824.

ALBATEGNIUS, or ALBATENIUS, a learned Arabian astronomer, of the religion of the Sabæans, flourished at Araete, in Syria, and died 929. He made his observations in Mesopotamia 882, and wrote 'A Treatise on the Science of the Stars,' a bad Latin translation of which has been twice printed. The original Arabic MS. is preserved in the Vatican. Albategnius made important observations on the precession of the equinoxes, and added 11 deg. 30 min. 20 sec. to the places of the stars, as they had been determined by Ptolemy.

ALBEMARLE, duke of. See MONK.

ALBEMARLE, earl of. See KEPPEL.

ALBERGATI CAPACELLI, FRANCIS, marquis, and senator of Bologna, born 1728; died 1804. His whole life was passed in dissipation. He wrote some dramatic pieces, the best of which is 'I Pregiudizi del falso onore.'

ALBERGOTTI, FRANCIS, a celebrated civilian, born at Azezzo, and died at Florence 1376.

ALBERIC, a native of France, who lived in the twelfth century, and after being a monk in the monastery of Clugni, was made prior of St. Martin's at Paris; afterwards abbat of Vezelay 1124; then cardinal and bishop of Ostia 1138. Pope

ALBERT.

Innocent II. sent him as legate into England and Scotland, which displeased the English clergy. Alberic, however, was received in England after some difficulties, and held a national council in Westminster Abbey 13 Dec., 1138. He returned to Italy 1139, and was afterwards legate in Sicily, in the East, and in France. Died 1147.

ALBERIC, a Cistercian monk of the thirteenth century, wrote a chronicle of remarkable events from the creation down to the year 1241. It has been printed by Leibnitz and Mencken.

ALBERONI, JULIUS, cardinal, and prime minister to the king of Spain, was born, 1664, near Parma. Having taken priest's orders, he obtained a small living. While in that situation he rendered some essential service to the secretary of the duke de Vendôme, which led to his acquaintance with that general, who was indebted to him in a time of exigency for the discovery of the corn which the country people had concealed. After this, Alberoni followed the duke to Spain, where, by his address, he brought about a marriage between the princess of Parma and Philip V. This stroke of fortune raised him to the post of prime minister of Spain, the dignity of a cardinal, and archbishop of Valencia. In 1720 he was obliged to retire to Parma, and from thence to Rome, where he was confined for twelve months in the Jesuits' college. On regaining his liberty, he visited his native place, where he founded a seminary for young men designed for the church. He died at Rome 1752. The 'Political Testament' which bears his name is fictitious.

ALBERT I., son of the Emperor Rodolphus of Hapsburg, and first duke of Austria, killed in battle Adolphus, who had been chosen to the empire in preference to him 1298. He was afterwards crowned emperor. He engaged in twelve battles, and was killed at the passage of the Reuss, near Windisch, in Switzerland, 1308, by John, duke of Suabia, his nephew, whose possessions he had usurped.

ALBERT II., duke of Austria, and marquis of Moravia, was elected emperor 1 Jan., 1438, and died 27 Oct., 1439.

ALBERT I., the Bear, son of Otho, prince of Anhalt, born 1106. He was much favoured by the German princes, especially the Emperor Conrad III., who made him marquis and elector of Brandenburg. Albert cleared the forests of the Marché of Brandenburg to build cities, churches, and colleges. Died 1168.

ALBERT, the Courageous, duke of Saxony, governor of Friesland, 1494, and father of George of Saxony, who was one of Luther's greatest protectors. He made himself illustrious by his wisdom and by his exploits under the Emperor Maximilian I. Died 1500.

ALBERT, margrave of Baireuth, called the Alcibiades of Germany, took a leading part in the German wars of the sixteenth century. Born 1522; died 1558.

ALBERT, archduke of Austria, born 1559, sixth son of the Emperor Maximilian. He was first cardinal and archbishop of Toledo, governor of Portugal, then of the Low Countries, 1596. Philip II., despairing to get the Low Countries again under his dominion, gave them as a dowry with his daughter Isabella-Clara-Eugenia, whom he married to the Archduke Albert. This prince, after several campaigns, made a truce with the States General, and died 1621, without posterity.

ALBERT VI., duke of Bavaria, born 1584; died 1666. He was distinguished for learning and piety. There is a book of his on the marriage of priests.

ALBERT, Prince, was second son of the duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, and of a princess of the elder house of Saxe-Coburg-Altenburg. He was born at Ehrenberg 26 Aug., 1819, and received his education at the university of Bonn. On 10 Feb., 1840, he married Victoria, queen of England, at the Chapel Royal, St. James's. A proposal was made by the ministry for an allowance to him of £50,000 a year; but, on the motion of Colonel Sibthorp, the House of Commons cut it down to £30,000. In 1857, in consequence of some question having been raised as to his status by the punctilious German courts, he was declared the 'Prince Consort.' He was also raised to the military rank of field-marshal, and other honours were at various periods conferred upon him. His death, which occurred at Windsor Castle 14 Dec., 1861, overwhelmed the nation with grief. Prince Albert was, to quote his own words, the 'consort and confidential adviser of a female sovereign,' and it is universally admitted that he discharged the duties of his somewhat delicate and anomalous position in a most admirable and prudent manner. He was an earnest promoter of science and art, and it was he who first suggested the idea of the International Exhibition of 1851. A volume of the principal speeches and addresses delivered by him was published shortly after his death.

ALBERT, by some writers improperly called ADALBERT, or ADELBERT, was of the family of the counts of Saarbrück. While he was only priest, he was made secretary, or chancellor, to Prince Henry, son of the Emperor Henry IV., and was one of the chief promoters of the prince's rebellion against his father. When Henry V. came to the throne, Albert was greatly in favour. He was sent on several embassies to the pope, and in 1109 succeeded Richard in the archbishopric of Mentz. Afterwards, however, he leagued with several German princes against Henry, who caused him to be imprisoned for three years. Albert presided at the council of Mentz 1131, and died 1137.

ALBERT, CHARLES D', duke of Luynes, high constable and grand falconer of France, was born 1578, and died 1621. He was page of the bed-chamber to Henry IV., who afterwards placed him with the dauphin. Charles d'Albert soon became a favourite with the young prince, by training speckled magpies to catch sparrows. After the death of Henry IV., Louis XIII. appointed him gentleman of his bedchamber, governor of Amboise, captain of the Tuileries, councillor of state, first commander of the gentlemen, and grand falconer, and high constable of France.

ALBERT, ERASMUS, a German Lutheran divine, author of 'The Koran of the Cordeliers,' a satirical work directed against the Franciscans. Died 1553.

ALBERT, LOUIS JOSEPH D', de Luynes, prince of Grimbergen, and ambassador in France, from the Emperor Charles VII., died 1758, aged 87. He was author of a collection of pieces of literature, containing 'Timander instructed by his Genius,' and 'The Dream of Alcibiades.'

ALBERTANO, of Brescia, a writer of the thirteenth century. Being appointed governor of Gavardo by the emperor, the place fell into the hands of the enemy, and Albertano was thrown into prison, where he wrote a book, 'De dilectione

Dei et Proximi.' He was also the author of some other works, particularly one on the duty of speaking and keeping silence. His writings have been frequently reprinted.

ALBERTAZZI, EMMA, an English vocalist, born in London in 1813, was the daughter of Mr. Francis Howson, a teacher of music. In 1829, when only sixteen years and a half old, she became the wife of Signor Albertazzi. As an opera and concert singer she acquired a high reputation, and gained great applause in London, Milan, and Paris. She died of consumption 25 Sept., 1847.

ALBERTET, a mathematician and poet of the thirteenth century, was a native of Provence, and died at Sisteron, of grief, it is said, on the loss of his poems, which he had entrusted to a friend, who sold them to Faber d'Uzès, by whom they were published as his own. The plagiarist was justly condemned to be whipped.

ALBERTI, ANDREW, author of a much esteemed treatise on Perspective, printed in Latin at Nuremberg, 1670.

ALBERTI, ARISTOTILE, a celebrated mechanician of the fifteenth century, native of Bologna. In 1455 he transported a stone tower thirty-five paces; and at Ceuto he set up another which was five feet out of the perpendicular. The king of Hungary gave him the title of chevalier, and permitted him to coin money in his own name. He afterwards went to Russia, where he built several churches.

ALBERTI, CHERUBINO, an Italian painter and engraver, born 1552; died 1615.

ALBERTI, DOMINICO, a musician born at Venice towards the close of the seventeenth century. He set to music the 'Endymion' of Metastasio.

ALBERTI, GIOVANNI, painter, brother of Andrew Alberti; died 1681.

ALBERTI, JOHN, a German lawyer of Widmanstadt in the sixteenth century, was very learned in the Oriental languages. He published an abridgment of the Koran at Nuremberg, 1543, with notes, exposing the imposture of Mahomet. The emperor appointed him chancellor of Austria, and knight of St. James. In 1556 he printed the Syriac New Testament for the use of the Jacobites, at the expense of the Emperor Ferdinand I. The 2nd Epistle of St. Peter, the 2nd and 3rd of St. John, that of St. Jude, and the Apocalypse, are wanting. Alberti also published a Syriac grammar, with a very curious preface.

ALBERTI, JOHN, a Lutheran divine and philologist, born at Assen, in Holland, 1698; died 1762. He was educated at Franeker, and became divinity professor at Leyden. His works are, 'Observationes philologicæ in sacros novi fœderis libros,' 'Periculum criticum,' 'Glossarium Græcum in sacros libros,' and the first volume of an edition of Hesychius. The last-named work was interrupted by the death of Alberti; but the second volume appeared in 1766 under the editorship of Ruhnken.

ALBERTI, LEANDER, of Bologna, a celebrated provincial of the Dominicans, who died about 1552, aged 73. He published eulogiums of the illustrious men of his order, a 'Description of Italy,' and 'The History of Bologna.'

ALBERTI, or DE ALBERTIS, LEON BAPTISTA, a theologian, man of letters, architect, painter, sculptor, and mathematician, born at Florence 1398. After having been created doctor of both the laws, he entered the priesthood, but continued to study the fine arts, and above all, architecture,

ALBERTI.

In which he became such a proficient that he was styled the *Florentine Vitruvius*. A large number of buildings erected from his designs may be seen at Rome, Mantua, Rimini, Florence, and other cities of Italy. The chief of these are the churches of St. Sebastian and St. Andrew at Mantua; and the church of St. Francis at Rimini, which is his masterpiece. As a writer also Alberti gained a great reputation. His principal works are treatises on painting and architecture. The date of his death is not precisely known. Probably, however, it took place about 1480.

ALBERTI, MICHAEL, a German physician, born at Nuremberg, 1682, was appointed professor at Halle, where he became very famous. Died 1737. His writings are in Latin.

ALBERTI, SOLOMON, professor of medicine at Wittenberg, and a celebrated writer on anatomy, was born at Nuremberg 1540, and died 1600.

ALBERTI, WILLIAM GEORGE, a native of Germany, was born 1723, and after studying theology at Göttingen, came to this country, where he resided for some time. In 1745 he published at London an English essay against Hume's 'Natural Religion,' and on returning to his own country he published a work on the Quakers, and another on the state of religion and philosophy in Great Britain. Died at Tündern, in Hanover, 1758.

ALBERTI DI VILLANOVA, FRANCESCO D', a lexicographer, born at Nice 1757; died at Lucca 1800. He is author of a very valuable French-Italian and Italian-French dictionary, which has passed through several editions; and of 'Dizionario Universale Critico Enciclopedico della lingua Italiana.' Six vols. 4to.

ALBERTINI, FRANCIS, of Cantazaro, a Jesuit, distinguished for his learning and piety, died 1619. He left a work on theology, and a small treatise, 'De Angelo Custode,' wherein he maintains the singular opinion that animals have guardian angels. Another person of the same name was an ecclesiastic of Florence in the sixteenth century, and wrote 'De Mirabilibus novæ et veteris urbis Romæ,' 1505; 'Tractatus brevis de laudibus Florentiæ et Sæonæ,' 1509, &c.

ALBERTINI, PAUL, a writer of Venice, was born 1430, and entered the order of Servites. He became famous as a preacher, and his skill in politics was such that the senate employed him as ambassador to Turkey. He died 1475. He left several works in Latin, including notes on passages of Dante, and a history of the order of Servites.

ALBERTRANDY, JOHN CHRISTIAN, a Jesuit, born at Warsaw 1751; died 1808. He was appointed director and historian of King Stanislaus-Augustus' cabinet of antiquities. He was famous as an antiquary and numismatist, and founded the society of 'Les Amis des Sciences' in his native city.

ALBERTUS, MAGNUS, a native of Lanigen in Bavaria, provincial of the Dominicans, and afterwards bishop of Ratisbon, 1260, which dignity he quitted to return to the employments of the cloister. He assisted at the general council of Lyons 1274, and died 1282, at Cologne, in great reputation for sanctity. His works occupy twenty-one folio volumes.

ALBI, HENRI, born at Bolène, in the earldom of Vennissin, 1590, took the Jesuits' habit 1606, taught philosophy and divinity, went through the offices of his order, and died at Aries 1659. He wrote a history of the cardinals who have been employed in state affairs.

ALBIZZI.

ALBIN, ELEAZAR, a teacher of drawing and water-colour painting in London. He published several works on natural history, with illustrations by himself. When he died is unknown, but he appears to have been living in 1759.

ALBIN, HENRY, a nonconformist divine, was born at Batcombe, Somersetshire, 1624, educated in grammar-learning at Glastonbury, and thence sent to Oxford. Under the Act of Uniformity he was ejected from the living of West Camel 1660, and from that of Donyatt 1662. Retiring to his native place, he lived there during the remainder of his life. For many years he preached twice every Sunday at the house of Thomas Moore, Esq., at Spargrove; and in 1687 he became a stated preacher at Frome-Selwood, Shepton-Mallet, Bruton, and Wincanton. Died 25 Sept., 1696. His works are, 'A Practical Discourse on Loving the World,' and 'The Dying Pastor's last Farewell to his Friends in Frome-Selwood,' &c., 1697, 8vo.

ALBINI, ALEXANDER, an Italian painter, died 1646.

ALBINUS, abbat of St. Augustine's, Canterbury, died 732. He assisted Bede in writing his Ecclesiastical History.

ALBINUS, BERNARD, a German physician, and author of numerous works relating to his profession, was born at Dessau 1653, and died at Leyden 1721. Two of his sons distinguished themselves by their writings on anatomical subjects, viz., Bernard Siegfried Albinus (born 1697; died 1770), who became professor at Leyden; and Christian Bernard Albinus, who was professor at Utrecht, where he died 1752.

ALBINUS, DECIMUS CLAUDIUS, a native of Adrumetum, in Africa, surnamed Albinus from the whiteness of his skin. He was first made governor of Gaul, and afterwards of Britain, by Commodus. After the murder of Pertinax, he was elected emperor by the soldiers in Britain. But Severus had also been invested with the imperial dignity; and these two rivals, with about 150,000 men each, came into Gaul to decide the fate of the empire. Severus was conqueror, and he ordered the head of Albinus to be cut off, and his body to be thrown into the Rhone A.D. 198.

ALBINUS, L. POSTHUMIUS, consul with Licinius Lucullus A.U.C. 600, B.C. 154, wrote in Greek a history of Rome.

ALBINUS, PETER, a German historian, whose real name was *Weiss*, i. e. *White*, was a native of Misnia, became professor of philosophy and mathematics at Wittenberg, and died at Dresden 1508. He wrote 'The Chronicles of Misnia,' and other antiquarian and genealogical works.

ALBIS, or ALBIUS. See WHITE, THOMAS.

ALBITTE, ANTOINE LOUIS, a French advocate, who acted a conspicuous part during the French Revolution. Born 1760; died 1812.

ALBIZZI, or DE ALBIZI, BARTHOLOMEW, a famous Cordelier of the fourteenth century, born at Rivano, in Tuscany. He was called *Bartholomew of Pisa*, from his having made his profession at Pisa. He distinguished himself by his preaching, and by several works, of which the best known is that entitled 'The Conformities of St. Francis with Jesus Christ.' By an indiscreet and injudicious zeal, the author not only raises the actions of St. Francis, in this book, above those of all the other saints, but, what is to the last degree shocking, pretends to equal them to those of the Son of God. Albizzi died, very old, at Pisa, 1401.

ALBIZZI, FRANCIS, a cardinal and able lawyer, died 1684, aged 91. He drew up the bull against the book of Jansenius, in the time of Urban VIII.

ALBOINUS, a king of the Lombards, who, after making himself master of almost all Italy, was assassinated at Verona, 573.

ALBON, JACQUES D', marquis de Fronsac, seigneur de St. André, marechal of France, and one of the great captains of the sixteenth century. He is best known by the name of *Marechal de St. André*. He had the command of the army of Champagne 1552, and contributed much to the taking of Marienberg 1554. He destroyed Cateau-Cambresis, and acquired great glory at the retreat of Quesnoi; was at the battle of Renti; was taken prisoner at that of St. Quintin 1557, and bore an active part in the peace of Cateau-Cambresis. Afterwards he joined the friends of the duke of Guise, and was killed by Babigny de Mezieres, at the battle of Dreux, 1562.

ALBORESI, JAMES, a painter of Bologna, died 1677, aged 45.

ALBORNOZ, GILES ALVAREZ CARILLO, a native of Cuenca, archbishop of Toledo, cardinal, and one of the greatest men that Spain has produced. He resigned his archbishopric on being made cardinal, saying to those who disapproved of the resignation, that he should be much to blame if he kept a wife to whom he could be of no service. He reduced all Italy to the dominion of the Holy See, brought Urban V. back to Rome, and afterwards retired to Viterbo, where he died 24 Aug., 1367, after having founded the magnificent college of the Spaniards at Bologna. It is said that Urban V., demanding an account of the large sums with which Albornoz had been intrusted for the conquest of Italy, the cardinal presented to the pope a waggon loaded with locks and keys, saying, 'Holy Father, these sums have been spent to make you master of all the cities of which the locks and keys are in this waggon.' Upon this Urban embraced him, and all further inquiries were dropped.

ALBRECHT, WILLIAM, a famous German writer on agriculture; born 1786; died 1848.

ALBRECHTSBERGER, JOHN GEORGE, a famous musical composer, born at Klosterneuburg, in Austria, 1736; died at Vienna 7 March, 1809. Among his pupils were Beethoven, Eybler, John Fuss, and Joseph Weigl.

ALBRET. See D'ALBRET.

ALBRICIUS, or ALBERICUS, an English physician and philosopher, who is supposed to have lived in the reigns of John and Henry III. He was born in London, and educated at Bedford and Cambridge. Scarcely anything more respecting him has been recorded.

ALBUCASSIS, an Arabian physician in the reign of the Emperor Henry IV., about 1085. His works were printed in Latin, at Augsburg, 1519. A new edition was published in Arabic and Latin by John Channing, Oxford, 2 vols. 4to., 1778.

ALBUMAZAR, or ABU-MACHAR, an Arabian astronomer, born in the 190th year of the Hegira (A.D. 805—806); died 885. His works were printed in Latin, at Venice, 1506.

ALBUQUERQUE, ALPHONSUS, duke of, appointed viceroy of the East Indies by Emmanuel, king of Portugal, succeeded Alcimda. He conquered Goa, Malacca, and Ceylon, and so distinguished himself by his wise conduct and worthy actions that he gained the title of *the Great*. He died on board ship in the port of Goa, as he returned

from the conquest of Ormuz, 1515. His son, *Blaise D'Albuquerque*, was raised to the first employments of the kingdom of Portugal, and published memoirs of his father in Portuguese, which were printed at Lisbon 1576.

ALBUQUERQUE, MATTHIAS D', a Portuguese general, was sent to Brazil 1628, and defeated the Spaniards at Campo-Mayor 1644. Died 1648.

ALBUQUERQUE-CÔELHO, EDWARD D', marquis of Basto, and count of Pernambuco, in Brazil, knight of Christ in Portugal, and gentleman of the bedchamber to King Philip IV., wrote a journal of the war in Brazil, begun in 1630. He died at Madrid about 1658.

ALCÆUS OF MITYLENE, one of the greatest lyric poets of antiquity, and a zealous enemy of Pittacus, Periander, and other tyrants. He was the inventor of that pleasing kind of verse called *Alcaics*. Only fragments of his works have been preserved. Alcaeus lived in the time of Sappho, about 604 B.C. His dialect is *Æolic*. He is to be distinguished from an Athenian of the same name, who, according to Suidas, was the first inventor of tragedy.

ALCAMES, a famous Athenian sculptor, who flourished about 428 B.C.

ALCASAR, LOUIS, a Jesuit, born at Seville 1554; died 1613; wrote comments on the Apocalypse, and other works.

ALCHIN, WILLIAM TURNER, an English antiquarian writer, was for some years librarian to the city of London. Died 3 Feb., 1805.

ALCIATI, ANDREW, born at Milan 1592. He was a famous civilian, and practised the law at Avignon, Bourges, and in several cities of Italy, which vied with each other in offering him the largest appointments. He died at Pavia 1550. *M. de Thou* praises him for having banished the barbarous style which before his time prevailed in the writings of lawyers. His legal works were numerous, but he is chiefly known by his 'Emblems,' which entitle him to rank among the poets.

ALCIATI, JOHN PAUL, an Italian Protestant, born at Milan in the sixteenth century. He denied the doctrine of the Trinity, and maintained that Jesus did not exist before he was born of Mary. He went to Geneva, but being obliged to leave that city, he retired to Dantzic, where he died. He published two letters, in which he denied the pre-existence of Jesus Christ.

ALCIATI, TERENCE, a Jesuit, much esteemed by Urban VIII., who intended to raise him to the purple. The design was frustrated by Alciati's death, which took place in 1651. He left materials for a history of the council of Trent, which were afterwards used by Cardinal Pallavicino, in the history he composed in reply to that of Father Paul Sarpi.

ALCIBIADES, a famous Athenian general, son of Clinias, and a disciple of Socrates. He signalized himself on every occasion, and gained the prize at the Olympic games. Being accused of sacrilege, he took refuge at Thebes, in Beotia, and joined the Lacedæmonians, whom he persuaded to enter into an alliance with the king of Persia. At Lacedæmon he lived like the Lacedæmonians, though accustomed to the Athenian luxury. Nevertheless the Spartan generals grew jealous of him, whereupon he went to Tissaphernes, the general of Darius, and found means to get himself recalled to Athens. Before he went thither, he obliged the Lacedæmonians to sue for peace, and captured several cities on the frontier of Asia. Upon his

return the Athenians restored his property, and loaded him with honours. Some years afterwards his lieutenant Antiochus having lost a battle against the Lacedæmonians, Alcibiades was deposed, and obliged to retire to Pharnabazus, who caused him to be shot to death with arrows, at the solicitation of Lysander, king of Sparta. Thus died this great man, B.C. 404, aged 50.

ALCINOUS, a Platonic philosopher, whose 'Epitome or Manual of the doctrines of Plato' has been translated into English by Stanley. At what period he flourished is uncertain.

ALCIPHON, a Greek sophist, author of some curious Epistles, which have been printed. He flourished in the third or fourth century before Christ.

ALCMAN, a lyric poet, and one of the most ancient Greek authors, is said to have been the first who composed amorous verses, about 672 B.C. Some fragments of his are to be found in Athenæus and with Alcæus.

ALCOCK, JOHN, an English prelate, was educated at Cambridge. After being employed in several embassies, he was appointed bishop of Rochester 1472, and lord chancellor conjointly with Rotherham, bishop of Lincoln, 1474. In 1476 he was translated to Worcester, and in 1486 to Ely. He died 1 Oct., 1500, and was buried in his beautiful chapel in Ely Cathedral. He wrote several works, but is now chiefly remembered as the founder of Jesus College, Cambridge.

ALCOCK, JOHN, a musical composer, born at London, 1715. After being organist at Plymouth for five, and at Reading for eight years, he was in 1749 installed vicar-choral of the cathedral church of Lichfield. In 1755 the university of Oxford created him bachelor, and in 1763 doctor of music. He was organist of Sutton, Coldfield, and Tamworth for 25 years. Died 23 Feb., 1806. He published songs, anthems, &c.

ALCOCK, NATHAN, born at Runcorn, Cheshire, 1707, studied medicine at Edinburgh and Leyden, proceeding M.D. at the latter university in 1737. In 1741 he was created M.A. at Oxford, where he proceeded M.B. 1744, and M.D. 1749, as a member of Jesus College. In 1754 he became a fellow of the College of Physicians. For some years he practised at Oxford, but eventually removed to Runcorn, where he died 8 Dec., 1779. He wrote a treatise on 'The Effects of Climate on the Constitutions and Manners of Men,' and several papers on physical and philosophical subjects, but none of his works were published. In 1780 appeared anonymously 'Some Memoirs of the Life of Dr. Nathan Alcock, lately deceased.' This was written by the doctor's brother, the Rev. Thomas Alcock, vicar of Runcorn.

ALCOCK, SIMON, an English divine, who flourished about 1380, wrote an exposition of the Sentences, and other works.

ALCOCK, THOMAS, born 1709, was educated at Brazenose College, Oxford, where he took the degree of M.A. He afterwards was presented to the vicarage of Runcorn, Cheshire, where he died 24 Aug., 1798. Mr. Alcock published 'Observations on the Defects of the Poor Laws,' which Mr. McCulloch considered to be one of the best treatises in opposition to a compulsory system; 'Remarks on Dr. Baker's Essay on the Endemical Colic of Devonshire;' 'Observations on that part of a late Act of Parliament which lays an additional duty on Cider and Perry,' 1764. He also wrote,

anonymously, memoirs of his brother, Dr. Nathan Alcock.

ALCOCK, THOMAS, a surgeon, who practised in London. He was born at Rothbury, Northumberland, 1784, and died 1833. Mr. Alcock wrote 'Lectures on Practical and Medical Surgery,' and other professional works.

ALCUIN, whose full name is *Flaccus Albinus Alcuin*, was a native of York, where he was born 735. He entered the church, and Charlemagne summoned him to the council of Frankfort 794, in order to combat the errors of Felix and Elipand. This prince honoured Alcuin with his friendship, employed him in his negotiations, and gave him several abbays. He died 19 May, 804, at that of St. Martin, at Tours, of which he was abbot. His works were printed at Paris, 1617, fol. Father Chifflet also published a MS. entitled 'Confession d'Alcuin,' 1656, which Mabillon proved to be written by Alcuin. M. Froben, prince-abbot of St. Emeran, at Ratisbon, published a new edition of his works, 1777, two vols. fol., each volume consisting of two parts. Alcuin was one of the most learned men of his age.

ALCYONIUS, PETER, an Italian; corrector of the press to Aldus Manutius; and afterwards Greek professor at Florence. Born 1487; died in or about 1527. It is said by some writers that Alcyonius, being in possession of Cicero's treatise 'De Gloria,' burnt that only copy there was in the world, after having stolen from it all he wanted for his work 'De Exilio,' published at Venice in 1522. Others accuse Philadelphus of this deed.

ALDAY, JOHN, translated into English the 'Theatrum Mundi,' originally written in French and Latin by Pierre Boistuan de Launai. Alday's translation was published at London 1574-1581.

ALDBOROUGH, EDWARD STRATFORD, earl of, succeeded his father, the first earl, 1777, and died 2 Jan., 1801. He is author of 'An Essay on the True Interest and Resources of the Empire of the King of Great Britain and Ireland,' 1783. Other works have also been ascribed to him.

ALDEGREVER, HENRY, a painter and engraver, born in Westphalia 1502. It is supposed that he died in 1562.

ALDERETE, BERNARD and JOSEPH, two learned Spanish Jesuits, natives of Malaga, in the beginning of the seventeenth century. They wrote 'The History of the Castilian Language,' 1606; and 'The Antiquities of Spain,' 1614. Joseph was born 1560, and died 1616.

ALDERETE, BERNARD, a Spanish Jesuit, professor at Salamanca; died 1657. He wrote a commentary on St. Thomas Aquinas, and several theological treatises.

ALDERSON, AMELIA. See OPIE, Mrs. ALDERSON, Sir EDWARD HALL, was born at Great Yarmouth 1787, and after a preliminary education, went to Cambridge, where he took high honours. Afterwards he was called to the bar; was appointed justice of the Common Pleas 1830; and baron of the Exchequer 1834. He died 27 Jan., 1857. In conjunction with Mr. Barnewall he for some time edited the 'Queen's Bench Reports.'

ALDERSON, JOHN, M.D., an English physician, born at Lowestoft 1758; died 1829. For many years he was physician to the General Infirmary at Hull. Dr. Alderson published several works on subjects connected with his profession.

ALDHELM, ST., was born among the West

Saxons, being a near relation of King Ina. He was educated at Canterbury, under St. Adrian, and in 675 became abbat of Malmesbury. After holding his abbacy thirty years, he was taken out of his cell by force, and consecrated the first bishop of Sherburn, which see was afterwards removed to Salisbury. He died May 25, 709, on which day he is commemorated in the Catholic church. He was the first among our English ancestors who cultivated the Latin and English or Saxon poesy. His principal work is a treatise on the praises of virginity.

ALDRED, called the *Glossator* and the *Presbyter*, wrote the Anglo-Saxon gloss, or interpretation interlined on the celebrated copy of the Gospels known as the Durham book, or St. Cuthbert's book, preserved among the Cottonian MSS.

ALDRED, was originally a monk of Worcester; afterwards abbat of Tavistock; bishop of Worcester 1046; archbishop of York 1060. He died 10 Sept., 1069. Archbishop Aldred was an intimate friend of King Edward the Confessor.

ALDRIC, ST., bishop of Mans; died 856. He was of the blood-royal, and distinguished for his learning and piety. There remain of his works three testaments, and a regulation for Divine service in the 'Analecta' of Mabillon, and in the 'Miscellanea' of Baluze.

ALDRICH, HENRY, an eminent scholar and divine, was born at Westminster 1647, and educated at Westminster School, under the famous Busby. Removing to Christ Church, Oxford, he became an eminent tutor of his college. In Feb., 1681, he was installed canon of Christ Church, and in May following acquired the degrees of bachelor and doctor in divinity. By his attacks on the church of Rome he rendered himself so conspicuous that at the Revolution he was appointed to the deanery of Christ Church. He also held the rectory of Wem, in Shropshire, and in 1702 was prolocutor of the convocation. He died at Christ Church 14 Dec., 1710. In imitation of his predecessor, Bishop Fell, he published generally every year some Greek classic, or a portion of one, as a gift to the students of his house. He wrote also a very popular system of logic, entitled 'Artis Logicæ Compendium,' some controversial treatises, and a Latin work on the elements of architecture. The publication of Clarendon's 'History of the Rebellion' was committed to him and Bishop Spratt, who were accused by Oldmixon with having altered that work; but the charge appears to have been groundless. In addition to his literary attainments, Dr. Aldrich possessed great skill in architecture. The three sides of the quadrangle of Christ Church, Oxford, called Peck-water Square, were designed by him; as were also the chapel of Trinity College and the church of All Saints. He also cultivated music, particularly that branch of it which related to his profession and office. To this end he made a noble collection of church music, and formed also a design of writing a history of the science, having collected materials which are still extant in the library of his own college. He composed many services and anthems for the church. In the 'Pleasant Musical Companion,' 1726, are two catches of his, one entitled 'Hark, the bonny Christ Church Bells,' and the other 'A Smoking Catch,' he himself being, it appears, devotedly attached to tobacco.

ALDRICH, ROBERT, an English prelate, was educated at Eton and Cambridge. He commenced

D.D. at Oxford 1530, and was constituted registrar of the order of the Garter and canon of Windsor 1534. In 1536 he was elected provost of Eton, and in 1537 was nominated bishop of Carlisle. During Queen Mary's reign he complied with the change of religion. His death occurred 5 March, 1555-6. Erasmus and Leland highly extol his learning. He compiled 'The Register of the Order of the Garter, commonly called the Black Book,' which was published by Antis, 1724.

ALDRIDGE, WILLIAM, a nonconformist preacher, was born at Warmminster, Wiltshire, 1737. From 1776 until his death on 28 Feb., 1797, he was minister of a congregation of Calvinistic Methodists in Jewry Street, London. His works are, 'The Doctrine of the Trinity Stated, Proved, and Defended,' and 'A Funeral Sermon on the Death of the Countess of Huntingdon.'

ALDROVANDUS, ULYSSES, a famous naturalist, was born, 1527, at Bologna, where he became professor of physic and philosophy. He died 1605, poor and quite blind, having ruined his health and spent his fortune in his researches after knowledge. His works occupy 13 folio volumes.

ALDUS, MANUTIUS. See MANUTIUS.

ALEANDER, JEROME, a celebrated cardinal, born, 1480, at Motta, on the confines of Friuli and Istria. He was rector of the university of Paris, then librarian of the Vatican, and afterwards nuncio in Germany, where he distinguished himself greatly, particularly at the diet of Worms, against Luther, 1519. He understood mathematics, divinity, physic, and the Hebrew and Greek languages. Clement VII. made him archbishop of Brindisi, and sent him into France as nuncio. He was near Francis I. at the battle of Pavia, and taken prisoner. Paul III. honoured him with the purple. He died at Rome 1 Feb., 1542. His works are a Greek and Latin Lexicon, a Greek Grammar, and a poem in elegiac verse.

ALEANDER, JEROME, great-nephew to Cardinal Aleander, was a famous lawyer, and followed Cardinal Barberini as legate *à latere* into France 1625. He died at Rome 1629. His chief works are a commentary on the institutes of Gaius, some explanations of antiques, and poems.

ALEGAMBE, PHILIP, a Jesuit, born at Brussels 1592, took the religious habit, 1613, at Palermo. At a subsequent period he taught philosophy in the university of Grätz, in Austria, and afterwards he was retained, by the general of the Jesuits at Rome, as secretary of the Latin despatches for Germany. After holding this laborious office for four years, Alegambe was obliged to resign it in consequence of failing sight. Died at Rome 6 Sept., 1652. He wrote the following valuable works illustrative of the biography of the eminent men of his order:—*Bibliotheca Scriptorum Societatis Jesu*, Antwerp, fol., 1643; *Vita P. Joannis Cardin. Lusitani, ex societate Jesu*, Rome, 12mo., 1649; *Heroes et victimæ charitatis societatis Jesu*, Rome, 4to., 1558; and *Mortes illustres et gesta eorum de societate Jesu, qui in odium fidei ab hæreticis vel aliis occisi sunt*, Rome, fol., 1657.

ALEMAN, LOUIS, cardinal and archbishop of Arles, was born at the castle of Arbent, Bugey, France, 1390. He was president of the council of Basle, and crowned the duke of Savoy pope, by the title of Felix V. Eugenius, his competitor, degraded the cardinal, but he was restored by Nicholas V., and sent as legate into Germany. Died at Salon, 1450.

ALEMAN, MATTHEW, a Spanish writer, born at Seville in the sixteenth century. In 1609 he was in Mexico, where he published his '*Ortografia Castellana*.' His most celebrated work, however, is his romance '*Guzman de Alfarache*.'

ALEN, JOHN VAN, a Dutch painter, born at Amsterdam 1651; died 1698.

ALENÇON, FRANCIS duke d'. See FRANCIS OF FRANCE.

ALENIO, JULIUS, a Jesuit, born at Brescia 1582. He travelled into the eastern countries and arrived in 1610 at Macao, where he taught mathematics. From thence he went to the empire of China, where he continued to propagate the Christian religion for thirty-six years. He was the first who planted the faith in the province of Shan-si, and he built several churches in the province of Fo-Kien. Died Aug., 1649. He composed several works in the Chinese language.

ALER, PAUL, a Jesuit, born near Luxemburg 1656; died at Duren 1725. He wrote a large number of theological, philosophical, and literary works, and was the original author of the '*Gradus ad Parnassum*.'

ALES, or ALESIUS, ALEXANDER, a Scotch divine, whose real name was *Alane*, was born in Edinburgh in 1500. Having adopted the Lutheran faith, he left his native country in 1530, and never returned to it. He visited England, however, in 1535, and was admitted a member of Queen's College, Cambridge. For some time he practised physic in London, and eventually became professor of divinity at Leipsic, where he died 17 March, 1565-6. Twenty-nine of his works, chiefly theological, are enumerated in '*Athenæ Cantab.*'

ALESIO, MATTHEW PETER, a Roman painter and engraver, died 1600.

ALESSI, GALEAS, a celebrated Italian architect, born 1500; died 1572. He designed many of the buildings in Genoa.

ALEXANDER the Great, son of Philip, king of Macedon and Olympias, born, B.C. 356, at Pella. In his youth he tamed the horse Bucephalus; saved the life of Philip in a battle; became the admiration of the most experienced captains, and gained the affection of the people by his kindness and liberality. Having succeeded his father, at the age of 20, he conquered Thrace and Illyrium, and destroyed Thebes. At the taking of the last-mentioned city, he preserved the family and the house of Pindar for the sake of his poems. He then declared war against the Persians, forced the passage of the Granicus, and rapidly conquered Lydia, Ionia, Caria, Pamphylia, and Cappadocia. After having cut the Gordian knot, he defeated the army of Darius near Issus, seized his treasures, and took a vast number of prisoners, among whom were the mother, wife, son, and two daughters of that unfortunate prince. Alexander's honourable treatment of these princesses cannot be too highly praised, and is perhaps the brightest passage in his life. The victory of Issus was followed by the reduction of many important towns and provinces. After the taking of Tyre he marched against the Jews, who had offended him, but Jaddus, their high priest, having shown him the book of Daniel, in which it was written that a Grecian prince should destroy the Persian empire, obtained from him whatever he desired. Alexander then went into Egypt, where he built Alexandria; he afterwards defeated Darius at the battle of Arbela, B.C. 330. The fatal end of Darius, who

was murdered by the traitor Bessus, drew tears from Alexander. At length, having defeated King Porus, subdued all Asia, and even the Indies, he died at Babylon, either by poison or excessive drinking, B.C. 325. Alexander was of the middle stature, rather short than tall, his neck somewhat awry, his eyes prominent, and his looks lofty. To an insatiable desire of glory and conquest he joined an unhappy passion for Bagoas, and the foolish vanity of wanting to be thought the son of Jupiter, which has led some authors to suppose that he was not the son of Philip, but of Nectenebo, an Egyptian magi and a lover of Olympias. Anger and wine made him guilty of excesses, of which he was himself ashamed, particularly after he had killed Clytus. These vices excepted, Alexander was a most accomplished prince. He had great veneration for the sciences and men of learning; always honoured Aristotle, his tutor, and loaded him with riches. In the midst of his conquests he sent him the immense sum of 800 talents, to assist him in his pursuit of natural history. Alexander was so fond of Homer's works that he carried them always about him. He would permit but three artists to take his likeness—Praxiteles, a statuary, Lysippus, the sculptor, and the famous painter Apelles.

ALEXANDER, king of the Jews, son of Aristobulus II., was conquered near Mount Tabor by the Romans, and being sent to Antioch, was there beheaded B.C. 49.

ALEXANDER I. (St.) Pope, succeeded St. Evarestus 109, and died 119. He is ranked among the martyrs in the canon of the mass, and is commemorated on May 11.

ALEXANDER II., *Anselm de Badage*, a Milanese, originally called Anselme, was bishop of Lucca, when he was elected pope 1061. Agnes, wife of the Emperor Henry IV., opposed his election, and procured that of Cadalois, bishop of Parma, who took the name of Honorius II. This caused a great schism, which only ended with the death of Honorius in 1064, though it had been condemned by several councils. Alexander II. employed with success the celebrated Peter Damiani, and made Hildebrand his legate, who, being assisted by the arms of the Countess Matilda, retook the lands of the holy see, which had been usurped by the Norman princes. He favoured the pretensions of William, duke of Normandy, who disputed the kingdom of England with Harold. Alexander died 22 April, 1073, in great reputation for sanctity. There are many of his epistles remaining. In those to the bishops of France he commends them for not joining in the murder of the Jews, who, through a mistaken zeal, were massacred in all places.

ALEXANDER III., *Roland Ranuel*, a native of Sienna, cardinal and chancellor of the Roman church; elected pope 7 Sept., 1159. The Cardinal John Morson, and Guy de Creme, discontented with this promotion, elected Octavian, of the family of Frescati, who took the name of Victor IV. The Emperor Barbarossa got this antipope acknowledged in a council held at Pavia 1160. This obliged Alexander to retire into France. On the death of Victor, 1164, Guy de Creme was put in his place by the name of Paschal III., who also dying, John, abbat of Sturn, succeeded him, by the title of Calixtus III. At length, after great troubles, Alexander was reconciled to the emperor in an interview at Venice, and the antipope Calix-

us abjured the schism. This, however, did not prevent the schismatics from electing another pope, whom they named Innocent III. Alexander III. had been in France long before, and had held a council at Tours. He celebrated the third council of the Lateran, granted great and honourable privileges to the doge of Venice, and first introduced the Venetian ceremony of espousing the sea on Ascension Day. He governed the church piously, abolished servitude, triumphed over the schismatics, and died, 30 Aug., 1181, at Rome, leaving several epistles. It was this pope who limited the power of canonizing saints to the sovereign pontiff. Previously the metropolitans possessed that right, but since the time of Alexander III. the pope alone canonizes. The canonization of St. Gautier, abbat of Pontoise, by the archbishop of Rouen, 1153, is the last example recorded in history of saints who have not been canonized by the popes.

ALEXANDER IV., *Rinald*, or *Roland*, cardinal, bishop of Ostia, of the house of the earls of Segni, and nephew to the Popes Gregory IX. and Innocent III., succeeded Innocent IV. in the chair of St. Peter 25 Dec., 1254. Following the example of his uncle, Gregory IX., he openly took the part of the mendicant orders against the university of Paris. He sent the bishop of Orvieto to Theodore Lascaris, to reunite the Greek and Latin churches, and resolved to renew the war against the infidels, but without effect. Extraordinary privileges and dispensations were granted by him with a facility which has few examples. He died 25 May, 1261.

ALEXANDER V., *Peter Philargi*, from a poor mendicant of the Isle of Candia, or rather of Candia, a Milanese village, became a Cordelier, and doctor of the Sorbonne, then bishop of Novara, afterwards bishop of Milan and cardinal, and was at last elected pope at the council of Pisa. He was accustomed to say that he should never be tempted, like his predecessors, to aggrandize his family, saying never known either father, mother, brother, sister, or nephew. He died 1410, after having confirmed the council of Pisa, at which he had presided.

ALEXANDER VI., *Roderic Lenzuoli*, afterwards *Borgia*, born at Valencia in Spain 1430, made archbishop, and succeeded Pope Innocent III. 1 Aug., 1492. Calixtus III., his maternal uncle, had made him cardinal 1455. He procured his election to the papal chair by spending his whole fortune in bribing the conclave. During the time he was cardinal he had four sons and a daughter by Vanostia, a Roman lady, wife of Dominic Arimano. The second of these sons was Cesar Borgia, a cardinal, and afterwards duke of Valentinois. Alexander's fondness for him was so great that he trampled on all laws, Divine and human, to advance him, sacrificing everything to his avarice and ambition, usurping the property of others, and selling benefices, which gave occasion to this distich:—

'Vendit Alexander claves, altaria, Christum;
'Vendere jure potest, emerat ille prius.'

Heaven put an end to his crimes, for it is said that his pope and his son Cesar, intending to poison some cardinals they disliked, were poisoned themselves by the mistake of a servant. Borgia recovered by being put into the belly of a mule; but Alexander died 18 Aug., 1503. This is the

account given by most historians, though there is reason to believe that he died a natural death.

ALEXANDER VII., *Fabio Chigi*, a learned pope, born 16 Feb., 1599, at Senna, bishop of Imola, and cardinal, succeeded Innocent X. 7 April, 1655. He signalized himself by his zeal for the propagation of the faith and the embellishment of the city of Rome. Died 16 March, 1667. His poems were printed at the Louvre, 1656, fol.

ALEXANDER VIII., *Peter Ottoboni*, was born at Venice 1610, being son of the grand chancellor of the republic. After finishing his studies at Padua he went to Rome, where he made himself master of ecclesiastical affairs. He was made bishop of Brescia, cardinal, and on 6 Oct., 1689, pope. He died 1 Feb., 1691, after having published a bull against the proceedings of the assembly of the clergy of France 1682.

ALEXANDER I., king of Scotland, was son of Malcolm III., and succeeded his brother Edgar 1107. From the vigour and impetuosity of his character he obtained the appellation of *the Fierce*, though this disposition had been so concealed by his piety and devotion before he came to the throne, that his unruly subjects were equally surprised and discontented when it declared itself. Died 27 April, 1124.

ALEXANDER II., king of Scotland, son of William the Lion, succeeded his father in 1214, being then in his sixteenth year. During the reign of John he made several incursions into England. In 1221, however, he married Joan, sister of Henry III. of England, by whose means the two kingdoms were kept at peace with each other for eighteen years. Died 8 July, 1249.

ALEXANDER III., king of Scotland, son of the preceding, succeeded to the crown 1249, when only eight years of age. Shortly afterwards he married Margaret, daughter of Henry III. of England. He lived upon terms of close friendship with his father-in-law, whom he assisted in his wars with the barons with 5000 men. Alexander was accidentally killed while hunting 16 March, 1285-6.

ALEXANDER I., emperor of Russia, eldest son of Paul I., was born 1777. He was educated under the care of his grandmother, Catherine II., who intended that he should fill the throne to the exclusion of his father. At the age of 16 he married the Princess Louise Maria of Baden. On the night of the 23rd or 24th of March, 1801, Paul I. was assassinated in the palace of Michaelof, and the conspirators immediately saluted Alexander as emperor. There is no evidence to show that he foresaw so terrible a termination of the plot, but it is certain that he had been in communication with the conspirators. The first indication of the policy of Alexander was the conclusion of peace with England. Afterwards, refusing to acknowledge Napoleon as emperor of the French, a war ensued, and Alexander formed a coalition, in 1805, with Austria, England, and Sweden. The campaign was eminently disastrous to the allied powers. On the 2nd of Dec. the Austrian and Russian troops, commanded by the two emperors in person, were beaten at the battle of Austerlitz. This led to the conclusion of a convention between France and Austria, and Alexander's departure to Russia with the remains of his army. A coalition between Prussia and England was concluded in 1806. On the 8th of Oct. hostilities recommenced, and the victory of Jena, gained by Napoleon, laid the

Prussian monarchy at his feet. The battles of Eylau and Friedland, in which the Russian armies were signally defeated, terminated the campaign. An armistice was arranged on the 21st of June; and five days afterwards Alexander and Napoleon met in a tent erected on a raft in the middle of the Niemen. A treaty of peace was signed between the two at Tilsit on the 7th July, by a secret article of which Alexander engaged to join France against England. He accordingly declared war against his late ally on the 26th Oct. following. The friendly relations of Alexander with France continued for nearly five years. His policy entailed a vast amount of privation on his people, by severing their commercial connection with England. It was found impossible to carry out the continental system of Napoleon, and a rupture with France became inevitable. On the 19th March, 1812, Alexander declared war against France, and on the 24th April left St. Petersburg to join his army on the western frontier of Lithuania. The immense army of France, led by Napoleon, entered the Russian territory on the 25th June. As it advanced the inhabitants fled as one man, and left the invaders to march through a silent desert. On the 7th Sept. took place the first serious encounter between the two armies, the battle of Borodino, in which 25,000 men perished on each side. On the 14th the French entered Moscow. In a few hours the city was a smoking ruin. Napoleon's homeward march, and the destruction of his magnificent army were the first decisive blows to the mighty fabric of the French empire. In the early part of 1813 Prussia and Austria successively became parties to the alliance against France. Alexander continued to accompany the allied troops throughout the campaign of the summer, and was present at the battles of Dresden and Leipsic. On the 30th March, 1814, 150,000 of the troops of the allies were before the walls of Paris; and on the following day at noon Alexander and William Frederick entered that capital. After the deposition of Napoleon, Alexander and the king of Prussia visited England. The congress at Vienna opened on the 3rd Nov., 1814. In the political arrangements made by this assembly Alexander obtained his share of advantages, having been recognized as king of Poland. Before the members of the congress separated, however, news arrived of Napoleon's escape from Elba. They remained together till after the battle of Waterloo, when Alexander, with the emperor of Austria and the king of Prussia, proceeded to Paris, where, on the 26th Sept., 1815, they signed the very questionable treaty to which they gave the name of the Holy Alliance. After these great events the remaining years of Alexander's life appear comparatively unimportant. He died 1 Dec., 1825.

ALEXANDER, St., *the Collier*, a celebrated bishop of Comana, was burnt, under the Emperor Decius, about 250 or 251. Festival Aug. 11.

ALEXANDER, St., studied in the great Christian school of Alexandria under St. Pantenus, and his successor St. Clement. He was afterwards chosen bishop of a certain city in Cappadocia. During the persecution of Severus he made a glorious confession of his faith, and suffered several years' imprisonment. In 212 he became bishop of Jerusalem jointly with St. Narcissus. He was seized by the persecutors under Decius, confessed Christ a second time, and died in chains at

Cæsarea in 251. He is honoured in the Roman martyrology on March 18, and in the Greek church on May 16 and Dec. 22.

ALEXANDER, St., succeeded St. Achillas in the see of Alexandria 313. He excommunicated Arius, assisted at the council of Nice, and died 26 Feb., 326, on which day he is mentioned in the Roman martyrology.

ALEXANDER, St., bishop of Byzantium, a whose prayer God is said to have punished Arius 336. Died 337. Festival Aug. 28.

ALEXANDER, St., died about 430. He retired to the borders of the Euxine Sea, after having held an office in the palace of the emperor. He founded the order of Acemetes, a Greek word, signifying persons who never sleep; because out of the six choirs of anchorites, which composed his society, one was always employed in singing to the Lord.

ALEXANDER, a Benedictine monk of Christ Church, Canterbury, wrote 'Dicta Anselmi Archiepiscopi.'

ALEXANDER, a native of France, was consecrated bishop of Lincoln 1123. In 1142 he convened a synod, which passed several salutary canons for the government of the church in this country. He died on Ash Wednesday 1147.

ALEXANDER, was appointed abbot of St. Augustine's, Canterbury, 1212. His attachment to the cause of King John rendered him very obnoxious to the enemies of that monarch, after whose death, Pandulphus, the papal legate, deprived Alexander of his ecclesiastical preferments. It is said that he died in poverty. He was a man of learning, and wrote several works.

ALEXANDER AB ALEXANDRO, of Naples, a celebrated lawyer, died 1523, aged 62. He wrote 'Genialium dierum libri Sex.'

ALEXANDER APHRODISIENSIS, a famous commentator on Aristotle, lived at the end of the second century and beginning of the third.

ALEXANDER DE ST. ELPIDO, general of the Augustinian hermits 1312, and archbishop of Amalfi 1325, wrote by order of John XXII. a treatise on the jurisdiction of the emperor and the authority of the pope.

ALEXANDER ESSEBIENSIS, was prior of the monastery of Ashby Canons, in Northamptonshire, as early as 1200. He wrote many works, including 'Historia Britanniae Epitome,' 'Compendium Historiarum Biblicae,' and 'De Fastis seu Sacris Diebus.' In the last-mentioned work he describes the church festivals in elegiac verse. His 'Chronicle of Events from the Birth of Christ to the Year 1247' is preserved in the Lambeth library.

ALEXANDER DE FRANCISCIS, a converted rabbi, a native of Rome, and a member of the Franciscan order. He was celebrated for his great learning and eloquence as a preacher. He was highly esteemed by Pope Clement VIII., who, in 1594, appointed him bishop of Forlì, but he resigned the see three years afterwards, and retired to his convent at Rome, where he died about 1600. He wrote a work in Hebrew, in which he reconciles with the Hebrew original some passages of the Vulgate which appear to deviate from it.

ALEXANDER, OF IMOLA. See TARTAGLIA.

ALEXANDER JAGELLON, elected king of Poland 1501; died 1507.

ALEXANDER JANNÆUS, king of the Jews, son of Hyrcanus, and brother of Aristobulus, was a very cruel prince. He died B.C. 76.

ALEXANDER NEVSKOI, a Russian hero, born 1218, was son of the Grand Duke Jaroslaw II. He defeated the Swedes, the Danes, and the knights of the united Teutonic order at the battle of the Neva. He also conquered the Tartars, and relieved Russia from the tribute which Ghengis Khan had imposed. He died at Kassimcow 1263. In the Greek church he is regarded as a saint.

ALEXANDER, of PARIS, a French poet of the twelfth century, who wrote a poem on Alexander the Great in verses of twelve syllables, from whence that verse was called 'Alexandrine.'

ALEXANDER POLYHISTOR, born at Miletus B.C. 85, wrote forty-two treatises on grammar, philosophy, and history—of which nothing but fragments remain.

ALEXANDER SEVERUS, elected Roman emperor 222, conquered the Germans and Persians, and was killed by order of Maximin, near Mentz, 235. This prince was just and amiable, a lover of arts and sciences, and his whole study was the happiness of his people. He was much inclined to Christianity; indeed it is said that he had in his closet pictures of Jesus Christ and Abraham. He would never suffer himself to be addressed as Lord God, or by any of the ambitious titles of his predecessors.

ALEXANDER TRALLIANUS, a celebrated physician and philosopher of the sixth century. His works have been published in Greek and Latin.

ALEXANDER, DANIEL ASHER, an English architect, died at Exeter 2 March, 1846. His principal public works were the buildings in the London Docks, till 1831; the Prison of War at Dartmoor; the county prison at Maidstone; the Royal Naval Asylum at Greenwich; and the light-houses of Heligoland, Holyhead, Harwich, Lundy, and the Faroe Islands.

ALEXANDER, JOHN, an engraver, was born in Scotland, and visited Rome about 1718. His prints are slight etchings, principally after Raffaele. He was living in 1721.

ALEXANDER, JOHN, a dissenting minister, was born in Ireland in 1736. He received his education at Daventry, after which he became pastor of a congregation at Longdon, near Birmingham, where he died suddenly in 1765. After his death was printed a work by him, entitled 'A Paraphrase on the 15th Chapter of the 1st Epistle to the Corinthians, &c.' He also wrote some papers in a work called 'The Library.'

ALEXANDER, JOHN, a Scotch prelate, was born about 1703, elected bishop of Dunkeld 1743, and died 1776. He was greatly revered by his co-religionists.

ALEXANDER, NATALIS, or NOEL, a Dominican, one of the most learned and laborious divines of the seventeenth century, was born at Rouen 1639, and died at Paris 21 Aug., 1724. His principal work is an ecclesiastical history in Latin, extending to 24 vols. in 8vo.

ALEXANDER, NICHOLAS, a Benedictine of the congregation of St. Maur, born 1654, died 1728. He was author of 'Physic and Surgery for the Poor,' and 'The Botanical Dictionary.'

ALEXANDER, SAMUEL, a banker, of Needham Market, Suffolk, and an influential member of the Society of Friends, died 1824. He wrote 'An Address to the Members of the Two Monthly Meetings Constituting the Quarterly Meeting of Friends of the County of Suffolk.' Ipswich, 12mo., 1812; and 'Brief Remarks on the Discipline amongst

Friends, particularly as it relates to Tithes, and those that Pay them.' York, 12mo., 1818.

ALEXANDER, SOLOMON, a Jew, was born in the grand duchy of Posen 1799. Being persuaded to conform to the Protestant religion, he came to London, and was appointed Hebrew professor at King's College. He was the first holder of the Protestant bishopric of Jerusalem, erected in 1841, under the protection of Great Britain and Prussia. Died 23 Nov., 1845.

ALEXANDER, THOMAS, earl of Selkirk. See SELKIRK.

ALEXANDER, WILLIAM, an artist, was born at Maidstone 1767. In 1792 he was appointed draughtsman to the embassy to China, and the drawings which accompany Sir George Staunton's account of that expedition were almost exclusively from his pencil. He was appointed in 1802 professor of drawing at the military college at Great Marlow, which office he resigned 1808, on being appointed assistant-keeper of the antiquities in the British Museum. He died 23 July, 1816. Besides his works as a draughtsman, he executed several engravings.

ALEXANDER, WILLIAM, Viscount Stirling. See STIRLING.

ALEXANDRINI DE NEUSTAIN, JULIUS, a medical writer, was a native of Trent, and physician to Maximilian II. Born 1506; died 1590.

ALEXIS, a Greek comic poet, uncle of Menander, lived in the time of Alexander the Great, and wrote for the stage 245 pieces, of which only a few fragments are extant.

ALEXIS, COMNENUS, emperor of Constantinople, more remarkable for his stratagems than for his noble actions, usurped the throne of Nicephorus Botoniates 1081. He gained several victories over the Turks, Robert Guiscard, and the Scythians; entered into a treaty with the Crusaders, who accused him of having broken it, and defeated him at the battle of Epidamnus 1097. He made peace with them, and died 1118.

ALEXIS, DUCAS, surnamed *Murziphlus*, from the thickness of his eyebrows, ascended the throne of Constantinople by dethroning Alexius Angelus, whom he caused to be strangled. The Crusaders, who had just established Alexius Angelus, declared war against the usurper, and took possession of Constantinople. Theodore Lascaris was elected emperor by the Greeks, and reigned over some provinces of Asia. Baldwin, earl of Flanders, being elected emperor of Constantinople by the Crusaders, condemned Alexius, whose eyes were put out, after which he was thrown from the top of a lofty column 1204, in the second year of his usurpation.

ALEXIS, MICHAELOWITZ, czar of Russia, succeeded his father Michael 1645; took Smolensk, and a considerable part of the Ukraine. Died 1676.

ALEXIS, PETROWITZ, son of the Czar Peter the Great, was born 1695. He was much opposed to the reforms introduced by his father, who, accordingly, disinherited him. He afterwards retired to Naples, but returning to Russia at the summons of his father, was condemned to death, and died in dreadful convulsions the next day, A.D. 1718.

ALEXIS DEL ARCO, a Spanish painter, born 1625; died 1700.

ALEXIUS, or ALEXIS, ST., a native of Rome, flourished in the reign of the Emperor Honorius, Innocent I. being bishop of Rome. He is honoured in the calendars of the Latins, Greeks, Syrians,

Maronites, and Armenians. His festival occurs on July 17.

ALFERN, CHARLES, a poet, was educated at Sidney College, Cambridge, and afterwards became a schoolmaster in London, where he died about 1643. He is author of two poems published together, 1631 and again 1633, entitled 'The Battles of Crescey and Poitiers, under the Fortunes and Valour of Edward, the Third of that Name, and his Son Edward Prince of Wales, named the Black;' and of another poem, published 1638, entitled 'The Historie of that wise and fortunate Prince Henrie, of that name the Seventh, King of England; with that famed Battaille fought between the said King Henry and Richard III., named Crook-back, upon Redmore, near Bosworth.'

ALFERN, JOHN, a barrister, published a volume of common-law reports 1681.

ALFANI, HORATIO, an Italian painter, born about 1510; died 1585. He was a friend of Raffaele, and the founder of an academy at Perugia.

ALFARABI, a celebrated Arabian philosopher, died at Damascus 950. His reputation mainly rests upon an encyclopædia, the MS. of which is preserved in the Escorial, and a treatise on music.

AL-FARGAN (Ahmed-Ebn-Cothair Al-Farganensis, or Al-Fragani), an Arabian astronomer, died 820. His 'Introduction to Astronomy' has been translated into Latin and published.

ALFARO-Y-GAMON, JUAN D', a Spanish painter and biographer, born at Cordova 1640; died 1680.

ALFES, or ALPHES, ISAAC, a famous rabbi, died 1103. The Jews set great value on his abridgement of the Talmud, entitled 'Siphr.'

ALFIERI, VITTORIO, an Italian poet, born 1749 of an ancient family at Asti in Piedmont, and educated at Turin. His progress in learning, however, gave but little promise of future eminence, and he left the academy at the age of 18, almost as ignorant as when he entered it. After this he became passionately fond of riding, and next he indulged in a humour for travelling; but though he visited many countries, he took no pains to acquire the language of any of them. He was twice in England, where he became distinguished by affairs of gallantry, and after remaining in London, on the last occasion, about seven months, he returned to Turin, when love inspired him with a taste for poetry. In 1775 he produced at the theatre of that city a tragedy called 'Cleopatra,' and a farce, entitled 'The Poets,' the latter being a burlesque of the former. The pieces were so successful that Alfieri resolved to make literature his chief pursuit. Within less than seven years he produced fourteen dramas, besides various other works in prose and verse, among which were a version of Sallust and a treatise on tyranny. He afterwards renewed his travels, and visited Paris with his wife, who was the widow of Charles Edward, the Young Pretender. [See ALBANY.] This was at the period when the Revolution was raging with all its horrors, in consequence of which Alfieri quitted France in haste, leaving behind him considerable property, which was sequestered and sold. From this time he always regarded the French people with abhorrence. At the age of 48 he began to study Greek, and succeeded in translating some works from that language. He died at Florence 1803. He wrote his own life, which has been printed in two volumes, and his posthumous works were published at Florence, with London on the title-page, in thirteen volumes,

1804. An interesting memoir of this poet may be found in 'Alfieri and Goldoni, their Lives and Adventures. By Edward Copping.' London, 8vo., 1857.

ALFORD, HENRY, was born at Curry Rivell, Somersetshire, 1782, and educated at Wadham College, Oxford, of which he became fellow. He studied for the bar, to which he was called 1811, but left it in 1813, and entered the church. He was appointed rector of Ampton, Suffolk, 1826, and of Aston Sandford, Bucks, 1842. Died at Tunbridge 23 Sept., 1852. A memorial of him, consisting of extracts from his correspondence, six selected sermons, and a biographical memoir, was published 1855 by his eldest son, Dr. Henry Alford, dean of Canterbury.

ALFORD, MICHAEL, a Jesuit, born in London in or about 1587. He entered the novitiate at Louvain 1607, and two years afterwards made the simple vows. In due course he took holy orders, and was sent on the English mission. Immediately on his arrival in this country he was apprehended, but regained his liberty in a short time through the mediation of Henrietta Maria, consort of King Charles I. The county of Leicester was the scene of his missionary labours. His leisure hours were devoted to the study of ecclesiastical history. In 1652 he left England, intending to complete and methodize his 'Annals' abroad, but falling sick at St. Omer, he died there 11 Aug., 1652. His works are 'The Admirable Life of St. Winefride,' 1655; 'Britannia Illustrata, sive Lucii, Helenæ, Constantini Patriæ et Fides,' 1641, an extremely rare work; and 'Annales Ecclesiastici et Civiles Britannorum, Saxonum, et Anglorum, Liege, 4 vols. fol., 1663. Bishop Fleetwood has pronounced this to be a very valuable treasury of the ecclesiastical history of our nation, and Serenus Cressy, the Benedictine, acknowledges his many obligations to the profound researches of Father Alford.

ALFRED, king of Northumberland, was an illegitimate son of Oswin. He succeeded his brother Alfred 685, and died 705.

ALFRED the Great, the glory of our Saxon monarchs, was the youngest son of Ethelwolf, king of the West Saxons, and was born at Wantage (supposed to be Wantage in Berkshire) A.D. 849. Ethelwolf, being a man of great piety, sent Alfred to Rome when about five years of age, to receive confirmation at the hands of Pope Leo X. His three elder brothers, Ethelbald, Ethelbert, and Ethelred, having regularly succeeded to the throne, and died after short reigns, Alfred assumed the sovereignty, and was crowned at Winchester 871. He was immediately placed under the necessity of fighting for his crown, as the Danes had poured innumerable multitudes into the island, and in the year of Alfred's accession eight battles were fought between them and the Saxons. The strife was continued with varying success, but at length the Danes so far gained the superiority that Alfred deemed it prudent to assume a disguise, and to keep the place of his retreat unknown to all except a few of his tried and faithful followers. His chief abode was in the isle of Athelney, where a remarkable monument of his misfortune has since been found in a beautifully enamelled jewel bearing his name, and now preserved in the Ashmolean Museum at Oxford. This spot was the scene of the interesting legend so often repeated by modern writers. The king, according to the oldest docu-

ment in which the legend is noticed, 'then went lurking through hedges and ways, through woods and fields, so that he through God's guidance arrived safe at Athelney, and begged shelter in the house of a certain swain, and even diligently served him and his evil wife. It happened one day that this swain's wife heated her oven, and the king sat thereby warming himself by the fire, the family not knowing that he was the king. Then was the evil woman suddenly stirred up, and said to the king, in angry mood, "Turn thou the loaves that they burn not; for I see daily that thou art a great eater." He was quickly obedient to the evil woman, because he needs must.' When the king had been about a year in this retreat, being informed that some of his subjects under the brave Odun, duke of Devonshire, had routed a great army of the Danes, he issued letters giving notice where he was, and inviting his nobility to come and consult with him. Before they came to a final determination, Alfred, disguised as an itinerant harper, strolled into the enemy's camp, where he was admitted without suspicion, not only to the tents of the common soldiers, but even into those of the chief Danish commanders. Having retired again to Athelney, he summoned his followers to meet him in arms, and falling upon the Danes at Eddington, forced them to surrender at discretion. Alfred, however, treated them as a merciful prince, giving to such of them as would embrace Christianity the kingdom of the East Angles, on the condition that they should oblige the rest of their countrymen to quit the island. Many of the Danes were baptized, kept their oaths, and quietly settled in the country assigned to them. Other swarms of their countrymen, however, came into the country, and gave Alfred much trouble. At last he took twenty Danish piratical vessels, and having tried the prisoners at Winchester, condemned them all to death. This well-timed severity, coupled with the excellent posture of defence everywhere established, restored tranquillity in England for the three remaining years of Alfred's reign, which he chiefly employed in establishing and regulating his government for the security of himself and his successors, and the ease and benefit of all his subjects. Died 28 Oct., 901. The title of the Great was never more deservedly given than to Alfred, who had in his character a happy mixture of all that could dignify or adorn a prince. Having rescued his country from slavery, he enacted excellent laws, built a fleet, restored learning, and laid the foundation of the English constitution. It was a misfortune which the king frequently lamented, that Saxon literature contained no books of science. To supply the deficiency, he himself undertook the task. Of his translations two were historical and two didactic; the first were Bede's 'Ecclesiastical History,' and Orosius's 'Epitome.' Of the others one was meant for general reading, 'The Consolation of Philosophy,' by Boetius, a treatise deservedly held in high estimation at that period, and the second was destined for the instruction of the clergy, the 'Pastoral of Gregory the Great,' a work recommended both by its own excellence and the reputation of its author. Of this he sent a copy to every bishop in his dominions, with a request that it might be reserved in the cathedral for the use of the diocesan clergy.

ALFRED ANGLICUS, an English ecclesiastic,

philosopher, and physician, who flourished in the latter part of the thirteenth century.

ALFRED, a Benedictine monk of Malmesbury, afterwards bishop of Exeter, flourished in the tenth century, and was one of the most learned men of his time. He wrote a treatise, 'De Naturis Rerum,' 'The Life of Adelmus,' and a history of his own abbey.

ALFRED, an Anglo-Saxon prince, was son of King Ethelred II. and brother of Edward the Confessor. By order of King Harold his eyes were torn out, and he died a few days afterwards. The date of the occurrence is not precisely known. It probably took place before 1040.

ALFRED, OF BEVERLEY, an English historian, wrote his 'Annales,' published by Hearne, between 1148 and 1150.

ALGARDI, ALEXANDER, a sculptor and architect, born at Bologna 1593; died at Rome 1654.

ALGAROTTI, FRANCIS, born at Venice 1712, gained the esteem of the learned by his taste for the fine arts, erudition, and the belles lettres. The king of Prussia honoured him with his favour. Died at Pisa 1764. He wrote an explanation of the Newtonian system; essays on architecture, painting, music, &c. The most complete edition of his works appeared at Venice 1771-94 in 17 vols. 8vo.

ALGER, a pious and learned priest, born at Liege. He retired to Clugni, and died about 1131. He wrote an excellent treatise on 'The Sacrament of the Body and Blood of our Saviour.' The perusal of this, it is said, convinced Erasmus of the truth of the doctrine of the Real Presence.

ALGHISI, FRANCIS, a musical composer, born at Brescia 1666; died 1733.

ALI, son-in-law of Mahomet, and husband of Fatima. He should have been caliph after Mahomet, but Omar and Othman opposing him, he retired into Arabia, where he composed a collection of the doctrines of Mahomet, in which he allowed several things which were condemned by Abubeker. This indulgence gained him many proselytes. After the death of Othman he was declared caliph by the Egyptians, and by the people of Mecca and Medina. He gained a great victory near Bassora, against a party who opposed him, but was afterwards assassinated 661. His motto was, 'I adore the Lord my God with a sincere heart.' The Persians follow his doctrine, and abhor Abubeker, Omar, and Othman, who are followed by the Turks.

ALI-BEG, first dragoman or interpreter to Mahomet IV., was born in Poland, and died at Constantinople 1675. His greatest work is on the liturgy of the Turks. He understood English, and translated the Church of England catechism and all the Bible into the Turkish language.

ALI-BEY, pasha of Egypt, born 1728; died 1773. He was a native of Circassia, and brought up as a slave till in his fourteenth year, when he was carried away by robbers to Cairo. He was incorporated with the Mamelukes, who raised him to the highest honours. When disasters overtook the Porte in the struggle with Catherine II., he ventured to declare himself independent, but did not live to carry out the ambitious designs which it was supposed he entertained.

ALI-BEY. See **BADIA**.

ALI-PACHA, vizir of Janina, a famous Albanian chief, was born at Tepejin, near Janina, about 1744. After being for some time a highway robber

he assumed the title of bey of Tepelin. Subsequently he intrigued with the Porte. He distinguished himself as a warrior, but was guilty of many acts of the grossest cruelty. He contrived to extend his dominions until, in the latter part of his life, they comprised all Epirus, one half of Albania Proper, and the whole of Western Greece, from the lake of Ochrida on the north to the gulf of Lepanto on the south, and from Mount Pindus to the Adriatic. In 1820 the sultan declared against Ali-Pacha, who was murdered in Feb., 1822, his head being cut off and sent to Constantinople.

ALISON, ARCHIBALD, born at Edinburgh 1757. He was educated at Glasgow and Oxford; and having taken orders became perpetual curate of Kenley, Shropshire, and prebend of Salisbury. He retired to his native country 1800, and died 1839. Mr. Alison's 'Essays on the Nature and Principles of Taste,' entitle him to an honourable place among British authors.

ALLAINVAL, LEONOR-JEAN-CHRIST SOULAS, Abbé d', a French dramatic writer, died 1753.

ALLAM, ANDREW, an English antiquary, was born in Oxfordshire 1655, and educated at St. Edmund's Hall, Oxford, where he continued to reside until his death on 17 June, 1685. A list of his works is given by Wood in the 'Athenæ Oxonienses,' to which Allam contributed several memoirs.

ALLAN, DAVID, a painter, born at Alloa, Stirlingshire, 1744; died 6 Aug., 1796. He was completely at home in the delineation of grave humour and open drollery; and Burns, some of whose subjects he illustrated, said that himself and Mr. Allan were the only genuine and real painters of Scottish costume in the world.

ALLAN, GEORGE, an English antiquary, was an attorney at Darlington. He was elected F.S.A. 1774, and died July, 1800. Mr. Allan printed at his own house collections relating to Sherburn Hospital 1773; collections relating to Greatham and St. Edmund's Hospital at Gateshead; 'A Sketch of the Life and Character of Bishop Trevor,' 'The Life of St. Cuthbert.' He was well acquainted with the antiquities of Durham, and greatly assisted Hutchinson in compiling the history of that county.

ALLAN, PETER, an ingenious excavator, born in 1798, who conceived and carried out the strange project of founding a colony at Marsden, a wild, rocky bay below the mouth of the Tyne, five miles from Sunderland and three from South Shields. He made a series of most remarkable excavations in the solid rock, and in this romantic grotto resided with his family and friends. After twenty-two years' possession of the caverns, the proprietor of the adjoining lands served him with a process of ejectment, and a tedious lawsuit followed. Judgment was given in Peter's favour, but he had to pay the costs. The anxieties of the lawsuit broke his heart, and he never recovered his health or spirits. He died 31 Aug., 1849, and was buried in Whitburn churchyard, the following inscription being placed over his grave, 'The Lord is my rock and my salvation.'

ALLAN, PETER JOHN, born at York, 1825, died at Fredericton, New Brunswick, 1848. His poetical remains were published at London, 1853, under the editorship of the Rev. Henry Christmas.

ALLAN, ROBERT, a surgeon and philologist, born at Edinburgh 1778; died 1826. He published 'Number First of a Dictionary of the antient Lan-

guage of Scotland, with the Etymons, containing the Cognate Words in the Anglo-Saxon, Gothic, Danish, Swedish, Icelandic, Belgic, Irish, British, Latin, and French Languages;' and a treatise on the operation of lithotomy.

ALLAN, ROBERT, a Scotch poet, was born 1774, being the son of a respectable flax-dresser in the village of Kilbarchan, Renfrewshire. He followed the occupation of a muslin-weaver in his native place, and composed many of his best verses at the loom. Allan was an extensive contributor to the 'Scottish Minstrel,' published by R. A. Smith, his songs being set to music by the editor. In 1820 a number of his songs appeared in the 'Harp of Renfrewshire.' His only separate volume was published 1836, under the editorial supervision of Robert Burns Hardy. In his 67th year Allan emigrated to the United States, but survived the passage only six days, dying at New York June 1, 1841. Several of his best songs will be found in the second volume of Dr. Charles Rogers's 'Modern Scottish Minstrel.'

ALLAN, Sir WILLIAM, a painter, was born at Edinburgh in or about 1783, and bred a coach-painter. Afterwards he was educated at the Trustees' Academy at Edinburgh, and in 1805 exhibited his first picture at the Royal Academy. In the same year he visited St. Petersburg. He was made A.R.A. 1835; chosen to fill the chair of the Royal Scottish Academy, 1837; succeeded Wilkie as limner to the queen for Scotland, 1841; was created a knight 1842; and died at Edinburgh 23 Feb., 1850. He will be remembered in the history of Scottish art by the impulse which he gave to historical composition, while his name will also be endeared to the admirers of Sir Walter Scott by the partiality which the great novelist evinced on all occasions for his friend 'Willie Allan.'

ALLARD, GUV, a French writer, who is principally known by his writings relating to the history and genealogy of Dauphiné. He is also the author of a romance entitled 'The Amorous History of Prince Zizime.' Died 1716.

ALLARD, JEAN-FRANÇOIS, generalissimo of the forces of the king of Lahore, was born in France 1785, and died 1840.

ALLARDICE, ROBERT BARCLAY, a noted pedestrian, was eldest son of Robert Barclay, M.P. for Kincardineshire, and was born at Ury, in that county, 1779. He was educated at Richmond, Brixton Causeway, and Cambridge. Subsequently he entered the army, and attained to the rank of captain. After the death of his mother in 1833, he took steps, which proved unavailing, to procure the earldom of Airth. About this time, also, he appears to have assumed the name of Allardice. He died at his native village 8 May, 1854. Captain Barclay was much distinguished for his great bodily strength, and at an early age evinced a strong predilection for manly sports. As a pedestrian he gained high renown. He will be chiefly remembered in connection with the feat—until then without precedent—of walking 1000 miles in 1000 successive hours. Believing that he could easily accomplish it, he did not go into regular training, although previous attempts had failed, the pedestrians giving in at the end of fifteen, twenty-two, or thirty days from over-fatigue. Barclay commenced his task at Newmarket on 1 June, 1809, at midnight, and finished it forty-two days afterwards, on the 12th of July, about three o'clock, amidst thousands of spectators. The pain he suf-

ferred during the undertaking was excessive; but, although he was so stiff that he had to be lifted after resting, his legs never swelled, and his appetite remained good during the whole period. About £100,000 depended on the match; but the most remarkable circumstance attending it was, that after a sleep of about seventeen hours, when he finished the journey, he was in perfect health and strength. Five days later he set off for Walcheren.

ALLATIUS, or ALLAZZI, LEO, born 1586, in the island of Chio. He went to Italy in his infancy, was appointed librarian to Cardinal Barberini, and afterwards keeper of the Vatican Library, under Alexander VII. He lived unmarried, but did not take orders, and died 1669, at Rome, aged 83. Most of his works are upon the reunion of the Greek church.

ALLEGRAIN, CHRISTOPHER GABRIEL, a French sculptor, born 1710; died 1795.

ALLEGRI. See CORREGIO.

ALLEGRI, ALEXANDER, a Florentine poet, who flourished at the end of the sixteenth century.

ALLEIN, RICHARD, was born at Ditcheat, Somersetshire, of which parish his father was rector. In 1627, being then sixteen years old, he became a commoner of St. Alban Hall, Oxford, but afterwards migrated to New Inn. At length, taking orders, he assisted his father, and became a frequent preacher in his own county. In March, 1641, he became rector of Batcombe in the same county. Here, to use Wood's words, he became a preacher-up of sedition and a zealous covenanter. On the Restoration he was ejected for nonconformity. Eventually he settled at Fromewood. Died 22 Dec., 1681. His principal work is 'Vindiciæ Pietatis; or, a Vindication of Godliness in the greatest Strictness and Spirituality of it, from the Imputations of Folly and Fancy: on Ephes. v. 15, and on John i. 47.' Lond., 8vo., 1664, 1669.

ALLEIN, WILLIAM, son of Richard Allein, the author of 'Vindiciæ Pietatis,' was born in or about 1614, and educated at Corpus Christi College, Oxford. In 1653 he became minister of Blandford, Dorsetshire, but was ejected for nonconformity at the Restoration. He died at Yeovil, Somersetshire, in October, 1677. He wrote two books on the millenium, and 'Six Discourses on the Unspeakable Riches of Christ.'

ALLEINE, JOSEPH, was born at Devizes, 1633, and educated at Oxford. From the university he went to Taunton, where he became very popular as a preacher. In 1663 he was indicted at the assizes for having convened a riotous and seditious assembly, and was fined 100 marks. This he could not or would not pay, and the consequence was that he remained in prison for a year. He was again apprehended in 1665, and committed to Ilchester gaol. His health was greatly injured by the confinement, and he died 1668, being only thirty-five years of age. His celebrated 'Alarm to the Unconverted,' has passed through numberless editions, and still retains its popularity both in this country and the United States. It is sometimes printed under the title of 'The Sure Guide to Heaven.'

ALLEINE, JOSEPH, a writing-master of London, died 1703, aged about seventy-seven. He wrote 'Epigrams Divine and Moral, for the Exercises of Youth that Learn to Write,' 1706; 'Introduction to Book-keeping;' 'The Young Accountant's Assistant,' &c.

ALLEN. See also ALAN, ALLEIN, and ALLEYNE. ALLEN, ALEXANDER, son of John Allen, the author of 'Modern Judaism,' was born at Hackney 1814, educated at the university of London, made doctor of philosophy at Leipsic, and died 6 Nov., 1842. He is author of several elementary works on the study of Latin and Greek.

ALLEN, ANTHONY, an English lawyer and antiquary, was born at Great Hadham, Hertfordshire, and educated at Eton, whence he proceeded to King's College, Cambridge (B.A. 1707; M.A. 1711). He was afterwards called to the bar, and by the influence of Speaker Onslow was appointed a master in chancery. As a lawyer his reputation was inconsiderable, but he was esteemed a good classical scholar and a man of wit and convivial habits. Ultimately he became an alderman of the corporation of Guildford and a useful magistrate in the neighbourhood. Died 11 April, 1754. He compiled a biographical account of the members of Eton College, which by his will he ordered to be deposited in the libraries of Eton College and King's College, Cambridge, a third copy being bequeathed to Mr. Onslow. He also made collections for an English dictionary of obsolete words and of words which have changed their meaning; but what became of this MS. is not known.

ALLEN, REV. BENNET, author of 'A Poem inscribed to his Britannic Majesty,' 1761, was for some years connected with the 'Morning Post.' In 1782, owing to an article which appeared in that newspaper reflecting on the character of Mr. Daniel Dulany, Mr. Allen received a challenge from his brother, Mr. Lloyd Dulany, a gentleman possessed of large property in Maryland. The duel was fought in Hyde Park 18 June, 1782, when Mr. Dulany received a wound which occasioned his death on the 21st of that month. On the 5th of July Mr. Allen surrendered himself at the Old Bailey, and was found guilty of manslaughter.

ALLEN, EDMUND, an English divine, was educated at Cambridge, and nominated to the see of Rochester 1559, but died before consecration. Buried 30 Aug., 1559. He wrote six theological works.

ALLEN, ETHAN, a native of Connecticut, settled in Vermont, and, at the head of his 'Mountain Boys,' frequently came into collision with the New Yorkers in consequence of a dispute about boundaries. After the battle of Lexington he took the forts of Ticonderoga and Crown Point. Subsequently, however, he was captured by the British troops, and lay in prison until the conclusion of peace, when he retired to his farming pursuits. Died 13 Feb., 1789. Of his works, that entitled 'Reason the only Oracle of Man, or a Complete System of Natural Religion,' 1784, is remarkable as being the first book published in America in direct opposition to Christianity.

ALLEN, HANNAH, daughter of Mr. John Archer of Snelston, Derbyshire, was born about 1638, and became the wife first of Hannibal Allen, a merchant, and next of a person named Hatt. In 1683 was published a rhapsodical 'Narrative of God's Gracious Dealings with that Choice Christian, Mrs. Hannah Allen (afterwards married to Mr. Hatt), reciting the Great Advantages the Devil made of her Deep Melancholy, and the Triumphant Victories, Rich and Sovereign Graces, God gave her over all his Stratagems and Devices.'

ALLEN, ISAAC NICHOLSON, was educated at Magdalen College, Oxford (B.A. 1835), and was

ALLEN.

appointed chaplain to General Nott's force at Candahar, in which capacity he accompanied the army in its triumphant march to Cabool and so to Ferozepore. Died at Poona 23 April, 1855. He published a 'Diary of a March through Sind and Afghanistan, with the Troops under the Command of General Sir William Nott, K.C.B., &c.; and Sermons delivered on Various Occasions during the Campaign of 1842.' London, 12mo., 1843.

ALLEN, JAMES, was born 1733, and educated at Cambridge for the Church of England, but became a dissenting minister without any fixed charge. Died 1804. He is author of 'The Danger of Philosophy to the Faith and Order of the Churches of Christ: an Essay.' 2nd edit. Beverley, 8vo., 1852.

ALLEN, JOHN, an Irish prelate, was educated at Cambridge. Archbishop Warham sent him to Rome, where he remained nine years. On his return Cardinal Wolsey appointed him one of his chaplains and judge of his legatine court. In 1528-9 he was promoted to the archbishopric of Dublin and chancellorship of Ireland. He was murdered at Artane near Clontarf 28 July, 1534, his brains being beaten out with a club in the presence of the earl of Kildare.

ALLEN, JOHN, a Puritan divine, born, 1596, and probably educated at Cambridge. In consequence of the persecution of the Puritans in this country, he went to New England about 1637, and became pastor of the church at Dedham, where he died 26 Aug., 1691. He is author of 'A Defence of the Nine Positions;' 'A Discourse in Defence of the Synod held at Boston in the year 1663;' and two sermons published by his congregation after his death. He also, with the assistance of Thomas Shepard, wrote upon 'Church Reformation.'

ALLEN, JOHN, M.D., F.R.S., an English physician, died 16 Sept., 1741. He wrote several professional works, the most valuable of which is 'Synopsis Universæ Medicæ Practicæ,' first published at London 1710.

ALLEN, JOHN, a dissenting minister, who in 1764 was appointed pastor of the Baptist church in Petticoat Lane, London. On his settlement in the metropolis, he set up a linendraper's shop, but in this pursuit he failed. After this he was tried at the Old Bailey for forgery, and acquitted, and subsequently becoming involved in debt he spent some time in the King's Bench prison. In May, 1767, the church in Petticoat Lane withdrew from him on account of his conduct in the world. Our worthy thereupon went to Newcastle, but his conduct there was so bad that his congregation soon got rid of him. He then crossed the Atlantic, and preached to a large congregation in America until his death, the date of which event is not recorded. He wrote 'The Royal Spiritual Magazine,' 3 vols., 1752; 'A Chain of Truths,' 1764; 'The Beauties of Truth Vindicated,' 1765; 'The Christian Pilgrim,' 1765; notes on the Bible in 2 vols. folio; and other works, the titles of which are far too long for transcription in these columns.

ALLEN, JOHN, a bookseller at Hereford, compiled 'Bibliotheca Herefordiensis; or, a Descriptive Catalogue of Books, Pamphlets, Maps, Prints, &c., relating to the County of Hereford.' Died 1831.

ALLEN, JOHN, a learned dissenting layman, born at Truro, Cornwall, 1771. For thirty years he kept a private academy at Hackney, near London, where he died 17 June, 1839. His principal work is 'Modern Judaism; or, a Brief Account of

ALLEN.

the Opinions, Traditions, Rites, and Ceremonies of the Jews in Modern Times.'

ALLEN, JOHN, a political and historical writer, born at Redford, near Edinburgh, 1770. He studied medicine, and was created M.D. at Edinburgh 1791. In the following year he became a zealous member of an association formed for the purpose of promoting parliamentary reform. At the beginning of the present century he removed to London, and for upwards of forty years was an inmate of Holland House. For some years he was master of Dulwich College. Died 3 April, 1843. Among his works are 'An Inquiry into the Rise and Growth of the Royal Prerogative in England;' 'A Vindication of the Independence of Scotland;' and articles in the 'Edinburgh Review.'

ALLEN, JOSEPH, an English portrait painter, born at Birmingham about 1770; died at Erdington, Warwickshire, 19 Nov., 1839.

ALLEN, JOSEPH W., an English painter, was born in Lambeth, and educated at St. Paul's School. After being for some time usher in a school at Taunton, he returned to London, and devoted himself to the pursuit of art. As a painter of pastoral landscape he acquired a considerable reputation. Died at Hammersmith 26 Aug., 1852. Mr. Allen took an active part in establishing the Society of British Artists.

ALLEN, RALPH, obtained in 1720 a grant of the farm of all bye-way or cross-road letters throughout England and Wales. During the forty-two years that he enjoyed this privilege he realized a large fortune. He was intimate with several eminent men of letters, particularly Pope and Warburton, the latter of whom married his niece, and so came eventually into possession of Allen's splendid mansion at Prior Park, near Bath. Died 29 June, 1764.

ALLEN, RICHARD, who was born in or near Abingdon, Berkshire, and educated at Oxford, published in 1648 'An Antidote against Heresy; or, a Preservative for Protestants against the Poison of Papists, Anabaptists, &c.'

ALLEN, RICHARD, a Baptist minister in London, died Feb. 1717. He wrote 'Biographia Ecclesiastica, or the Lives of the most eminent Fathers of the Christian Church, who flourished in the first Four Centuries, and part of the Fifth,' 2 vols. 8vo.; and 'An Essay to Prove Singing of Psalms with conjoined Voices a Christian Duty,' 1696.

ALLEN, SAMUEL JAMES, was born in London 1798, educated at Merchant Taylors' School, and Pembroke College, Cambridge, where he proceeded M.A. He became vicar of Basingwold, Yorkshire, and died 29 April, 1856. Mr. Allen was author of 'Lectures in Defence of the Church of England as a National and Spiritual Institution,' and of some published sermons.

ALLEN, THOMAS, mathematician, born at Uttoxeter 1542; died 30 Sept., 1632. Going to Oxford he became fellow of Trinity College, but afterwards migrated to Gloucester Hall, where he lived a close student many years, and at length became an eminent antiquary, philosopher, and mathematician. He composed in Latin an exposition of the 2nd and 3rd books of Ptolemy, 'On the Judgment of the Stars.' Anthony à Wood gives an account of his very copious and valuable collection of MSS. in various branches of science, and of the books which he composed but never printed. Some of them are preserved in the Bodleian Library.

ALLEN.

ALLEN, THOMAS, divine; educated at Worcester School and Merton College, Oxford. He subsequently became a fellow of Eton, and died 10 Oct., 1636. He wrote 'Observationes in libellum Chrysostomi in Esaiaem.' Another divine of the same name was a minister at Norwich, and wrote 'The Glory of Christ,' published in 1683, after the decease of the author.

ALLEN, Sir THOMAS, an English admiral, born at Lowestoft in or about 1614. In 1662 he was appointed commodore and commander-in-chief of all the vessels in the Downs, and in 1664 commodore and commander-in-chief of the fleet in the Mediterranean. In the latter capacity he concluded a peace with Algiers. Shortly afterwards, war having been proclaimed against the Dutch, Allen fell in with the Dutch fleet of from thirty to forty merchantmen homeward bound, laden, from Smyrna, with a convoy of four men-of-war. With only eight ships he immediately attacked this superior force, and gained a complete victory. He returned to England in time to take a part in the victory off Harwich, 3 June, 1663, by the English fleet under the command of the duke of York. Afterwards he rendered timely assistance to Albe-Marle at the conclusion of his famous engagement with the Dutch in the Downs. In 1666 he was elected an elder brother of the Trinity House, and in 1668 was sent in command of a squadron to the Mediterranean for the purpose of again bringing the Algerians to terms. In the following year he went there again to enforce the observance of a treaty which had been broken. After his return home he was appointed controller of the navy, and on 7 Feb., 1673, was created a baronet. In 1678, on the expectation of a war with France, he was appointed commander-in-chief of the fleet in the narrow seas, but no war took place, and he retired to Somerleyton, Suffolk, where he resided until his death. He was buried in Somerleyton Church, where a marble bust of him may still be seen, and under it the following inscription:— 'Near this place lies interr'd Sir Thomas Allen, Bart., whose unshaken fidelity to his Sovereign Charles 2^d and was rewarded with many marks of his royal favour, having had the honour of serving him as Admiral of his fleets in the British and Mediterranean Seas, Controller of the Navy, Capt. of Sandgate Castle, and Master of the Trinity House. He died in 1686, in y^e 73rd year of his age.' According to the entry in the parish register, however, he was buried, 5 Oct., 1685 (MS. Add. 19,098, 268 b. 277; Biog. Dict. Soc. D. U. K.)

ALLEN, THOMAS, was born at Oxford about 1682, and educated at Wadham College, Oxford. In 1715 he obtained the rectory of Kettering, Northamptonshire, and died while reading prayers in his church 31 May, 1755. His chief work is entitled 'The Practice of a Holy Life; or, the Christian's Daily Exercise in Meditations, Prayers, and Rules of Holy Living. Fitted to the Capacity of the Meanest Devout Reader.'

ALLEN, THOMAS, a topographical writer, draughtsman, and engineer, born about 1803, died in London of cholera 20 July, 1833. His works are, 'History and Antiquities of the Parish of Lambeth,' 'History and Antiquities of London, Westminster, Southwark, and Parts Adjacent,' 4 vols.; 'New and Complete History of the County of York,' 6 vols. (1823-31); 'History of the Counties of Surrey and Part of Sussex,' and 'History of the County of Lincoln.'

ALLESTRY.

ALLEN, ALAN, or ALLEYN, WILLIAM, an English cardinal, born in Lancashire 1532, and educated at Oriel College, Oxford, of which he was elected a fellow. He subsequently became principal of St. Mary's Hall and canon of York; but soon after the accession of Queen Elizabeth he left his country and retired to Louvain, as did several other eminent divines who were attached to the Catholic faith. After a time, however, he ventured to return to England, where he spent three years in secretly disseminating the doctrines of his church and administering the sacraments to its persecuted adherents. Being forced once more to quit the country, he proceeded to Mechlin, where he was appointed divinity reader. Afterwards he became professor of divinity at Douay, where he established the famous English college for the reception of all such learned English Catholics as had fled their country for religion's sake. He also established seminaries at Rheims, Rome, and in Spain, to the end that English youths might be trained up for the purpose of maintaining the Catholic religion in this country. For these great and indefatigable labours Pope Sixtus V. created him a cardinal 1587, and two years afterwards bestowed upon him the archbishopric of Mechlin. Dying 6 Oct., 1594, he was buried in the chapel of the English College at Rome. In this country he was intensely hated, in consequence of his having exhorted the people of England to renounce their allegiance to Elizabeth and join the Spanish forces. Cardinal Allen published a number of works in defence of the Church of Rome.

ALLEN, WILLIAM, F.R.S., died at Lindfield, Sussex, 30 Dec., 1843, æt. 74. He was long distinguished by his great chemical attainments, having been an intimate friend of Sir Humphry Davy. In conjunction with Mr. Pepys, he made a celebrated series of experiments on the composition of the atmosphere and its influence upon animal life. He took an active part in the formation of the Pharmaceutical Society, of which he was president. For many years he was lecturer on chemistry and natural philosophy at Guy's Hospital and at the Royal Institution. His life, with selections from his correspondence, was published in 1846-7, 3 vols. 8vo.; and a memoir of him by James Sherman appeared in 1851.

ALLENSON, JOHN, a Puritan divine, was born at Durham and educated at Cambridge (B.A. 1579-80; M.A. 1583; B.D. 1590). He edited several works of the famous Dr. Wm. Whitaker, whose pupil he had been. He was alive in 1609, but when he died is not recorded.

ALLERSTAIN, AUGUSTUS, a German Jesuit, and missionary to China. On account of his great attainments as a mathematician and astronomer, he was much esteemed at the court of Peking. The exact date of his death is unknown, but it occurred before 1777.

ALLESTREE, CHARLES, was born at Derby, in or about 1652, and educated at Christ Church, Oxford (B.A. 1677). Taking orders, he became vicar, first of Cassington, Derbyshire, and afterwards of Daventry, Northamptonshire. Died 27 March, 1707. He published several sermons, and translated from Latin into English the life of Eumenes, among the 'Lives of Illustrious Men,' by Cornelius Nepos, Oxford, 1684.

ALLESTRY, JACON, an English poet, nephew of Dr. Richard Allestry. He was born in or about

1653, and educated at Christ Church, Oxford. Died 15 Oct., 1686. Several of his pieces may be found in a small collection entitled 'Examen Poeticum,' 1693.

ALLESTRY, RICHARD, D.D., an English divine, born at Uppington, Shropshire, 1619. He was educated in the Grammar School at Coventry, under Dr. Philemon Holland, and afterwards at Christ Church, Oxford, under Richard Busby. His parts, which were very extraordinary, were improved by a no less extraordinary industry. He was seen, when he bore arms for Charles I., to carry his musket in one hand and his book in the other. He was very active in the service of Charles II. before his restoration, and was employed more than once by the Royalists in transacting business with that prince during his exile. In 1660 he was made a canon of Christ Church, and chaplain in ordinary to the king, being appointed soon afterwards regius professor of divinity. He sat in the chair for seventeen years, and acquitted himself in it with honour. In 1665 he was appointed provost of Eton College, where he raised the school, which he found in a low condition, to an uncommon pitch of reputation. The west side of the outward quadrangle of the college was built at his expense. His eagerness for study, and his intention of mind when he was employed in it, was so great that it impaired his constitution and hastened his death, which occurred 29 Jan., 1680-1. Forty of his sermons, with his life prefixed, were published by Bishop Fell.

ALLEY, WILLIAM, an English prelate, was born at Chipping Wycombe, Bucks, and educated at Eton, Cambridge, and Oxford. In Mary's reign he lived in retirement, but Queen Elizabeth appointed him divinity reader at St. Paul's, and in 1560 promoted him to the bishopric of Exeter. He died 15 April, 1570. He wrote 'The Poore Man's Librarie,' and a Hebrew grammar, and revised the translation of Deuteronomy for the Bishops' Bible.

ALLEYN, EDWARD, a famous English actor, born in Collier, 1566. For many years he was in partnership with Philip Henslowe, one of the principal theatrical managers of that day. They built the Fortune Theatre, in Cripplegate, near Red Cross Street, in 1600, and subsequently became patentees of the office of mastership of the king's games of bears, bulls, and dogs. Having amassed a large fortune, Alleyn retired from the stage, and in 1613 commenced the building of Dulwich College, or as he called it, the 'College of God's Gift.' The college, on which he settled an endowment of £800 a year, was for the support and maintenance of one master—who was always to be a person of the name of Alleyn, or Allen—one warden, and four fellows, three of whom were to be ecclesiastics, and the other a skilful organist; also six poor men, the like number of women, and twelve boys to be educated in good literature. Alleyn himself became the first master of the college, and having voluntarily dispossessed himself of the greater part of his fortune, he resided there, on a footing of equality with the other inmates, until his death, which occurred 25 Nov., 1626. In consequence of Alleyn having been connected with the stage at the time when Shakespeare shed a lustre upon it, his life has been minutely investigated. Every one interested in the early history of the British drama ought to consult Mr. John Payne Collier's 'Memoirs of Edward Alleyn,'

Founder of Dulwich College; including some New Particulars respecting Shakespeare, Ben Jonson, Massinger, Marston, Dekker, &c., Lond., 8vo., 1841; and also 'The Alleyn Papers,' 1843, edited by the same gentleman. Both these works were published by the Shakespeare Society.

ALLIBOND, JOHN, D.D., a native of Buckinghamshire, was educated at Magdalen College, Oxford, and died at Bradwell, Gloucestershire, of which place he was rector, 1658. He was an excellent Latin poet, and published 'Rustica Academicæ Oxoniensis nuper reformatæ descriptio: una cum comitiis ibidem, 1648, habitis.' This is a poem in macaronic Latin, being a country clergyman's comical lament upon revisiting Oxford after the root and branch reform of 1648. It was reprinted at Oxford as late as 1834, with an English translation.

ALLIBOND, PETER, was born at Wardenon, Oxfordshire, about 1560, and educated at Magdalen College, Oxford. Afterwards he became rector of Cheney's, Buckinghamshire, and died 6 March, 1628-9. He translated several works on theology.

ALLIBOND, Sir RICHARD, was born in or about 1636, and at the age of sixteen was sent to the English college at Douay. On his return to England he studied the law, and was called to the bar. In 1687 James II. made him a knight and a justice of the King's Bench, but although Allibond was a competent lawyer, this appointment was very unpopular, on account of his being a member of the Roman church. He died 22 Aug., 1688, and consequently did not live to witness the misfortunes of his royal patron.

ALLIES, JABEZ, F.S.A., an English antiquary, born in Worcestershire, 1787; died at Cheltenham, 29 Jan., 1856. He wrote a number of papers on antiquarian subjects, which were collected and published, in 1852, under the title of 'The Ancient British, Roman, and Saxon Antiquities and Folklore of Worcestershire.'

ALLINGHAM, JOHN TILL, an English dramatist, who appears to have been living in London in 1812. There is a memoir of him in the 'Biog. Dict. of the Soc. D.U.K.,' but it is very vague and unsatisfactory, not giving any precise date, nor the title of any of Mr. Allingham's works.

ALLIONI, CHARLES, an Italian physician and botanist, born 1725; died 1804. He was professor of botany at Turin.

ALLIX, PETER, a Protestant divine, born at Alençon, in France, 1641. He became minister of the reformed church at Rouen, and afterwards of that at Charenton; but on the revocation of the Edict of Nantes he came to England, where he met with a flattering reception, being created D.D. at Cambridge, and appointed treasurer of the church of Salisbury. He died at London, 21 Feb., 1716-7. His most esteemed works are 'Reflections on all the Books of Holy Scripture,' 'A Vindication of the Ancient Jewish Church against the Unitarians,' and 'Remarks on the Ecclesiastical History of the Ancient Churches of Piedmont.' His son, Peter Allix, D.D., became dean of Ely, and died 1758.

ALLOISI, BALTHAZAR, an eminent historical and portrait painter, was born at Bologna, 1578, and died 1638.

ALLORI, ALEXANDER, a Florentine painter, born 1533; died 1607.

ALLORI, CHRISTOPHER, son of the preceding

was born at Florence, 1577; died 1619. His chief works are the pictures of Judith and St. Julian, in the Pitti Palace at Florence.

ALLOT, WILLIAM, an English Catholic divine, was educated at Cambridge, but on Queen Elizabeth's accession retired to Louvain, where he was ordained priest. After residing for some time at Cologne he returned to England, and was much esteemed by Mary queen of Scots, whom he visited in her confinement. At length, however, he was banished, with many other priests, and going to France, became canon of St. Quintin, in Picardy. He died at Spa, about 1590. His work, entitled 'Thesaurus Bibliorum,' went through several editions.

ALLSOP, CHARLES, an English geologist, died 31 Aug., 1836, aged 56. He wrote a geological survey of Charnwood Forest, and also a pamphlet in refutation of the Gracedieu miracle.

ALLSTON, WASHINGTON, a distinguished historical and landscape painter, was born in South Carolina, 1779, and died at Cambridge, Massachusetts, 8 July, 1843.

ALLWOOD, PHILIP, born in or about 1767, was educated at Magdalen College, Cambridge, and afterwards became a clergyman of the Church of England. He died at Wandsworth, Surrey, 14 March, 1838. His works are 'Literary Antiquities of Greece,' 'Twelve Lectures on the Prophecies relating to the Christian Church,' &c.

ALMAGRO, DIEGO DE, a Spanish captain, who accompanied Pizarro in the conquest of Peru. Almagro penetrated to Chili, leaving marks of his courage and cruelty everywhere. Having taken the town of Cuzco, he placed Pizarro's brothers under arrest, and assumed the title of captain-general. Pizarro, however, marched against him and took him prisoner. He was condemned to death, and executed 1536. His son, Diego, endeavoured to avenge the murder of his father, but failed in the attempt, and was executed 1542.

ALMAIN, JAMES, of Sens, a celebrated doctor of the Sorbonne, and professor of divinity at the college of Navarre, died 1515. He was chosen to write in favour of Louis XII. against Pope Julius II., and to defend the authority of ecclesiastical councils against Cardinal Cajetan.

AL-MAMOUN, or ABDALLAH III., seventh caliph of the Abbassides, gained many victories over the Greeks, and was yet more illustrious for his love of learning. He had the best Greek philosophers translated into Arabic, and collected a library at great expense. Died 833.

ALMEIDA, APOLLINARIUS, a Portuguese Jesuit, became a missionary in Ethiopia, from which country he was banished; but afterwards ventured to return, and was put to death in 1638.

ALMEIDA, FRANCIS, a Portuguese gentleman; the first governor of the East Indies, whither he was sent by King Emanuel, 1505. Died 1 March, 1509. His son, *Laurence Almeida* (died 1508), was, like his father, an enterprising commander and navigator.

ALMEIDA, JOHN, whose real name was *Mead*, was born in London about 1550. Going to Brazil, he entered the Society of Jesus, and spent his life in missionary work amongst the savage tribes of that country. He died at Rio Janeiro, 12 Sept., 1632. His life, written in Portuguese by Vasconcellos, was published at Lisbon, 1658.

ALMEIDA, MANUEL, a Portuguese Jesuit, was sent ambassador to the king of Abyssinia, 1622,

but when the Jesuits were expelled he was obliged to remove to Goa, where he became provincial of his order and inquisitor. Died 1646. He wrote 'A History of Upper Ethiopia,' and 'Historical Letters,' written from Abyssinia to the general of the Jesuits at Rome.

ALMEIDA, THEODORE, a Portuguese priest of the oratory, born 1722; died at Lisbon, 1803. He published a celebrated work entitled 'Recreação Filosofica,' 5 vols. 8vo., 1751, which gave a new turn to the philosophical studies of his countrymen. His works amount to forty volumes, exclusive of five vols. of translations. He was a member of the Academy of Sciences at Lisbon, and a fellow of the Royal Society of London.

ALMELOVEEN, THEODORE JANNSEN VAN, a learned Dutch writer, born 1657; died at Amsterdam, 1712. He was professor of history, Greek, and physic at Harderwick, and left many curious and valuable works, the principal of which are, 'De Vitis Stephanorum;' 'Onomasticon rerum inventarum et inventa nova-antiqua;' 'Bibliotheca promissa et latens,' an account of books promised but never published; 'Amoenitates Theologico-Philologicæ;' 'Plantarum Syllabus;' and 'Fasti Consulares.'

ALMICI, PETER CAMILLUS, a priest of the Oratory, born 1714 at Brescia, where he died 1779. He wrote several works on classical subjects, and a treatise on the art of autobiography.

ALMON, JOHN, a political writer, born at Liverpool about 1738; died 12 Dec., 1805. For some time he carried on the business of a bookseller in Piccadilly. Besides a number of party pamphlets, he wrote 'Anecdotes of Lord Chatham,' 3 vols. 8vo.; 'Biographical Anecdotes of Eminent Persons,' 3 vols. 8vo.; and an edition of 'Junius's Letters,' in which he attempted to prove that Hugh Boyd was the author of them.

ALOADDIN, or ALA-EDDYN, better known by the appellation of the *Old Man of the Mountains*, was born 1211. He was prince of the Assassins, whence the word *assassin* is derived. The residence of Aloaddin was a castle between Antioch and Damascus; and he had a number of followers who were so devoted to his will as to engage in any undertaking he chose to send them upon.

ALOYSIUS GONZAGA, ST., was born in the castle of Castiglione, in the diocese of Brescia, 1568, being son of Ferdinand Gonzaga, prince of the holy empire and marquis of Castiglione. From an early age he cultivated habits of piety, and in 1585 entered the novitiate of the Society of Jesus at Rome, having previously resigned the marquise to his younger brother Ralph. He was in due time admitted to the priesthood, and died in the odour of sanctity, 21 June, 1591, being 23 years 3 months and 11 days old. He was beatified by Gregory XV. in 1621, and canonized by Benedict XIII. in 1726. He is commemorated June 21.

ALPAGO, ANDREW, an Italian physician, travelled for many years in the east, and on his return to Europe became professor of philosophy and medicine at Padua, where he died, 1555. He published an edition of Avicenna, and wrote a history of Arabian philosophers and physicians.

ALP-ARSLAN, the *Brave Lion*, second sultan of the dynasty of the Seljukides, and one of the bravest and most powerful monarchs of Asia, succeeded his uncle, Togrul Beg, 1063, and died 1072

ALPHERY.

at Merve in Khorasan. The following epitaph was placed upon his tomb: 'All ye who have seen the greatness of Alp-Arslan raised to the skies, come to Merve, and ye shall behold him buried in the dust.'

ALPHERY, MIKEPHER, or NICEPHORUS, a Russian prince, who, when that country was torn by civil dissensions at the end of the sixteenth century, was sent with his two brothers to England, under the care of a Russian merchant, by whom they were placed at the university of Oxford, where the others died of smallpox. Alpher entered into orders, and in 1618 obtained the rectory of Warboys, Huntingdonshire, from whence he was ejected in the Civil War, and barbarously treated by the Republicans. At the Restoration he was reinstated in his living, but being old and infirm, he committed the care of it to a curate, and retired to Hammersmith, where he died at the age of 80.

ALPHONSO, *the Catholic*, took above thirty cities from the Mussulmen, by which he aggrandized his kingdom of the Asturias. Died 757.

ALPHONSO, *the Chaste*, king of the Asturias, gained several victories over the Mahometans, and took Lisbon. He died 842, after reigning fifty years.

ALPHONSO III., king of the Asturias, put out the eyes of four of his brothers; but by reoppling the cities and building churches, he gained the surname of *the Great*. He died 912, having reigned forty-six years.

ALPHONSO I., king of Naples. See ALPHONSO V., king of Arragon.

ALPHONSO II., king of Naples, succeeded Ferdinand, 1494, but abdicated the throne in the year following in favour of his son, Ferdinand II. Died 1495.

ALPHONSO V., *the Magnanimous*, king of Arragon, Naples, and Sicily, was born 1384, and succeeded his father, Ferdinand the Just, in 1416. Soon after his accession a confederacy was formed against him, which he frustrated, though he pardoned the conspirators. He laid claim to the throne of Naples, by an agreement with Joan, queen of that kingdom, that he should be her heir. This embroiled him in a war with several of the Italian states, and he and his fleet were taken by the Genoese. The king was conveyed to Milan, where he made the duke his friend, and was thereby enabled to conquer Naples, 1442. He died there, 1458. Alphonso possessed all the qualities of a great king, his only fault being that he was too much devoted to the pursuit of pleasure.

ALPHONSO IX., king of Leon and Castile, surnamed *the Noble and the Good*, succeeded to the throne, 1157, when he was but four years old. All that had been usurped from him by his neighbours during his infancy he regained; but was defeated by the Moors, and wounded in the thigh, in a great battle, 1195. Some time afterwards he had his revenge, and killed 20,000 Saracens. He also conquered them at the battle of Muradat, 1212, where they are said to have lost 100,000 foot and 30,000 horse. Died 1214.

ALPHONSO X., king of Leon and Castile, surnamed *the Wise and the Astronomer*, succeeded his father, Ferdinand III., 1252. He was author of the famous astronomical tables called the 'Alphonsine Tables.' He was dethroned by his son, Don Sancho, and died of grief, 1284.

ALSOPI.

ALPHONSO I., HENRIQUEZ, king of Portugal, son of Henry of Burgundy, of the family of France, defeated five Moorish kings at the battle of Ourique, 1139, and in the same year was proclaimed by his army the first king of Portugal, his title being confirmed by the pope, 1145. He is said to have taken for his arms as many crowns as he had vanquished kings. Died at Coimbra, 1185, aged 76.

ALPHONSO II., *the Fat*, king of Portugal, born 1185; succeeded his father, Sancho I., 1211; died 1223.

ALPHONSO III., king of Portugal, born 1209 or 1210; proclaimed king 1246; died 1279. He took the kingdom of Algarve from the Moors.

ALPHONSO IV., *the Brave*, king of Portugal, born 1290; succeeded his father, Denis, *the Liberal*, 1325; died 1356.

ALPHONSO V., *the African*, king of Portugal, ascended the throne 1438, and died 1481.

ALPHONSO VI., king of Portugal, succeeded his father, John IV., 1656; and died 1683, aged 41.

ALPHONSO DE CASTRO. See CASTRO.

ALPHONSO DE ZAMORA, a learned Jew, who, being converted to Christianity, was employed by Cardinal Ximenes in compiling the famous Complutensian Polyglott. He afterwards wrote 'Introductiones Hebraicæ Compluti,' 1526, and other grammatical works, and died about 1530.

ALPHONSO, PETER, a Spanish Jew, who embraced Christianity, and had Alphonso, king of Arragon, for his godfather in 1106. He wrote a vindication of the Christian religion, Cologne, 1536.

ALPHONSO, TOSTATUS, a learned Spaniard, born at Madrigala, distinguished himself so much by his learning that he was admitted to a doctor's degree at Salamanca when but 22 years of age. He was afterwards bishop of Avila, appeared with great honour at the council of Basle, and died 1454, leaving commentaries on the chronicle of Eusebius, commentaries on the Holy Scriptures, and other learned works. His epitaph says: 'Hic stupor est mundi, qui scibile discit omne.'

ALPINI, PROSPER, an Italian physician and writer on botany and medicine, was born at Marostica, in the republic of Venice, 1553, professed botany at Padua with great reputation, and died 1617.

ALSOPI, ANTHONY, was educated at Westminster and Christ Church, Oxford, where he proceeded B.D. 1706. In 1698 he published 'Fabularum Æsopiarum Delectus,' with a preface, in which he took the side of Boyle against Bentley. This book made a great noise at the time of its appearance. Also was for many years a distinguished tutor in his college, till Bishop Trelawney appointed him his chaplain, and gave him a prebend in his cathedral, with the rectory of Brightwell, in Berkshire. He died 10 June, 1727. His Latin odes were published in 1752 by Sir Francis Bernard. He was also author of some poetical pieces in English.

ALSOPI, VINCENT, a nonconformist divine, is said to have been a native of Northamptonshire. He was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he proceeded M.A. He first received deacon's orders in the Church of England, but was ordained a priest in the Presbyterian way. In 1662 he was ejected for nonconformity from the living of Wilby, Northamptonshire. After undergoing much persecution on account of his religion, he removed to London, where he acquired great fame as a preacher and writer. He died at West-

minster, 28 May, 1703. His principal works were: 'Anti-Sozzo, in Vindication of some Great Truths opposed by Mr. William Sherlock,' 8vo., 1675; 'Melius Inquirendum; or, Sober Inquiry into the Preaching and Practices of the Nonconformists, against Dr. Goodman,' 8vo., 1679; 'The Mischief of Impositions. In Answer to Dr. Stillingfleet's Mischief of Separation,' 1680; and a life of Mr. Daniel Cawdry.

ALSTEDIUS, JOHN HENRY, a Protestant writer, born at Herborn, in the duchy of Nassau, 1588; died 1638. Among his works are an encyclopædia in Latin, and 'The Encyclopædia of the Bible,' in which he endeavoured to show the necessity of seeking in the Holy Scriptures for the principles of all the arts and sciences. He had a daughter who adopted the opinions of the Millenarians, as his father had done in his treatise, 'De mille annis.'

ALSTON, CHARLES, M.D., a physician and botanist, born in Scotland, 1683, died at Edinburgh, 22 Nov., 1760. His 'Tyrocinium Botanicum Edinburgense' was written in opposition to Linnæus, whose arguments on the sexes of plants he strove hard to invalidate. His fame, however, rests mainly upon his 'Lectures on the Materia Medica,' which were published after the author's death.

ALSTRÆMER, CLAUDE, the eldest son of Jonas Alstræmer, who is noticed below, was born 1736, and died 1794. He was a pupil of Linnæus, and travelled over a great part of Europe. In the course of his travels he sent many valuable plants to his illustrious preceptor, who named one of them the Lily of Alstræmer. Claude's three brothers, Patrick, John, and Augustus, were also distinguished by their talents.

ALSTRÆMER, JONAS, a patriotic Swede, born at Alingsås, in West Gothland, 1685; died 1761. He amassed a fortune in London, and on returning to his native country devoted his energies to the improvement of manufactures and agriculture and the extension of commerce. For his patriotic exertions he was rewarded with letters of nobility, the order of the Polar Star, and the title of councillor of commerce. After his death his bust was placed in the Bourse at Stockholm, with this inscription:—'Alstræmer, artium fabrilium in patria instaurator.'

ALTDORFER, ALBERT. See ALTORFER.

ALTER, FRANCIS CHARLES, a celebrated philologist, was born at Engelsberg, in Silesia, 1749, and became a member of the Society of Jesus. For many years he was teacher of Greek in the school of St. Anne, at Vienna, where he died 29 March, 1804. He published no fewer than two hundred and fifty books or dissertations.

ALTHAMERUS, ANDREW, a Lutheran divine of Nuremberg and Anspach, died about 1540.

ALTHUSIUS, JOHN, a German lawyer, born 1557; died 1638. In his 'Politica methodice digesta' he maintains that the sovereignty of the state belongs to the people.

ALTILIUS, GABRIEL, a poet of the fifteenth century, was preceptor to Ferdinand the younger, king of Naples, and afterwards bishop of Policastro. He died about 1501. His poems are in the 'Deliciae Poetarum Italorum,' vol. i., and also in the Sanazarus of 1728.

ALTING, HENRY, a famous Protestant divine, born at Embden, 1583. In 1612 he accompanied the Count Palatine Frederic V. to England, when that prince was married to Elizabeth, daughter of

King James I. On his return he was appointed divinity professor at Heidelberg, on which occasion he took his doctor's degree. In 1616 he became rector of the Collegium Sapientiæ, and was nominated one of the deputies to the synod of Dort. In 1622 he very narrowly escaped with his life when Count Tilly took Heidelberg by storm. Afterwards he removed to his native town, and in 1627 was appointed professor of divinity at Groningen. Died 1644. He left several works in Latin, all relating to theology.

ALTING, JAMES, son of Henry Alting, was born at Heidelberg, 1618. Having completed his studies he came to England, and was ordained by Dr. Prideaux, bishop of Worcester. Afterwards he became professor of Hebrew, and then of divinity, at Groningen, where he engaged in a fierce dispute with his colleague Desmarets. He died in 1679, and his works were printed at Amsterdam, 5 vols. fol., 1687.

ALTING, MENSON, a learned burgomaster of Groningen, died 1713, aged 76. He left an excellent description of the Low Countries, entitled, 'Descriptio Germaniæ Inferioris,' and a book on the topography and antiquities of Friesland.

ALTORFER, ALBERT, the earliest painter of Helvetia, was born at Altorf, 1488, and died 1538. As an engraver he excelled all the old German masters, with the exception only of Albert Dürer.

ALUNNO, FRANCIS, a writer of the sixteenth century resided at Ferrara. His works are 'Observations on Petrarch;' 'Riches of the Italian Tongue;' and 'Della Fabrica del Mondo.' He was celebrated as a calligrapher, and presented to the Emperor Charles V. the first chapter of the Gospel of St. John and the Apostles' Creed written in the compass of a farthing.

ALURED OF BEVERLEY. See ALFRED.

ALVA, FERDINAND ALVAREZ DE TOLEDO, duke of, was born 1508. He first distinguished himself at the battle of Pavia and the siege of Tunis, under the Emperor Charles V., who in 1538 appointed him general of the Spanish army. He served his country with success against France in Navarre and Catalonia, and marched to oppose the German Protestants, 1546, as generalissimo of the imperial troops. In the following year he gained the famous battle of Mühlberg, when the Protestants were entirely defeated and compelled to submit. The duke of Alva was sent into Spain with Prince Philip, but Charles V. having died before Maurice, the new elector of Saxony, whom he had raised to the electorate, contrary to his general's advice, recalled him to Germany, 1552. It was also against the duke's advice that the emperor undertook the siege of Metz, which proved unsuccessful. After the abdication of Charles V., the duke of Alva was sent into Italy, where he obliged the French to quit the kingdom of Naples, and Pope Paul IV. to abandon their interests. Philip II. having attempted to introduce the inquisition into the Netherlands, great tumults arose; and the king, seeing that everything tended to an open rebellion, sent the duke of Alva there in 1567, whose extreme rigour only served to rouse still more the minds of the people, already ripe for rebellion. The general laid the foundations of the citadel of Antwerp, established a council, called the 'Council of Blood,' over which he presided, condemned the prince of Orange, with his brothers, and several other lords, to death, and caused the earls of Egmont and Horn to be executed publicly. These

executions augmented the tumults; and Count Louis of Nassau entered the Netherlands with a body of German troops, as auxiliaries to the prince of Orange, but the duke of Alva defeated them, and, proud of his success, set up his statue in bronze, in the 'Place d'Armes,' at Antwerp. Some new taxes, which he afterwards attempted to levy, effectually roused the people, and the duke met with so much opposition that he requested to be recalled. In the meantime almost all Holland rose in favour of the rebels, and they began to reduce their government to a form. Such was the origin of the republic of Holland and the United Provinces. The duke of Alva refused to acknowledge the new governor of La Cerdia, and sent his son, Frederic de Toledo, to besiege Mons, which city he took, after defeating the troops brought to its relief from France by Genlis. He also made himself master of Haarlem, 1573, where the Spaniards committed the most horrible cruelties. The Spanish fleet being afterwards beaten by the Dutch, the duke, vexed at all his ill success, again asked to be recalled, and his request was this time granted, 1574. In 1581 he was placed at the head of the army sent to Portugal, where he defeated Don Antonio de Crato, who had been elected king. Taking advantage of his victory, the duke made himself master of Lisbon, and gained there a very valuable booty. The Spaniards, however, were guilty of so much rapine and violence that Philip II. appointed commissioners to inform against the whole army, not even excepting its general; but afterwards the king was appeased, and felt ashamed to treat a subject so ill, to whom he owed the conquest of Portugal. The duke of Alva died shortly afterwards, 12 Jan., 1582.

ALVA Y ASTORGA, PETER DE, a Spaniard, who took the habit of St. Francis in Peru. He returned to Spain, travelled into various parts of Europe, and died in the Low Countries, 1667. His most singular work is a life of St. Francis, which he entitled 'Naturæ Prodigium, Gratiæ Portentum,' &c. Madrid, fol., 1651.

ALVAREZ DE LUNA, favourite of John II., king of Castile. He made himself odious by his despotic government and eagerness to amass wealth. Being convicted of having received money from the Moors to prevent the siege of Granada, he was beheaded at Valladolid, 1453.

ALVAREZ, DIEGO, a Spanish polemical divine, was a member of the Dominican order, and archbishop of Trani. Died 1635.

ALVAREZ, EMANUEL, a Portuguese Jesuit, born 1526, in the island of Madeira. He was rector of the colleges of Coimbra and Evora, and of the professed house at Lisbon. Died 1582. His Latin grammar, 'De Institutione Grammatica,' 1599, is much valued.

ALVAREZ, FERDINAND, duke of Alva. See ALVA.

ALVAREZ, FRANCIS, a Portuguese priest, born 1515, who accompanied the embassy sent by Emanuel, king of Portugal, to David, king of Ethiopia or Abyssinia. Alvarez remained in Ethiopia six years, and on his return wrote a description of that country. Died about 1540.

ALVAREZ, JOSEPH, a celebrated Spanish sculptor, born 1768; died 1830.

ALVENSLEBEN, PHILIP CHARLES, COUNT D', a Prussian diplomatist, who died 1802, wrote 'A Chronological Table of the Events of the War,

from the Peace of Munster to that of Hubertsburg.' Berlin, 1792.

ALVIANO, BARTHOLOMEW, captain-general of the Venetians, was taken prisoner at the battle of Aignadel, and lost that of La Motte, without losing the reputation he had acquired in his other expeditions. He signalized himself at the battle of Marignano, and died very poor in 1515, aged 60.

ALYPPIUS, a Greek author, who flourished at Alexandria in the reign of the Emperor Julian. He wrote a treatise on music, of which only a fragment has come down to our times.

AMADEUS V., the Great, count of Savoy in 1285, engaged in thirty-two sieges, and was successful in all his undertakings. He supported the knights in the isle of Rhodes against the Turks, 1311, since which time the dukes of Savoy bore the cross of Malta for their arms. Died 1323.

AMADEUS VI., or LE COMTE VERT, count of Savoy in 1373. He went into Greece, to the assistance of John Paleologus, and was the arbiter of Italy. Died 1383.

AMADEUS VII., the Red, count of Savoy, born 1360; died 1391.

AMADEUS VIII., the Pacific, count of Savoy, succeeded Amadeus VII., 1391, and erected Saxony into a duchy, 1416. He had so high a character for wisdom, as to be called the Solomon of his age. The greatest princes often chose him for their arbiter. He left his states to his son, 1434, retired to the priory of Ripaglia, and founded the military order of St. Maurice. While he there enjoyed, like a holy hermit, the innocent pleasures of the country, he was elected pope by the council of Basle, 24 June, 1442, and took the name of Felix V.; but he abdicated the pontificate at Lyons, 1449, putting an end to the schism by this edifying submission. Nicholas V., who was then pope, made him dean of the sacred college. He died 7 Jan., 1451, in great reputation for sanctity, aged 69.

AMADEUS IX., count or duke of Savoy, was born 1435, and died 1472.

AMAJA, FRANCIS, of Antequera, professor of law at Osuna and Salamanca, died at Valladolid, about 1640. He wrote several legal works.

AMALARIC, or AMAURY, king of the Visigoths, son and successor of Alaric II., married, in 517, Clotilda, daughter of Clovis and St. Clotilda. Amalaric, being an Arian, used so much violence to compel his wife to embrace Arianism, that she sent her brother a well stained with her blood. Childbert, to revenge her, invaded the states of the Visigoths, and defeated Amalaric, who was killed, 531.

AMALARIUS, FORTUNATUS, archbishop of Trèves, one of the most illustrious prelates in the reign of Charlemagne, was sent by that prince to the Emperor Michael Curopalate, at Constantinople; died 814. He wrote the book on the sacrament of baptism, printed under the name of Aleuin in that author's works.

AMALARIUS, SYMPHONIUS, deacon of the church of Metz, and afterwards an abbat, died about 840. He is author of the 'Ecclesiastical Offices,' and other liturgical tracts, which are in the Library of the Fathers.

AMALASONTHA, niece of Clovis, and daughter of Theodoric, king of the Ostrogoths, was one of the most accomplished princesses of her time. She understood Greek, Latin, and all the other languages spoken by the peoples who composed the Roman empire. In 515 she married Eutharic

Cilicas, by whom she had a son, Athalaric, who succeeded his grandfather, Theodoric. On Athalaric's death, in 534, Amalasontha seized the reins of government, and put the crown on the head of her cousin, Theodatus, who perfidiously caused her to be strangled in Jan., 535.

AMALRIC, ARNAUD, abbat of the Cistercian house at Cîteaux, in France, and afterwards archbishop of Narbonne. He was a friend of Pope Innocent III., and distinguished himself by his zeal against the Albigenses. He reuinted the princes of Spain against the Moors. These princes gained a celebrated victory in 1212, of which Amalric, who was present, has left an account. Died 1225.

AMALTEO. See AMALTHEUS.

AMALTEO, POMONIO, an Italian painter; born 1505; died about 1588.

AMALTHEUS, JEROME, JOHN BAPTIST, and CORNELIUS, three celebrated Latin poets of Italy in the sixteenth century. Their poems were printed at Amsterdam, 1728, 8vo., in the 'Sannazar variorum,' and separately, Amst., 12mo., 1689. The best piece among them is an epigram on two beautiful children, each of whom had lost an eye:—

'Lumine Acon dextro, capta est Leonilla sinistro:
Et poterat forma vincere uterque Deos.
Parve puer, lumen quod habes concede sorori
Sic tu cæcus Amor, sic erit illa Venus.'

Cornelius Amaltheus (d. 1603) translated into Latin the Catechism of the council of Trent. John Baptist (d. 1573) was secretary to the cardinals at the same council. Jerome, who was a physician, died 1574.

AMAMA, SIXTINUS, a Dutch Protestant divine, died 1620. In 1613 he visited Oxford, where he taught Hebrew for some time. His chief work is a censure of the Vulgate version of the Pentateuch.

AMAND, ST., bishop of Bordeaux, 404, and friend of St. Paulinus.

AMAND, ST., bishop of Maestricht; apostle of part of the Low Countries, died 679. He founded the abbey of Elmon, or, as it is more commonly styled, of St. Amand, near Tournay, and several other religious houses.

AMASEO, GREGORIO, a native of Udina; professor of Latin at Venice; died 1541. He wrote a history of the town of Aquileia.

AMASEO, POMPILIO, son of Romolo Amaseo, taught Greek at Bologna, and died 1584. He published two fragments of a translation of Polybius, and wrote a history of the poets of his own time. The latter work has never been printed.

AMASEO, ROMOLO, an Italian writer, born at Udina, 1489. He was professor of Greek at Bologna, and secretary to the senate of that city. Being appointed to deliver a Latin speech before Pope Clement VII. and the Emperor Charles V. on the subject of the peace concluded between the two sovereigns, he performed the task so admirably as to gain the applause of the whole assembly. He was engaged in several important political missions on behalf of the Holy See. In 1550 Julius III. appointed him secretary of the briefs. Died 1552. He translated into Latin Xenophon's 'Cyrus' and Pausanias, and published a volume of Latin orations delivered by him on various occasions.

AMATI, JEROME, a celebrated maker of violins, a native of Cremona, flourished about 1600. His son Anthony and his grandson Nicholas were also excellent makers. Several other persons of the

name of Amati were celebrated for their skill in the construction of violins.

AMATO, GIOVANNI ANTONIO D', a celebrated painter and engraver, born at Naples, 1475; died 1555.

AMATUS, JOANNES RODERICUS, *Amatus Lusitanus*, a Portuguese physician, of Jewish origin, was born at Castel Bianco, 1511, studied at Salamanca, and travelled in several countries. He practised medicine with success at Ferrara and Ancona. Being suspected of being secretly inclined to the Hebrew faith, he escaped the Inquisition by retiring to Pesaro in 1555, then to Ragusa, and finally to Thessalonica, where he publicly professed Judaism. He was alive in 1561, but the date of his decease has not been ascertained. Amatus was author of two celebrated works, which have frequently been reprinted—'Exegemeta in priores duos Dioscoridis de Materia Medica libros,' and 'Curatationum Medicinalium Centurie Septem.'

AMAURI, OF CHARTRES, a heretic of the thirteenth century, condemned by Innocent III. His disciples maintained that there was no other heaven than the satisfaction of doing right; nor any other hell than ignorance and sin; that the sacraments were useless; and that no actions could be bad which were done in a spirit of charity—not even adultery. They were condemned by a council held at Paris, 1209, and a great number of them burnt.

AMAURY I., king of Jerusalem, after the death of his brother, Baldwin III., made war upon Egypt with great success. He besieged Cairo, but lost it by his avarice, for while the sultan was pretending to amass the money he had promised him, Nouredin raised the siege: He also miscarried at Damietta. Died 1173.

AMAURY II., of Lusignan, became king of Jerusalem by marrying Isabella, second daughter of Amaury I. He held his court at Acre, but could never re-enter Jerusalem, which was occupied by the Saracens. Died 1205.

AMBERGER, CHRISTOPHER, a painter of Nuremberg, born about 1490; died about 1569. He was a disciple of the younger Holbein, whose style he happily imitated: He designed correctly, disposed his figures well, excelled in perspective, and was a good colourist: His best works are twelve pictures illustrative of the history of Joseph. Several of his paintings are preserved in the royal gallery at Munich:

AMBOISE, FRANÇOIS D', son of John d'Amboise, surgeon to Charles IX., was born at Paris 1550, and educated at the cost of the king at the college of Navarre, where he afterwards taught for some time. He then attached himself to the law, and became a very able advocate in the parliament of Paris; was afterwards appointed councillor to the parliament of Brittany; and, at last, master of requests and councillor of state. He accompanied Henry III. to Poland, and wrote a description of that kingdom. Died 1600: He was author of 'The Neapolitans,' a comedy in French, and several other pieces for the stage:

AMBOISE, GEORGE D', a celebrated cardinal, archbishop of Rouen, and minister of state under Louis XII., after having been bishop of Montauban, and archbishop of Narbonne. Louis conquered the Milanese by this prelate's counsel, 1499. At the death of Alexander VI. it is supposed that he would have been pope, had not cardinal de la Rovere contrived to secure the tiara for himself; Cardinal Amboise governed with mildness, and

had nothing in view but the advancement of religion, the glory of the king, and the happiness of the people. He was a great benefactor to the city of Rouen, protected men of letters, and reformed the religious communities in his capacity of legate from the Holy See: He never held more than one benefice, and employed two-thirds of the revenue, according to the canons, in feeding the poor and maintaining the churches: He died 25 May, 1510, at Lyons, aged 50, regretted by all France. During his last illness he often said to a worthy Celestine friar who attended him, 'Brother John, would I had been all my life brother John!' His letters to Louis XII: were printed at Brussels, 4 vols. 16mo., 1712, and his life has been written by Le Gendre.

AMBOISE, MICHAEL D', seigneur de Cheillon, a Neapolitan, natural son of Michael Amboise, admiral of France. He was bred to the law, but neglected it for poetry, and died poor, 1547. His works are numerous:

AMBROGI, ANTOINE MARIE, was born at Florence 1713, and died at Rome 1788, having been for thirty years professor of eloquence and poetry at the Roman College. He published a description of Kircher's Museum, and a translation of Virgil in Italian blank verse.

AMBROGIO, THESEUS, a learned Italian, born 1469. At an early age he entered the order of canons regular of St. John, and in 1512 went to Rome. It is said that he knew eighteen languages, and could speak them all as correctly as he could his native tongue. Leo X. appointed him teacher of Syriac and Chaldean in the university of Bologna. Subsequently he repaired to Venice, where he became acquainted with the celebrated William Postel. Died at Pavia, 1540: His works are, 'Linguarum X. characteribus differentium alphabetum, introductio, ac legendi methodus,' and an 'Introduction to the Chaldean, Syriac, Armenian, and Ten other Languages.' He also translated the Psalter into Chaldean, but never published it.

AMBROSE, deacon of Alexandria, and husband of St. Marcella, was converted to the Catholic faith by going, out of curiosity, to hear Origen. Ambrose possessed great genius and eloquence. He incessantly urged Origen to write upon the Holy Scriptures, maintaining fourteen persons to write under his direction; and engaged him to refute Celsus. He boldly confessed the faith of Christ before Maximin, and died about 250.

AMBROSE, ST., archbishop of Milan, and one of the doctors of the church: His father was pretorian prefect of Gaul, and in this province Ambrose was born, probably at Treves, about 340. Having completed his studies at Rome, Aricius Probus, the prefect, sent him to Liguria as governor, saying, 'Go, and govern more like a bishop than a judge.' These words seemed a prediction of what happened, for on the death of Auxentius, archbishop of Milan, a great contest arose between the Arians and the Catholics about choosing his successor. Ambrose went to the church, in order to quell the tumult, and spoke with so much wisdom that he was unanimously proclaimed archbishop. This election was confirmed by the Emperor Valentinian, and Ambrose was consecrated 7 Dec., 374. He enjoined to himself the performance of three duties—to let no day pass without celebrating the holy mysteries; to preach the Gospel to his people every Sunday; and

to omit nothing that tended to the spread of Christianity. He converted St. Augustine, condemned the Arians at the council of Aquileia, 381, and resolutely forbade the Emperor Theodosius to enter the church, obliging him to do penance for the massacre of Thessalonica: St. Ambrose had a sweetness of expression, which procured for him the appellation of the *Melifluous Doctor*. He died on Easter Eve, 4 April, 397. Paulinus, a priest of Milan, who is to be distinguished from St. Paulinus, wrote his life at the request of St. Augustine. The best edition of the works of St. Ambrose is that published by the Benedictines, Paris, 2 vols. folio, 1686, 1690. His 'Offices,' and some of his other pieces, have been translated into English: The celebrated hymn, 'Te Deum Laudamus,' is generally ascribed to St. Ambrose, though some modern critics have expressed doubts as to whether he were really the author of it. A writer in the Biographical Dictionary published by the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge, gives the following account of the connection of the name of Ambrose with the earliest improvement of church music:—"The name of Ambrosius is connected with the earliest improvement of church music: The writings of the early fathers concur in recording the employment of music as a part of public worship, although no regular ritual was in existence to determine its precise form and use: This appears to have been first applied by Ambrosius, who instituted that method of singing known by the name of 'cantus Ambrosianus,' which is said to have had reference to the modes of the ancients, especially of Ptolemy: This is rather matter of conjecture than certainty, although the eastern origin of Christianity, and the practice of the Greek fathers render the supposition probable. The effect of the Ambrosian chant is described in glowing terms by those who heard it in the cathedral of Milan. 'The voices,' says Augustine, 'flowed in at my ears, truth was distilled into my heart, and the affection of piety overflowed in sweet tears of joy.' Whether any genuine relics of the music thus described exist at the present time is exceedingly doubtful: the style of singing it may, however, have been preserved; and this is still said to be applied at Milan to compositions of a date comparatively recent." The festival of St. Ambrose is observed on Dec. 7 in the Roman church:

AMBROSE, the *Camaldulite*, was born at Portici, in the kingdom of Naples, 1378, and became general of his order 1431. He distinguished himself at the councils of Basle, Ferrara, and Florence, where his readiness in speaking Greek was much admired. His friendship was sought by all the learned. Paul Jovius says of him, 'Study did not render him unsocial, nor piety austere.' He wrote 'Hodeporicon, or a Visit to the Monasteries of his Order,' Florence, 4to., 1680, and left translations of several Greek books, and other works, which are in the collection of Martenne. Died 21 Oct., 1439.

AMBROSE, ISAAC, an English divine, was born in Lancashire, 1604, and educated at Brazenose College, Oxford, where he proceeded B.A. Taking orders, he obtained a small cure in his native county. At the breaking out of the Rebellion, he sided with the Presbyterians, took the covenant, and became a preacher of the Gospel, first at Garstang and afterwards at Preston. In 1654 he was appointed assistant to the commissioners for

the ejecting of scandalous and ignorant ministers and schoolmasters. It was his practice to retire for a month every year to a little hut in a wood, where he shunned all society, and devoted himself to religious contemplation. Died 1663-4. His most esteemed work is entitled 'Looking unto Jesus. A View of the Everlasting Gospel, or the Soul's eying of Jesus, as carrying on the Great Work of Man's Salvation.'

AMBROSE DE LOMBES, a learned Capuchin, author of several treatises on spiritual subjects, was born at Lombes, 1708, and died at St. Saviour, near Barèges, 1778.

AMBROSINI, BARTHOLOMEW, director of the botanic garden at Bologna, published 'De capsicorum varietate,' &c. Died 1657.

AMBROSINI, HYACINTHE, brother of the preceding, professor of botany, published 'Hortus Bononiensis' and 'Phytologia, hoc est, de plantis.' Bologna, fol., 1665-6. The latter work was to consist of many volumes, but was left imperfect by the death of the author.

AMBROSIO AURELIANUS, was first general and afterwards king of Britain. He was brought up at the court of Adroin, king of Armorica, whence he proceeded, in 457, with 10,000 men, to assist his countrymen in their struggle with the Saxons, under Vortigern. So great was his success, that after the death or abdication of Vortigern he was elected sovereign of all England. He was killed in battle, 508, by Cerdic, the leader of the West Saxons.

AMEILHON, HUBERT PASCAL, a French writer, born 1730; died 1811. He is chiefly known by his 'History of the Commerce and Navigation of the Egyptians.'

AMELIA, Princess, daughter of George III., king of England, was born 7 Aug., 1783, and died 2 Nov., 1810.

AMELIA, Princess, duchess-dowager of Saxe-Weimar, was born in Italy, 1739; married Duke Ernest Augustus Constantine, 1756; became a widow, 1758; and governed her states from the latter date until 1775, when she resigned the government to her son. Died Dec., 1809. She was a great patroness of men of letters.

AMELIA ANNA, princess of Prussia, sister of Frederick II., was born 1723; and died 1787. She was celebrated for her skill in music, having composed some remarkable pieces.

AMELOT DE LA HOUSSEY, ABRAHAM NICHOLAS, a French writer, born 1654; died 1706. He translated several works, including Machiavelli's 'Prince,' and Father Paul Sarpi's 'History of the Council of Trent.' There is also attributed to him 'Mémoires critiques et littéraires,' 3 vols. 12mo., 1757.

AMELOTTE, DENIS, a pious priest of the Oratory, a native of Saintes, died at Paris, 1678, aged 82. He left a French translation of the New Testament, with notes, 4 vols. 8vo., 1666; 2 vols. 4to., 1688. The younger Dailé and Valentin Conrart accommodated this translation to their opinions, by making use of that of Mons, and printed it at Paris, 1691. This edition is very scarce, it having been suppressed soon after its appearance. Amelotte wrote also a system of divinity, the life of Père Condren, and other works.

AMELUNGHI, JEROME, an Italian poet, called *il Gobbo di Pisa*, flourished in the sixteenth century. He is regarded as the inventor of mock-heroic poetry.

AMERBACH, JOHN, a native of Reutlingen, in Swabia, became a celebrated printer at Basle. He finished, in 1506, the first edition of St. Augustine, which he had commenced in 1495; and shortly before his death made his children promise that they would print the edition of St. Jerome, which they accordingly did. Died 1515. Boniface, his son, became a famous lawyer at Basle, and died 1562.

AMERBACH, VITUS, a native of Wendingen, in Bavaria, studied philosophy, law, and divinity, at Wittenberg, where he adopted the opinions of Luther. On returning to his native country he abjured the Protestant doctrines, and was received again into the bosom of the Catholic church. He became professor of philosophy at Ingolstadt, where he died about 1557, aged 70. He published works 'On the Soul' and on 'Natural Philosophy,' besides commentaries on several classical authors.

AMERICUS, VESPUTIUS, born, in 1451, at Florence. Hearing of the discoveries of Columbus, 1492, he resolved to try his fortune in the same way, and made two voyages at the expense of Ferdinand of Spain, during which he discovered the continent of America, to which he gave his name. Being dissatisfied with Ferdinand, he went to Emanuel the Great, king of Portugal, for whom he discovered Brazil. He died 22 Feb., 1516, on his return from his second voyage from Portugal to the Azores.

AMES, FISHER, a celebrated American politician, born 1758; died 4 July, 1808.

AMES, JOSEPH, a native of Great Yarmouth, was born 1619, and, having entered the navy, became a distinguished captain under the Commonwealth. In the action of 31 July, 1653, when the Dutch were signally defeated, and Van Tromp, their admiral, killed, Captain Ames so greatly distinguished himself that the parliament presented to him a gold medal, engraved by Simon, and bearing a most flattering inscription. Died 1 Dec., 1695.

AMES, JOSEPH, F.S.A., an English bibliographer, born at Great Yarmouth, 1689. He settled in Wapping, where he carried on the business of a ship-chandler until his death, which occurred 7 Oct., 1759. He devoted his spare time to the study of antiquities, in which he attained to great proficiency. The work by which he is chiefly remembered is 'Typographical Antiquities, being an Historical Account of Printing in England, with Some Memoirs of our Antient Printers, and a Register of the Books printed by them, from the year MCCCCLXXI. to MDC.; with an Appendix Concerning Printing in Scotland and Ireland to the Same Time.' Lond. 4to., 1749. Herbert afterwards published a greatly-improved edition of this excellent work in 3 vols. 4to. Ames also compiled a list of engraved English portraits, and 'Parentalia or, Memoirs of the Family of the Wrens.'

AMES, WILLIAM, D.D., a celebrated Puritan divine, was born in Norfolk, 1576, and educated at Christ's College, Cambridge, where he adopted such rigid principles that, to avoid expulsion, he went abroad, and became professor of divinity at Franeker, where he remained twelve years. He was at the synod of Dort, 1618. He resigned his professorship on being invited to the charge of the English congregation at Rotterdam, where he died 14 Nov., 1633. He wrote a system of divinity, and some violent pieces against the Church of England.

AMHERST, JEFFERY, Lord Amherst, was de-

scended from a very ancient family at Riverhead, near Sevenoaks, Kent, where he was born 29 Jan., 1717. He entered the army 1731, and in 1741 was appointed aide-de-camp to General Ligonier, with whom he served at the battles of Dettingen, Fontenoy, and Rocoux. In 1756 he was appointed colonel of the 15th Regiment of Foot. He went to America 1758, and commanded the troops at the siege of Louisburg. The same year he was appointed commander-in-chief of all the forces in America and governor of Virginia. On the accession of George III. he was created a K.B. He returned to England, 1763. In 1771 he was appointed governor of Guernsey, and in the following year lieutenant-general of the ordnance. In 1776 he was created Baron Amherst of Holmesdale. In 1778 he had the command of the army in England, and in 1784 he received the gold stick from the king, but on the change of ministry his military appointments were transferred to other hands. He was again appointed to the command of the army of Great Britain, 1793, but in 1795 it was taken from him, and given to the duke of York, Lord Amherst being complimented with the rank of field-marshal. He died 3 Aug., 1797. The character of Lord Amherst will always stand high in the military history of England. Though a strict disciplinarian, he was the soldier's friend. He was twice married, but leaving no issue, the title descended to his nephew.

AMHERST, WILLIAM PITT, Earl Amherst, eldest son of Lieutenant-General William Amherst, brother of Jeffery, first Lord Amherst. He was born 14 Jan., 1773, and succeeded to the barony on the death of his uncle Jeffery in Aug., 1797. In 1816 he was appointed ambassador extraordinary to the emperor of China. He left England in the 'Alceste' in February of that year. On reaching the precincts of the imperial palace at Peking, and refusing to submit to the humiliating ceremonies of the emperor's court, he was denied admission to the presence of the emperor, and the mission was thus rendered fruitless. On his return in the 'Alceste,' he was wrecked off the island of Pulo Leat, from which he proceeded in one of the boats of the wrecked vessel to Batavia. On his return to England, in 1817, he visited Napoleon at St. Helena, and was honoured with several interviews with the illustrious captive. Subsequently he was appointed governor-general of India, and for his services there was, in 1826, created Earl Amherst and Viscount Holmesdale. He died at Knowle House, near Sevenoaks, Kent, 13 March, 1857.

AMHURST, NICHOLAS, was born at Marden, Kent, and educated at Merchant Taylors' School, whence he was removed to St. John's College, Oxford, where his conduct was so irregular that he was expelled. This induced him to publish, in 1721, a periodical entitled 'Terræ Filius,' in which he held up to ridicule the studies and discipline of the university. Settling in London, he became an author by profession. His most celebrated undertaking was 'The Craftsman,' which was carried on for many years with great success. In this paper he was assisted by Lord Bolingbroke and Mr. Pulteney, who totally neglected him when they got into office. He died at Twickenham, it is supposed of a broken heart, 27 April, 1742.

AMICI, JOHN BAPTIST, an Italian physician and astronomer, born at Modena, 1784; died 23 April, 1863

AMICO, ANTONINO, of Messina, became a canon of Palermo, where he died 1641. He wrote several able antiquarian works, including the chronology of the viceroys, &c., of Sicily, and the history of the ancient archbishops of Syracuse.

AMICONI, or AMIGONI, ANTONIO, an Italian painter, born at Brescia, 1665, was a scholar of Antonio Gandini. His chief excellence was in fresco painting, which he treated with great ability. Died 1661.

AMICONI, or AMIGONI, JACOPO, an Italian painter, born at Venice, 1675. He painted history and portraits. His first works at Venice were two altar-pieces in the church of the fathers of the Oratory, and a picture of St. Catharine and St. Andrew for the church of St. Eustachio. He afterwards visited Rome, and from thence went to Munich, where he settled for some time; but his chief performances are in England, where he came in 1729, and resided many years. Whatever may be the merit of his works, they were for some time in great vogue. He was employed by several of the nobility in ornamenting their houses. After leaving England he visited Spain, and died at Madrid in Sept., 1752.

AMLOT, JOSEPH, a Jesuit missionary, born at Toulon, 1718. Being sent on the Chinese mission, he arrived at Macao 1750, and at Peking, whither he was summoned by the emperor, 1751. He remained at Peking until his death, which happened 1794. Father Amiot was profoundly acquainted with the Chinese and Tartar languages, and with the mathematics, literature, history, and arts of China. He published a French translation of a Chinese poem by the Emperor Kien-Long, in praise of the city of Moukden. Paris, 8vo., 1770; 'The Chinese Military Art,' 4to., 1772; 'Letters on the Chinese Characters,' addressed to the Royal Society of London, and printed in their Transactions; dissertations on the music, printing, agriculture, and other arts of the Chinese, printed in the 'Mémoires sur les Chinois;' the life of Confucius, forming the twelfth volume of the same collection; and a dictionary of the Tartar-Mantchou language.

AMLING, CHARLES GUSTAVUS, a painter and engraver, born at Nuremberg, 1651; died at Munich, 1702.

AMMAN, JOHN, son of John Conrad Amman, was born at Schaffhausen, in Switzerland, 1707, and became professor of botany at St. Petersburg. He was a fellow of the Royal Society of London. Died 1740. He wrote 'Stirpium rariorum in imperio Rutheno, sponte provenientium, icones et descriptiones.' St. Petersburg, 4to., 1739.

AMMAN, JOHN CONRAD, a Swiss physician, of Schaffhausen, acquired a great reputation by his skill in teaching the dumb to speak. He published a curious book, entitled 'Surdus loquens,' 1692, reprinted under the title 'De Loquela.' He likewise published an edition of Cælius Aurelianus. Born 1669; died 1724.

AMMAN, JUSTUS, a painter and engraver, born at Zurich, 1539; died at Nuremberg, 1591.

AMMAN, PAUL, a German botanist and physician, born at Breslau, 1634. He studied at several German universities, and after travelling in Holland and England, settled, in 1674, at Leipzig, where he became professor of botany and physiology. Died 1691. His works are 'Paracensis ad discentes circa institutionum medicarum emendationem occupata,' 12mo., 1675; 'Archæas syn-

copticus Beccardi Leichneri,' &c., 12mo., 1674; 'Irenicum Numæ Pompilii cum Hippocrate,' Francfort and Leipsic, 1680; 'Character Naturalis Plantarum,' 1676, and augmented by Nebel, 1700.

AMMANATI, BARTOLOMEO, a famous architect and sculptor, born at Florence 1511; died about 1592. He is the author of a work in architecture entitled 'La Città.' His wife, Laura Battiferri, was a celebrated poet. After her death, in 1589, he devoted the greater portion of his wealth to pious purposes.

AMMIANUS, MARCELLINUS, an historian, a native of Antioch, died at Rome about 390. He wrote a Roman history, in thirty-one books, from Nerva to Valens (A.D. 96—378). The first thirteen books are lost. The work may be regarded as a continuation of Tacitus and Suetonius. It derives its merit, not from the style, which is affected and often rough and inaccurate, but from its various matter. It is interspersed with numerous digressions and observations, which render it instructive and entertaining. Though a heathen, Ammianus speaks of the Christians, not only with moderation, but praise. Gibbon says, 'It is not without sincere regret that I must now take leave of an accurate and faithful guide, who has composed the history of his own times without indulging the prejudices and passions which usually affect the mind of a contemporary.' An English translation, by Philemon Holland, of the 'Rerum Gestarum' appeared at London, fol., 1609.

AMMIRATO, SCIPIO, an Italian historian, born 1531, at Lecce, in the Kingdom of Naples. He was brought up to the legal profession, but abandoned it for the ecclesiastical state, which he thought would better accord with the taste he had formed for literary pursuits. He died at Florence, 30 Jan., 1601. His works are 'A Discourse in Italian upon Tacitus,' 'The History of Florence,' 3 vols. fol., 1647; 'History of the Neapolitan Families,' 1580 and 1651, 2 vols. fol.; 'Opuscula,' 3 vols. 4to., 1640; and 'History of the Florentine Families,' fol., 1615.

AMMON, CHRISTOPHER FREDERIC, a celebrated Protestant preacher and writer, born at Baireuth, 1766, died 21 May, 1820. Among his works are a treatise on the propagation of Christianity; a sketch of a pure biblical Christianity; a collection of sermons; and an edition of the 'Hecuba' of Euripides.

AMMONIUS, OF ALEXANDRIA, a celebrated philosopher, born about 160; died 243. He obtained the surname of *Saccas*, because his original trade was to carry corn in sacks. Among his disciples were Origen and Plotinus, to whom he taught the philosophy of the eclectics, or new platonics, which was first taught by Potamon. He composed a harmony of the four Gospels, which was much esteemed, and is in the library of the fathers. Although he was a Christian, Plotinus, Longinus, Porphyry, and Hierocles, who followed his principles, speak highly in his praise.

AMMONIUS, the *Lithotomist*, a famous surgeon of Alexandria, so called because he was the first to perform the operation of cutting for the stone.

AMMONIUS, ANDREW, a Latin poet, and friend of Erasmus, was born at Lucca, 1477. He went first to Rome and then to England, where he was patronised by the great Sir Thomas More. About 1513 he was appointed Latin secretary to Henry VIII., whom he followed in his campaign in France. He afterwards composed a Latin poem in

celebration of the victories then gained. Leo X., having appointed him papal legate in England, he retained that dignity until his death, which occurred at London, 1517. His Latin poems are not extant, but some of his letters are printed with those of his friend Erasmus.

AMNER, JOHN, organist of Ely cathedral, published 'Sacred Hymns of three, four, five, and six parts, for Voices and Viols,' 1615. He died 1641.

AMNER, RALPH, an English musical composer, probably a son of the preceding; died 1664.

AMNER, RICHARD, a dissenting minister, born at Hinckley, Leicestershire, 1736. For many years he was a preacher at Hampstead, near London, and afterwards at Coseley, Staffordshire, whence he retired in his later years to his native town, where he died, 8 June, 1803. Mr. Amner was a man of some learning in biblical criticism, as appears from his various publications on theological subjects. He gave some offence to George Steevens, who took his revenge in a most unjustifiable manner by writing several notes on indecent passages in Shakespeare in a gross and immoral style, and appending Mr. Amner's name to them.

AMOLO, archbishop of Lyons, illustrious for his learning and piety, wrote against Godeschale, and died about 854.

AMONTONS, GUILLAUME, a skilful machinist, born at Paris, 1663. He was son of an advocate of Normandy, and from his youth applied himself to constructing machines. He was admitted into the Academy of Sciences, 1699, and died 11 Oct., 1705. He wrote a book upon barometers, thermometers, and hygrometers, 12mo., 1695, and some pieces in the memoirs of the Academy. Amontons was the original inventor of the telegraph.

AMORT, EUSEBIUS, a canon regular of St. Augustine, was born 1692, near Tölz, in Bavaria, and died 5 Feb., 1775. He wrote theological works in Latin, several of them with the object of proving that Thomas à Kempis was the veritable author of the 'Imitation of Jesus Christ.'

AMORY, THOMAS, D.D., a dissenting minister, was born 28 Jan., 1700-1, at Taunton, Somersetshire, where he acquired his classical learning under the care of Mr. Chadwick. In 1717 his education was intrusted to Mr. Stephen James and Mr. Henry Grove, who kept a famous academy at Taunton for bringing up young persons to the ministry. In 1722 he was approved of as a candidate for the ministry, and in 1730 was ordained. He preached at Taunton, and on Mr. Grove's death became principal tutor to the academy in that town. In 1759 he removed to London on being appointed afternoon preacher to the society in the Old Jewry, of which he was in 1766 chosen a pastor. In 1768 the university of Edinburgh created him D.D., and in the same year he was elected one of the six Tuesday lecturers at Salter's Hall. In 1770 he became morning preacher at Newington Green. When the dissenting ministers, in 1772, formed the design of endeavouring to procure an enlargement of the Toleration Act, he was placed upon the committee, and prosecuted the scheme with the utmost zeal. Dr. Amory continued to be one of the pastors of the society in the Old Jewry until his death, which took place 24 June, 1774. He published two volumes of sermons; 'The Life of Mr. Henry Grove;' and *Memoirs of Dr. Benson and of Dr. Samuel Chandler.*

AMORY, THOMAS, author of 'John Bun- cle,' was born about 1691, being the son of an Irish counsellor. It is conjectured that he was brought up as a physician, but it does not appear that he followed any profession. In 1755 he published a singularly heterogeneous work, entitled 'Memoirs of several Ladies of Great Britain; interspersed with Literary Reflections, and Accounts of Antiquities and Curious Things; in several Letters;' and in 1756 appeared the first volume of 'The Life of John Bun- cle, Esq.' The second volume of this strange book came out in 1766, and the whole work was afterwards reprinted in 4 vols. 12mo. Another edition appeared in 1825, in 3 vols. 12mo. Mr. Amory was married, and led a very re- cluse life in his house at Westminster, carefully shunning company, and never stirring out until evening. He died 25 Nov., 1788. On account of the strange character of his writings, it is supposed by some that he was insane; but the author of an article in the 'Retrospective Review' styles the 'Memoirs' and 'The Life of John Bun- cle' two of the most extraordinary productions of British intellect, and without disputing Amory's enthusiastic promulga- tion of Unitarian principles, assigns to him a deep veneration for the New Testament, an intense conviction of its truth, a vivacious temperament, a social heart, great erudition, and acute reasoning powers.

AMOS, ANDREW, was educated at Cambridge, and after being for some years a member of the Supreme Council of India, was elected Downing Professor of Laws at Cambridge, where he died 18 April, 1860, aged 86. He wrote several works on legal and miscellaneous subjects.

AMOS, WILLIAM, author of several agricultural treatises of some merit, was born in Scotland, but resided at Brothertoft, near Boston, Lincolnshire. Died 1824.

AMOTT, JAMES, musical composer, organist of Gloucester cathedral, died 10 Feb., 1865.

AMPERE, ANDRÉ MARIE, a celebrated physician, mathematician, and chemist, born at Lyons, 1775; died 10 June, 1836.

AMPÈRE, JEAN JACQUES, a French miscellaneous writer, son of André Marie Ampère, was born 12 Aug., 1800; and died 27 March, 1864.

AMPHILOCHIUS, ST., an illustrious bishop of Iconium, in the fourth century, and a zealous de- fender of the faith, assisted at the first general council of Constantinople, 381, and presided at the council of Sidon. This holy bishop, seeing that Theodosius listened to the Arians, went to the emperor's palace, and approaching his son Arcadius, caressed him as a young child, but did not show him the usual respect. Theodosius was offended, thinking himself affronted in the person of his child, and commanded the bishop to be sent out. This order was about to be executed, when Am- philochius, turning to the emperor, said, 'Sir, you cannot bear an affront offered to your son, and are angry with those who do not treat him with respect: be assured that the God of the universe in like manner abhors those who blaspheme against his only Son.' Theodosius, perceiving the wisdom of the holy prelate, recalled him, begged his pardon, and shortly afterwards published severe laws against the Arian assemblies. St. Amphilo- chius died about 394, and his festival is kept on Nov. 23. Father Combefis published his works, Paris, fol., 1644. They are also in the library of the fathers.

AMSDORF, NICHOLAS, born near Wurtzen, in

Misnia, 1483, became a disciple of Luther, and wrote with great warmth against the Catholics. Luther made him bishop of Naumburg, conferring upon him a dignity he possessed not himself. Amsdorf ventured to maintain that 'Good works are an impediment to salvation.' This is the title of one of his books, but upon reading the work, it appears that he only considered them hindrances to the salvation of those who trusted in them, and esteemed them meritorious. He died at Eisenach, 14 May, 1565.

AMSINCK, PAUL, master of the ceremonies at Tunbridge Wells, died at Bath, 19 April, 1814. He is author of a topographical work entitled 'Tun- bridge Wells and its Neighbourhood, Illustrated by a series of Etchings and Historical Descriptions: the Etchings by L. Byrne.' Lond., 4to., 1810.

AMURATH I., emperor of the Turks, one of the greatest of the Ottoman princes, succeeded his father, Orchan, 1359. He took Thrace, Gallipoli, and Adrianople from the Greeks, and fixed his court at the last named city in 1362. He established the soldiers called Janizaries; defeated the prince of the Bulgarians; conquered Lower Mysia; chastised his rebellious bashaws; put out his son's eyes; and was killed in a combat, 1389, after having gained thirty-seven battles.

AMURATH II., emperor of the Turks, ascended the throne 1421. He besieged Constantinople and Belgrade without success, but took Thessalonica from the Venetians, and made the prince of Bosnia, and John Castriot, prince of Albania, tributaries. The latter was forced to send his five sons as hostages, whom Amurath circumcised, contrary to his promise. John Hunniades conquered his troops, and obliged him to make peace with the Christian princes, which they afterwards breaking, were defeated by Amurath at the famous battle of Varna, 10 Nov., 1444, when Ladislaus, king of Hungary, was slain. He afterwards was victorious over Hunniades, and killed above 20,000 of his men; but George Castriot, more generally known by the name of Scanderbeg, having re-established himself in his father's dominions, defeated the Turks several times, and compelled Amurath to raise the siege of Croia, the capital of Albania. Amurath, going a second time to besiege that city, was killed before it, 11 Feb., 1451, aged 75.

AMURATH III., sixteenth emperor of the Turks, a debauched and cruel prince, succeeded his father, Selim II., 1574. He strangled his five brothers, and took Tauris, 1585. His troops were defeated by the Croations, and by the army of the Emperor Rodolphus II. Died 1595, aged 48.

AMURATH IV., emperor of the Turks, suc- ceeded Mustapha, 1623. He made himself feared by the Janizaries, and took Bagdad, 1638. Died 8 Feb., 1640, in consequence of his debaucheries, aged 42.

AMYAND, CLAUDIUS, serjeant-surgeon to King George II., was admitted, in 1717, a fellow of the Royal Society, to the Transactions of which he contributed several interesting papers. He died 6 July, 1740, of injuries received by a fall as he was walking in Greenwich Park on the previous day. His son Claudius became receiver-general of the land-tax for London and Middlesex, and died 1 April, 1774.

AMYNTAS I., king of Macedonia, succeeded his father, Alcetas, about 547 B.C., and died 480 B.C.

AMYNTAS II., king of Macedonia, father of Philip, and grandfather of Alexander the Great,

succeeded Pausanias about 392 B.C. His army was defeated by the Illyrians and the Olynthians. Died about 371 B.C.

AMYNTAS III., king of Macedonia, was probably grandson of Amyntas II. He ascended the throne on the assassination of Pausanias, 392 B.C., but was afterwards forced to abdicate, whereupon he retired into Thessaly. He eventually succeeded in regaining possession of the crown, and died 368 B.C.

AMYOT, JACQUES, son of a mercer of Melun, where he was born, 1513. He studied at Paris, in the college of Cardinal le Moine, and was tutor to the children of Guillaume de Sassi Bouchere, who was then secretary of state. Amyot was afterwards for ten years public lecturer on Greek and Latin in the university of Bourges, and during that time translated 'Theagenes et Chariclea,' Francis I. was so pleased with this translation, that he gave him the abbey of Belozane, vacant by the death of Vatable. Amyot accompanied M. de Morvilliers into Italy, gained the esteem of Cardinal de Tournou, and of Odet de Selve, ambassador at Venice, and pronounced at the Council of Trent, 1551, that bold yet judicious protestation which is recorded in the acts of that council. Upon his return from Italy he was made preceptor to the children of Henry II. Charles IX., coming to the crown, appointed him grand almoner of France, 1560, and gave him the abbey of St. Corneille de Compiègne, and the bishopric of Auxerre. Henry III., to whom also he had been preceptor, continued him in the office of grand almoner, and for his sake annexed to it the order of the Holy Ghost for ever. He died 6 Feb., 1593. His translations of Plutarch, of the pastorals of Longus, and of Diodorus Siculus are much esteemed. His miscellaneous works were printed at Lyons, 8vo., 1611.

AMYOT, THOMAS, a native of Norwich, adopted the legal profession, and for a time practised as a solicitor in the city of his nativity. Afterwards he removed to London, where he died 28 Sept., 1850. Mr. Amyot was a fellow of the Royal Society and of the Society of Antiquaries, acting as treasurer of the latter for upwards of twenty-two years. He was also one of the founders of the Camden Society, and acted as its director from 1839 to the end of his life. He published the speeches of his friend and patron, the Right Hon. W. Windham, with an account of his life; and contributed several papers to the 'Archæologia.'

AMYRAUT, MOSES, a French Calvinistic divine, professor of divinity at Saumur, was born at Bourneuil, in Touraine, 1596, and died 8 Feb., 1664, greatly esteemed, not only by the Calvinists, but also by the greatest Catholic lords. His principal works are a paraphrase upon the New Testament; another upon the Psalms; an apology for his religion; a treatise on free will; and a system of Christian morality.

ANACHARSIS, a famous Scythian philosopher, went about 592 B.C. to Athens, where he conferred with Solon, and became illustrious by his learning, contempt of riches, and austere manner of life. After he returned from his travels he was put to death by the king of Scythia, for attempting to introduce the Grecian laws into his native country. Many beautiful apothegms of this philosopher have been preserved by Laertius, Plutarch, and other writers. He used to say that 'the vine bore three kinds of fruit—drunkenness, voluptuousness,

and repentance; and that whoever was temperate in his speech, his eating, and his pleasures, might be called a perfectly good man.' Struck with the demagogical system of government at Athens, he expressed his surprise that in all their public assemblies wise men should debate matters and fools determine them. He used to compare laws to cobwebs, and to ridicule Solon, who pretended to restrain the passions of men by pieces of writing. Aldus, in his collection of the Greek 'Epistolographers,' Venice, 4to., 1699, published nine letters under the name of Anacharsis, but they are pronounced by Bentley to be forgeries.

ANACLETUS, raised to the see of Rome in 83, and suffered martyrdom in 96. Festival, July 13. He must not be confounded with the Antipope Anacletus, who died 1138. See INNOCENT II.

ANACREON, one of the most famous lyric poets of Greece, was born at Teos, in Ionia, probably about 560 B.C. He fled with his parents from Persian oppression, to Abdera, in Thrace. Subsequently he resided at Samos, under the protection of Polycrates, the king. He died in his native place, or at Abdera, in the 84th year of his age. Common tradition reported that he died of suffocation from swallowing a grape-stone, while in the act of drinking wine. He wrote that light kind of ode, of which love, social pleasures, and wine form the subjects, and which—from him—has received the name *Anacreontic*. The collection of odes ascribed to him contains many belonging to other authors, some of whom were of a later age. Anacreon has been translated into English by Stanley, Addison, and Thomas Moore.

ANASTASIUS I., Pope, succeeded Syricus, 399, and died 401. He reconciled the Orientals to the Church of Rome, and condemned the Origenists.

ANASTASIUS II., elected pope 496, died 498. He wrote to the Emperor Anastasius in favour of the Catholic religion, and to Clovis, to congratulate him upon his conversion.

ANASTASIUS III., elected pope 912, filled the holy see but two years, during which time he governed the church with great wisdom.

ANASTASIUS IV., elected pope 1153, distinguished himself by his charity at the time of a great famine. Died 4 Dec., 1154.

ANASTASIUS I., emperor of the East, a native of Durazzo. He was called the *Silencer*, because he was chosen from among the officers whose business it was to keep silence in the palace. He ascended the throne of Constantinople, 491, by the intrigues of Ariadne, with whom he had a private connection. At first he gave proofs of piety, moderation, and justice; but soon made himself odious by his violence and avarice. He drove Euphemius from the patriarchal seat, persecuted the Catholics, and purchased peace with the Persians and Bulgarians by a sum of money. He was found killed by a thunderbolt 18 July, 518, aged 88. It was this emperor who abolished those public shows in which wild beasts rioted in human blood.

ANASTASIUS II., emperor of the East, succeeded Bardanes, 713. Having placed a deacon, named John, at the head of his troops, the soldiers murdered their general, and elected Theodosius emperor, who shut Anastasius up in a monastery, 714. Attempting afterwards to dethrone Leo, the Isaurian, he was put to death, 719.

ANASTASIUS, the *Sinaitic*, a monk of Mount Sinai, supposed to be the same who was elected patriarch of Antioch, 561, and died 1 April, 599.

He left several treatises, the principal being 'Contemplationes in Hexameron, Græc. et Lat.'

ANASTASIUS, the Librarian, an abbat, librarian of the Vatican, and one of the most learned men of the ninth century. He assisted at the eighth general council held at Constantinople, and translated its acts and canons from Greek into Latin. He wrote the lives of several popes, and other works.

ANASTASIUS, became patriarch of Constantinople 730, and died 753.

ANATOLIUS, ST., of Alexandria, bishop of Laodicea, 269, one of the most learned men of the third century. He is said, by St. Jerome, to have excelled in arithmetic, geometry, physic, astronomy, grammar, and rhetoric. Eusebius says he wrote few books, but they were all excellent. Some still remain: among them a treatise on Easter, printed in the 'Doctrina Temporum' of Bucherius. Antwerp, fol., 1634.

ANATOLIUS, patriarch of Constantinople, succeeded Flavian, 449, and assisted at the council of Chalcedon, where he had three canons inserted asserting the pre-eminence of his see. This proceeding was opposed by the legates of St. Leo. Died 458.

ANAXAGORAS, one of the most celebrated philosophers of antiquity, born at Clazomene about 500 B.C. He became a disciple, it is said, of Anaximenes, and was surnamed *Mind*, *vovs*, because he affirmed that the divine mind was the cause of the universe. He travelled into Egypt, and applied himself entirely to the study of nature, without concerning himself with public affairs. He maintained the *homoimery*, i.e., that this vast universe is composed of similar particles; that the sun is a mass of fire, much larger than Peloponnesus; that the moon is inhabited; and that the supreme happiness of man consists in contemplation. Being reproached with having no regard for his country, he pointed to heaven, saying, 'On the contrary, I esteem it infinitely.' He died of poverty, at Lampsacus, about 428 B.C.

ANAXANDRIDES, a comic poet, who, according to Suidas, first introduced love scenes upon the stage, about 376 B.C. He was condemned to be starved to death for having censured the government of Athens.

ANAXIMANDER, a celebrated philosopher of Miletus, and disciple of Thales, said by Pliny to have invented the sphere, and by Strabo to have made the first maps. Diogenes Laertius ascribes the invention of dials to him, and Pliny calls him the first who discovered the obliquity of the ecliptic. He lived about 547 B.C.

ANAXIMENES, OF MILETUS, a famous philosopher, was the disciple and successor of Anaximander. He thought that air was the principle of all things. Pliny asserts that he made the first sun-dial.

ANAXIMENES, OF LAMPSCACUS, a famous orator and historian, one of the preceptors of Alexander the Great, whom he followed to the wars, preventing him from destroying Lampsacus, about 334 B.C. Alexander had said that he would grant nothing which Anaximenes might ask, whereupon the philosopher requested him to destroy that place.

ANCELL, SAMUEL, an English military writer, died 19 Oct., 1802. His chief work is, 'A Circumstantial Journal of the Siege of Gibraltar, from the 12th of September, 1779, to the 23rd of February, 1783.' Liverpool, 8vo., 1784.

ANCHARANO, JAMES D'. See PALLADINO.

ANCHARANO, PETER D', a learned Italian lawyer, born about 1330 at Bologna, where he died in 1410, or 1417.

ANCHIETA, JOSEPH D', a Portuguese missionary, who is styled the Apostle of the New World. He was born, 1533, in the island of Teneriffe, of noble and wealthy parents, and at the age of 17 entered the Society of Jesus. Animated by an extraordinary zeal for the propagation of the faith, he went to Brazil, 1553, with Don Edward d'Acosta, the second governor-general of that country, and six religious of his own order. At Piratingua he founded the first college established in Brazil for the purpose of promoting the conversion and civilization of the people of that country. The savages and the Portuguese creoles flocked to Anchieta, who taught them Latin, while he learnt from them the language of the country, of which he afterwards compiled a grammar and vocabulary. His influence increased under the government of Memdesa, and he greatly exerted himself to put down the practice of cannibalism. During the protracted and disastrous war waged by the Portuguese against the Tamoyos, Anchieta was the faithful companion of the celebrated Nobrega. At a time when a general attack was about to be made by the Tamoyos, Anchieta and Nobrega undertook the perilous task of going among these ferocious cannibals, in the hope of concluding a peace. So great was the veneration they inspired, that they attained their object, and their embassy was regarded as the salvation of the Portuguese colonies. Anchieta assisted the converted Indians in founding the town of St. Sebastian, the present metropolis of Portuguese America. Died 9 June, 1597. He composed a Latin poem in honour of the Blessed Virgin.

ANCILLON, CHARLES, eldest son of David Ancillon, mentioned below, was born at Metz, 1659, and became inspector of the French courts of justice at Berlin, and historiographer to the king of Prussia. Died 1715. He published 'A Miscellany of Critical Literature, collected from the Conversations of his Father,' 3 vols. 8vo., 1698; 'The Life of Soliman II.,' 8vo., 1706; 'A Treatise on Eunuchs,' 12mo., 1707; 'Memoirs of several Literary Persons,' 12mo., 1709; and 'History of the Establishment of the French in Prussia,' 8vo., 1690.

ANCILLON, DAVID, a French Protestant divine, born 1617, at Metz; died 3 Sept., 1692, at Berlin. He wrote 'A Relation of the Controversy concerning Traditions'; 'An Apology for Luther, Zuñglius, and Beza'; and 'The Life of William Farel.'

ANCILLON, JOHN PETER FREDERIC, grandson of Charles Ancillon, was born at Berlin, 1766, and having entered the ministry, distinguished himself by pulpit eloquence. The king of Prussia appointed him preceptor to his son and nephew, and gave him other proofs of his confidence and esteem. In 1819 he was nominated minister of public instruction, and afterwards, in the capacity of minister for foreign affairs, he conferred great benefits on trade and commerce by advocating a peace policy. He died 10 April, 1837, regretted by all Europe. Ancillon wrote several works in French, including 'Literary and Philosophical Miscellanies'; 'Philosophical Essays'; and 'A Table of the Revolutions in the political system of Europe, since the close of the nineteenth century.'

ANCILLON, JOSEPH, a younger son of David

Ancillon, was born at Metz, 1626, and followed his family to Berlin, where he acquired considerable fame as a lawyer. He died 1719, leaving several legal treatises of high merit:

ANCOURT, FLORENT CARTON D', a French actor and dramatist, born at Fontainebleau, 1661. He was educated in the Jesuits' college at Paris, and at seventeen years of age was admitted an advocate. Afterwards he went on the stage, and attained great distinction, both as an actor and writer. In 1718 he quitted the theatre, and retired to his estate of Courcelles le Roy, in Berri, where he applied himself wholly to devotion, and composed a metrical translation of the Psalms, and a sacred tragedy, which were never printed. Died 6 Dec., 1726:

ANCRAM, ROBERT KERR, earl of, long served (as Sir Robert Kerr) King James I., his son Prince Henry, and King Charles, in the quality of a gentleman of the privy-chamber or bed-chamber, and was in 1633 raised to the peerage by the title of the earl of Ancram. Of this distinction he not only showed himself worthy by his probity, taste, and accomplishments, but also by his faithful adherence to Charles I. in every vicissitude of fortune throughout his disastrous reign. On the death of the king he retired to Holland, where, after experiencing many hardships, he died before the Restoration, at an advanced age. He is author of a beautiful sonnet, which he sent to Drummond of Hawthornden.

ANCRAM, WILLIAM HENRY, earl of, succeeded his father July, 1767, as fourth marquis of Lothian. He was aide-de-camp to the duke of Cumberland at the battle of Fontenoy, where he received a severe wound in the head, and commanded the cavalry at the battle of Culloden. In 1770 he attained to the rank of general, and died 12 April, 1775, aged 65.

ANDERSON, ADAM, a native of Scotland, and brother of Dr. James Anderson, the author of 'Royal Genealogies.' For forty years he was a clerk in the South Sea House, and at length was appointed chief clerk of the stock and new annuities, which office he retained till his death: He was appointed one of the trustees for establishing the colony of Georgia, in America, 1736. He was also one of the assistants of the Scots corporation in London. Died at his house in Red Lion Street, Clerkenwell, 10 Jan., 1775. He wrote a useful work entitled 'Historical and Chronological Deduction of Trade and Commerce,' 2 vols. fol., first printed about 1762, and afterwards reprinted in 4 vols. 4to.

ANDERSON, ADAM, professor of natural philosophy in the university of St. Andrew's, died 5 Dec., 1846. He contributed to the 'Edinburgh Encyclopædia' the articles Barometer, Cold, Dyeing, Permentation, Evaporation, Hygrometry, Navigation, and Physical Geography; and the article Gas Light to the 'Encyclopædia Britannica.'

ANDERSON, ALEXANDER, an eminent mathematician, born at Aberdeen in or about 1582. He became professor of mathematics at Paris, where he published 'Supplementum Apollonii Redivivi,' 1612; 'Διαιολογία, pro Zeteticis Apollonianis problematis, &c.,' 1615; 'Francisci viete de Equationum recognitione et emendatione tractatus duo,' 1615; and 'Vieta Angulares Sectiones.' Whether he was a professor in the university or not does not appear.

ANDERSON, ALEXANDER, M.D., a celebrated botanist, for many years superintendent of the botanical garden in the island of St. Vincent; died about 1813.

ANDERSON, ANDREW, a printer of Edinburgh, who, in the reign of Charles II., obtained a patent for printing everything in Scotland for forty-one years. Subsequently the monopoly was restricted to Bibles and acts of parliament.

ANDERSON, ANDREW, lieutenant-general in the East India Company's service, founded at Elgin, his native town, an institution for the support of old age and the education of youth. Born about 1746; died in London, 16 Dec., 1824.

ANDERSON, ANDREW, the champion draught-player of Scotland, was a stockineweaver by trade, and continued to work at his business until within a short period of his death, which took place at Braidwood, near Carlisle, Lanarkshire, 1 March, 1861. He published 'The Game of Draughts Simplified,' 8vo., Glasgow, 1852, a work regarded as an authority on the subject of which it treats.

ANDERSON, ANTHONY, an English divine, appointed to the rectory of Medbourne, Leicestershire, 1573, on the presentation of John Lord Scrope of Bolton. He published 'The Shield of our Safetie; set forth by the faithful preacher of God's Holye Worde, A. Anderson, upon Symeon's Sight in his *Nunc Dimittis*,' 1581; 'An Exposition of the Hymne commonly called *Benedictus*; with an ample and comfortable application of the same to our age and people,' 1573; 'Godly Prayers,' 1591; and several sermons. He probably died about 1592. One Anthony Anderson was collated to the rectory of Stepney, 1586.

ANDERSON, CHRISTOPHER, was born in Edinburgh in or about 1782, being the son of a rich trader in that metropolis. Having resolved to adopt the theological profession, he went to Bristol, and prosecuted his studies under Dr. Ryland, president of the Baptist college. It was his original intention to go to India as a missionary, but on discovering that his constitution was not fitted for so hot a climate, he returned to Edinburgh, where in 1808 he became the pastor of a Baptist congregation. This charge he retained till within a few months of his death, which took place on 18 Feb., 1852. He wrote 'On the Genius and Design of the Domestic Constitution,' 1826; 'The Native Irish,' 1828; and 'The Annals of the English Bible,' 2 vols., 1825.

ANDERSON, DAVID, the Perthshire statuary, died at Liverpool, 1847.

ANDERSON, EDMUND, an English lawyer, was made Chief Justice of the Common Pleas 1582, and died 1 August, 1605. He is author of legal reports.

ANDERSON, GEORGE, born at Tundern, in the duchy of Schleswig, at the beginning of the seventeenth century, travelled in the East from 1644 to 1650, and wrote an account of his travels, which was published by Olearius.

ANDERSON, GEORGE, a mathematician, born at Weston, Buckinghamshire, 1760. His parents were peasants, and he was obliged to work as a day labourer. His genius, however, overcame every difficulty, and he attained to so great a knowledge of mathematics as to procure the patronage of the Rev. Mr. King, of Whitchurch, who sent him to a grammar-school, and next to Wadham College, Oxford, where he took the degree of M.A. He entered into deacon's orders, but having some dislike to the clerical profession, he came to London

in 1785, and, by the interest of Mr. King, obtained a clerk's place at the Board of Control, and afterwards the situation of accountant-general. He attended with so much assiduity to business as to lay the foundation of a disorder which carried him off, 30 April, 1796. He left a widow, who, in consideration of her husband's merits, obtained a pension. Mr. Anderson published 'Arenarius, or a Treatise on Numbering the Sand, translated from the Greek of Archimedes;' and 'A General View of the Affairs of the East India Company since the conclusion of the War in 1784.'

ANDERSON, GEORGE, son of Dr. James Anderson, the author of 'Essays on Agriculture,' &c., was greatly skilled in botanical science. He died at West Ham, Essex, 10 Jan., 1817, in consequence of a fall from his gig. His only published work appears to be a paper in the 'Transactions of the Horticultural Society,' vol. ii., p. 330.

ANDERSON, JAMES, a Scotch antiquary, son of the Rev. Patrick Anderson, was born 5 Aug., 1662, and received his education at the university of Edinburgh (M.A. 1680). In 1691 he was admitted a writer to the signet, and 1705 appeared his 'Historical Essay; showing that the crown and kingdom of Scotland is imperial and independent.' For the services rendered by this work Anderson received the acknowledgments of the parliament, which adopted with alacrity his proposal for engraving and publishing a series of the ancient charters and great seals of Scotland. In Nov., 1706, the parliament gave him £300 as a mark of their approbation, and as a contribution towards the expense of the work. This sum, however, was spent before the following March, in addition to £590 drawn from his own funds. A committee reported these facts, whereupon the parliament voted him an additional contribution of £1,050, and recommended him to the queen as a person who merited her gracious favour. One of the last acts of the Union parliament was a recommendation in favour of Mr. Anderson. This so encouraged him that he gave up his profession, though it is said that the money so readily granted was never paid. Soon after the union he removed to London, where for many years his time was divided between the labour of completing his projected work, and unsuccessful efforts to get his claims attended to by the government. On 24 June, 1715, he was appointed postmaster-general for Scotland, but was superseded for some cause which does not appear, 29 Nov., 1717. It would seem, however, that he continued to draw the salary of the office in the form of a pension of £200 a year. While engaged in examining the national records, he was induced to make inquiries respecting the life and character of the ill-fated Mary Stuart. The result was the publication of 'Collections relating to the History of Mary, Queen of Scotland,' 4 vols. 4to., 1724-8. Mr. Anderson died 3 April, 1728. He had been compelled to pledge the plates of his 'Diplomata,' which in 1729 were sold by auction for £530. They were afterwards put into the hands of Ruddiman, by whom the long-contemplated work was published in 1739, with the following title:—'*Selectus Diplomatum et Numismatum Scotiae Thesaurus, in duas Partes, distributus: Prior Syllogem complectitur veterum Diplomatum sive Chartarum Regum et Procerum Scotiae una cum eorum Sigillis, a Duncano II. ad Jacobum I., id est, ab anno 1094 ad 1412. Adjuncta sunt reliquorum*

Scotiae et Magnae Britanniae Regum Sigilla, a praedicto Jacobo I. ad nuperam duorum Regnorum in unum, anno 1707, Coalitionem; item Characteres et Abbreviaturae in antiquis Codicibus usitatae. Posterior continet Numismata tam aurea quam argentea singulorum Scotiae Regum, ab Alexandro I. ad supradictam Regnorum Coalitionem perpetua Serie deducta: subnexis quae reperiri poterant eorundem Regum Symbolis heroicis.' It is a fine folio volume, with fine plates by Sturt, and a learned preface by Ruddiman.

ANDERSON, JAMES, a genealogical compiler, who is often confounded with the author of the 'Diplomata Scotiae.' He was brother of William Anderson, the historian of commerce, and for many years was pastor of the Presbyterian congregation in Swallow Street, Piccadilly. Among his friends he was nicknamed 'Bishop' Anderson. Died in London, 28 May, 1739. His works, which are more elaborate and bulky than learned and useful, are 'Royal Genealogies, or the Genealogical Tables of Emperors, Kings, and Princes, from Adam to these times; in two parts,' fol., 1732; 'A Genealogical History of the House of Yvery,' 2 vols., Lond., 8vo., 1742; and 'The Constitutions of Freemasons,' 1723.

ANDERSON, JAMES, M.D., physician-general of the East India Company's army at Madras, died 5 Aug., 1809. He was distinguished by the zeal and ability with which he laboured for the purpose of increasing the productive resources of the British possessions in Hindostan. His published writings have reference to this important subject.

ANDERSON, SIR JAMES CALEB, a celebrated experimentalist in steam-coaching, was son of John Anderson, the founder of Fermoyle. He was created a baronet 1813, and died in London, 4 April, 1861, aged 68. (Patents 6,147, 7,407, 11,273.)

ANDERSON, JOHN, a Scotch divine, was born 1678, and received his education at St. Andrew's, where he proceeded M.A. In 1704 he became minister of Dumbarton, whence he removed in 1716 to Glasgow. He was a zealous defender of Presbyterianism, and died 1720-1.

ANDERSON, JOHN, a lawyer, born at Hamburg 1674; died 1743. Among other works he wrote a book upon Greenland and Davis's Straits.

ANDERSON, JOHN, professor of natural history in the university of Glasgow, was born at Roseneath, Dumbartonshire, 1726, and died 13 Jan., 1796. His 'Institutes of Physics' first appeared in 1786, being several times afterwards reprinted. He also wrote 'Observations upon the Roman Antiquities lately discovered between the Forth and the Clyde,' appended to Roy's 'Military Antiquities,' 1793, and afterwards reprinted separately. He founded, in Glasgow, an institution which bears his name.

ANDERSON, JOHN, M.D., F.S.A., took his doctor's degree at Edinburgh, and practised for some time at Kingston, Surrey. Afterwards he became physician to the sea-bathing infirmary at Margate, where he died in June, 1804. He wrote an inaugural dissertation, 'De Scorbuto,' printed at Edinburgh, 1772; 'Medical Remarks on the Natural, Spontaneous, and Artificial Evacuations,' Lond., 8vo., 1787 and 1788; and 'A Practical Essay on the good and bad effects of Sea Water and Sea Bathing,' Lond., 8vo., 1795.

ANDERSON, JOHN, a Scotchman of humble circumstances, settled in Glasgow about 1784, and by a fortunate venture in herrings acquired £500.

He thereupon determined to settle in Ireland, and accordingly he became an export merchant at Cork. In a very few years he realised £25,000, with which he purchased four-sixths of the Fermoy estate, in Munster. He resolved to make a town at Fermoy, and succeeded in constructing the handsomest country town in Ireland. Mr. D. O. Madden, writing in 1848, says:—'The streets are spacious, and the town is tastefully designed. There is a neat square, fine churches for religious worship, and several private residences of respectability in the neighbourhood. The place looks bright and happy—not like the other dreary and dilapidated country towns in Ireland. Two large barracks, built in squares, on the northern side of the town, contribute to the imposing appearance of the place. Fermoy has now 7000 inhabitants. Sixty years since the place was a dirty hamlet, consisting of hovels, and a carmen's public-house at the end of the narrow old bridge; now there is a cheerful and agreeable town, pleasant society, a good deal of trade, and more prosperity than might be expected.' With the view of reforming the mode of travelling in Ireland, he got up a mail coach company, and the first coach which ran between Dublin and Cork was established by him. He likewise established an agricultural society, and a military college, and laboured in every possible way to civilize and improve his adopted country. As a token that his efforts in this direction were not unappreciated, the government offered him a baronetcy, which he declined, though he allowed his son to accept it. Subsequently he sustained considerable losses in consequence of his speculation, and a meeting of his creditors was held 19 June, 1816. With regard to his subsequent career and the date of his death, the compiler of these pages has obtained no particulars.

ANDERSON, JOHN, a Scotch genealogist, was a surgeon, and practised his profession at Hamilton, Lanarkshire. In 1825 he published 'Historical and Genealogical Memoirs of the House of Hamilton,' to which work he added a supplement in 1827. Born 1789; died 24 Dec., 1832.

ANDERSON, JOHN, an English writer, was in early life employed in diplomatic missions of considerable importance in the Eastern Archipelago. He died 15 Jan., 1845, aged 75. His works are, 'Mission to the East Coast of Sumatra in 1823,' and 'Acheen, &c., with Incidental Notices of the Trade in the Eastern Seas.'

ANDERSON, MRS. JOSEPHINE, a celebrated English vocalist, was one of the daughters of the engraver Bartolozzi. She became the wife of Mr. Joshua Anderson, who was a singer at the Haymarket and Drury Lane theatres. Died in London, 1 May, 1848, aged 41.

ANDERSON, LAURENCE, chancellor of Sweden, and prime minister to Gustavus Vasa, was born 1480, and died 1552. It was he who in 1527 caused the church to be placed at the disposal of the king by the diet of Westeras.

ANDERSON, PATRICK, a Scotch physician of the seventeenth century, who wrote 'The Colde Spring of Kinghorne Craig, his admirable and new tryed Properties, so far foorth as yet are found true by experience,' 1618; a Latin work eulogising a pill vended by him, and which is known in Scotland to the present day as 'Anderson's pill;' and MS. history of Scotland.

ANDERSON, PATRICK, a Scotch Jesuit, and

rector of the Scotch college in Rome (1615), died at London, 24 Sept., 1624, æt. 49. He wrote 'The Ground of the Catholicke and Roman Religion in the Word of God,' 1623; and 'Memoirs of the Scotch Saints,' MS.

ANDERSON, PHILIP, a native of India, was the son of an officer in the East India Company's service, and received his education at St. Paul's School, London, and Corpus Christi College, Cambridge. After graduating he proceeded to Durham, and there passed the examination for a licence in theology. In 1839 he was appointed to the curacy of Gateshead. He was afterwards successively curate of St. George's, Bloomsbury, and St. Peter's, Ashton-under-Lyne. In January, 1842, he left England for India, and was employed for some time as chaplain at Malligaum, and afterwards at Surat. Ill health obliged him to visit England on sick leave in 1847, but he returned to India two years afterwards, and was stationed at Colaba, where he laboured till his death, which occurred 13 Dec., 1857. Mr. Anderson's principal work was 'The English in Western India,' a revised edition of which came out in 1856. He also published 'Forms of Private Prayer, drawn from various sources, and designed especially for the use of persons in India.' Mr. Anderson's pen was also actively engaged in periodical literature. He started the 'Bombay Quarterly Magazine' in 1850, and was editor of the 'Bombay Quarterly Review,' which was commenced in 1855.

ANDERSON, ROBERT, a London silk weaver of the seventeenth century, published 'Stereometric Propositions,' 1668, and 'Gauging Perfected,' 1669.

ANDERSON, ROBERT, M.D., editor of 'The British Poets,' was born 7 Jan., 1750, being the son of a feuar, in the village of Carnwath, Lanarkshire. After studying medicine, he entered into practice as surgeon to the dispensary of Bam-borough Castle, in Northumberland, but in 1784 removed to Edinburgh, where he spent the remainder of his life. There he began to prepare his edition of 'The British Poets,' which appeared in 14 vols. large 8vo., between the years 1792 and 1807. To the works of each poet is prefixed a biographical memoir. Dr. Anderson also published 'A Life of Dr. Samuel Johnson, with Critical Observations on his Works,' and 'The Life of Tobias Smollett, M.D., with Critical Observations on his Works.' He was a kind friend to young literary aspirants, and as an illustration of the feeling he thus created it may be mentioned that Thomas Campbell dedicated to him the first edition of 'The Pleasures of Hope.' Died 20 Feb., 1830.

ANDERSON, ROBERT, the Cumbrian poet, was born at Carlisle, 1 Feb., 1770, of very poor parents. After receiving some slight education at a charity school, he was apprenticed to a pattern drawer in London. A visit which he paid to Vauxhall in 1794 called forth his talent for composition. He was so disgusted with the words of the songs he heard there that the next morning he produced a ballad called 'Lucy Gray,' and three others, which he offered to Mr. Hook, the musical composer to the gardens, by whom they were set to music. In 1796 he removed to Carlisle, and two years afterwards published a volume of poetry. In 1801 he composed a poem, 'Betty Brown,' in the Cumberland dialect. This being well received, he was encouraged to make further efforts in the

same direction, and the result was that in 1805 he brought out 'Ballads in the Cumberland Dialect.' Two other volumes of his poems were published in 1820, accompanied by an essay by Mr. Sanderson on the character and manners of the Cumbrian peasantry, and an autobiography of the poet. Anderson died at Carlisle, 27 Sept., 1833. His works are highly esteemed in his native district.

ANDERSON, THOMAS, a surgeon of Leith, in Scotland, contributed to the 'Transactions of the Royal Society of Edinburgh' a very able paper on the pathology of the brain, 1790. He was likewise the author of other papers on professional subjects.

ANDERSON, WALTER, D.D., a native of Scotland, was for many years minister of Chirnside, Berwickshire, where he died 31 Aug., 1800. He wrote 'The History of Cæsar, King of Lydia,' 1755 (*anon.*); 'The History of France;' and 'The Philosophy of Ancient Greece.'

ANDERSON, WILLIAM, a naturalist, was appointed surgeon's mate on board the 'Resolution' in Cooke's second voyage round the world, in the years 1772-5. There are several interesting papers by him in the 'Transactions of the Royal Society.' When he died does not appear.

ANDERSON, WILLIAM, a painter of marine subjects, born at Scarborough, 21 April, 1757; died 12 May, 1837.

ANDERTON, HENRY, an English painter of history and portraits, died about 1665.

ANDERTON, JAMES, an English Catholic writer, who flourished in the early part of the seventeenth century. The historian Dodd emphatically asserts that he was a layman, though on this point grave doubts have been raised. At all events, Anderton published the following works under the assumed name of *John Brevelley*:—1. 'The Protestant's Apologie for the Roman Church,' 4to., 1604, 1608, 1625. This book excited much attention, and was answered by Dr. Morton, afterwards bishop of Durham, in a work entitled 'A Catholike Appeale for Protestants.' 2. 'A Treatise of the Liturgie of the Masse, concerning the Sacrifice, Real Presence, and Service in Latin.' Cologne, 4to., 1620. 3. 'St. Augustin's Religion: giving an account of his Opinion in matters of Controversy between Catholics and Protestants,' 8vo., 1620.

ANDERTON, LAURENCE, born in Lancashire, 1576, educated at Blackburn School, and at Christ's College, Cambridge. Converted to the Catholic religion while actually a minister of the Established Church, he became a novice of the Society of Jesus in 1604. The principal scene of his labours was the county of Lancaster, where he appears to have died 17 April, 1643. He wrote 'One God, one Faith, by W. B.,' 1625; 'The Progenie of Catholics and Protestants,' 1603; 'The Triple Cord; or, a Treatise, proving the Truth of the Roman Catholic Religion by the Bible,' 1634.

ANDIER DES ROCHES, STEPHEN JOHN, an engraver, a native of Lyons; died at Paris, 1741.

ANDOQUE, PETER, a counsellor of the presidial court of Beziers, in France, where he died in 1664. He wrote 'Histoire de Languedoc avec l'État des Provinces Voisines,' Beziers, fol., 1648; and a catalogue of the bishops of Beziers, 4to., 1650.

ANDRADA, ALPHONBUS D', a Jesuit, born, 1590, at Toledo, where he taught philosophy. After his admission into the Society of Jesus, he became professor of philosophy. Died at Madrid, 20 June, 1672. His works are 'An Historical Itinerary,'

2 vols. 4to.; 'Meditations for every day in the Year;' and 'Lives of Illustrious Jesuits,' 2 vols. fol.

ANDRADA, ANTHONY, a Portuguese Jesuit, and a zealous missionary, the first who discovered Thibet, of which country he has given an account. He died 1634, in great reputation for sanctity.

ANDRADA, DIEGO PAYYA D', a celebrated divine of an illustrious family at Coimbra, where he was born, 1528. He made the Holy Scriptures and the Fathers his chief study, and greatly distinguished himself at the council of Trent. Died 1 Dec., 1575. He wrote a defence of the council of Trent, against the examination of Chemnitius; 'Orthodoxæ Questiones adversus Hæreticos,' and several other works.

ANDRADA, FRANCIS D', brother of Diego Andrada and Thomas de Jesu, was appointed historiographer to King Philip III. He is author of a history of the reign of John III., king of Portugal, and other works. He was living in 1600.

ANDRADA, THOMAS D', commonly called *Thomas de Jesu*, was son of Fernando Alvarez d'Andrada, descended from one of the first families of Portugal. He took the Augustinian habit when only fifteen, and, after finishing his studies at Coimbra, preached with great success. Some years after this he attempted to introduce a reform in his order, and a more austere way of living, but encountered so many obstacles, that he was obliged to abandon the project. Sebastian, king of Portugal, being made acquainted with his merit and his kindness to the poor, took him with him in his unfortunate expedition to Portugal, 1578. There Thomas de Jesu laboured zealously to succour all the afflicted; but while he was exhorting the soldiers, during the battle of Alcázar, to fight bravely against the infidels, an arrow pierced his shoulder, and he became the prisoner of a Moor, who sold him to a Mahometan priest. This Marabout treated him at first with tolerable mildness; but, finding that he would not renounce Christianity, he afterwards cast him, loaded with chains, into a horrid prison, where he experienced very cruel usage. On being taken from this dungeon, he was placed with a Christian merchant to recover his strength, and went a few days afterwards to Morocco, where the Portuguese lords wanted to detain him among them; but, in compliance with his most earnest entreaties, he was sent to the 'Sagene,' the prison of the poor Christian slaves, and did infinite good there, by consoling and instructing them in their affliction. The countess de Linarez, his sister, and Philip II., king of Spain, would have ransomed him, but he chose to remain with the captives in order to instruct them. He spent four years in this pious employment, and died in the exercise of it 17 April, 1582, aged 53. Thomas de Jesu composed an excellent devotional work, entitled 'The Sufferings of our Lord Jesus Christ.'

ANDRÉ. See ANDREA, ANDRÉE, ANDREAS ANDREW.

ANDRÉ, JEAN, a French painter, born, 1662, at Paris, where he died, 1753. He was a member of the Dominican order.

ANDRÉ, JOHN, a German musical composer, born 1741; died 18 June, 1799.

ANDRÉ, JOHN, an unfortunate British officer, born 1751. He was originally a merchant's clerk, but quitting the counting-house for the camp, he so highly distinguished himself in the American war, as to be raised to the rank of major. When

the noted General Arnold made an overture to the British commander-in-chief, Sir Henry Clinton, the latter appointed Major André to negotiate this dangerous business, in the performance of which he fell into the hands of the Americans, who tried him as a spy, and caused him to be executed 2 Oct., 1780. A monument was afterwards erected to his memory in Westminster Abbey. He wrote an ingenious poem, called 'The Cow Chase.'

ANDRÉ, YVES MARIE, born 22 May, 1675, at Châteaulin, in Lower Brittany, entered the Society of Jesus, and from 1726 to 1759 was professor of mathematics at Caen, where he died 26 Feb., 1764. His 'Essay on the Beautiful' has been much admired. A complete edition of his works appeared at Paris, 1 vol., 12mo., 1766.

ANDREA DA PISA, an early Italian architect and sculptor, born at Pisa, 1270; died at Florence, 1345.

ANDREA DEL SARTO, or VANNUCCI, a painter, was born at Florence, 1488, being the son of a tailor. He was a pupil of Peter da Cosimo. After working some time for Leo X., he went into France, where he was employed by Francis I., who loaded him with wealth and honours; but being afterwards pressed by his wife to return to Italy, he recrossed the Alps, under pretence of fetching his family into France. Having spent in building, and in treating his friends, a large sum of money, which had been given to him by Francis I., for the purpose of buying paintings in Italy, this dishonourable conduct obliged him to return to Florence, where, after painting some very fine pictures, he died of the plague, 1530. He was excessively fond of his wife, who was his model for female beauty.

ANDRÉ, JOHN GERHARD REINHARD, an ingenious naturalist, of Hanover, was born 1724. His father was an apothecary, whom he succeeded in business. He gained an extensive knowledge of chemistry, botany, and natural history, and travelled through several countries to make himself acquainted with their productions. He published 'A Tour in Switzerland,' 4to., 1776, and a 'Treatise on the several kinds of Earth in Hanover.' Died 1 May, 1793.

ANDRÉ, TOBIAS, professor of history and Greek at Groningen. He was a zealous Cartesian, and wrote a treatise, entitled 'Methodi Cartesianæ assertio,' printed in 1653. He died in 1676, aged 72.

ANDREANI, ANDREW, a painter and wood engraver, born at Mantua, 1540; died 1623.

ANDRÉAS, BERNARD, born at Toulouse, became an Augustinian friar, and probably accompanied Henry VII. to England. He was appointed poet laureate and royal historiographer; and also held some tutorial office at Oxford. In 1498 the bishop of Lincoln conferred upon him the hospital of St. Leonard's, Bedford, which he resigned the following year. He also held other ecclesiastical offices. In or about 1496 he was appointed tutor to Arthur, prince of Wales, and he was a witness of his pupil's marriage, by proxy, to Catharine of Arragon. It is said that it was he who induced Henry VIII. to write the famous book against Luther, which gained for that monarch the title of 'Defender of the Faith.' Andréas was alive in 1521, but probably died soon after. Besides some poems, Andréas wrote a valuable history of the reign of Henry VII., published under this title, 'Historia Regis Henrici Septimi, a Bernardo Andrea Theologo conscripta.' Edited by James Gairdner. Lond., 8vo., 1858.

ANDREAS, JAMES, chancellor and rector of the university of Tübingen, a very zealous Lutheran, born at Waiblingen, in the duchy of Würtemberg, 25 March, 1528. He was much esteemed by all his party, and the greatest princes of the confession of Augsburg employed him on various occasions. Died 7 Jan., 1590. His principal work is the 'Form of Concord,' 4to., 1582.

ANDREAS, JOHN, a canonist, born at Mugello, near Florence, about 1275, studied the canon law at Bologna, under the Professor Guy de Bais. About 1330 he was professor at Padua, but was afterwards recalled to Bologna, where he acquired the greatest reputation. Andreas had a beautiful daughter, named Novella, whom he loved extremely. It is said he instructed her so well in all branches of learning, that when anything prevented him from reading to his scholars, he sent his daughter to supply his place, a small curtain being drawn before her, lest her beauty might distract the attention of the hearers. To perpetuate the memory of this daughter, he entitled his commentary upon the decretals of Gregory IX. the 'Novellæ.' He married her to John Calderinus, a learned canonist. Andreas wrote many works, and died of the plague at Bologna, 7 July, 1348.

ANDREAS, JOHN, of Ratisbon, an old German chronicler, known also by the name of *Andreas Magister*. He was an Augustinian canon, and was living in 1410.

ANDREAS, JOHN, secretary to the library of the Vatican under Popes Paul II. and Sixtus IV., was born a subject to the duke of Milan. Cardinal de Cusa, whose fellow student he had been, procured for him the bishopric of Accia, in the island of Corsica, and Paul II. afterwards translated him to that of Alleria, in the same island, where he died 1493. When Conrad Swengheim and Arnoul Pannartz brought the art of printing to Rome, in the time of Paul II., John Andreas was intrusted by his holiness with the care of the works that were to be printed. He furnished the greater part of the MSS., prepared the editions, added the epistles dedicatory, and prefaces, and even corrected the proof-sheets. He published editions of Titus Livius; of Aulus Gellius, fol., Rome, 1469; of St. Cyprian's 'Epistles'; of 'Herodoti Historiæ,' 1475; of the works of St. Leo; and of Strabo, fol., Venice, 1472. He also wrote a funeral oration upon Cardinal de Cusa, his friend and benefactor.

ANDREAS, JOHN, was born at Jativa, in Spain, being son of an alfaquí, or chief doctor, of that city. He was brought up in the Mahometan religion, and became alfaquí himself, but in 1487 embraced Catholicism, and was ordained priest. There is a book of his in Spanish, entitled 'The Confusion of the Sect of Mahomet,' Seville, 1537. This work has furnished the writers against the Mahometans with their best arguments.

ANDREAS, JOHN VALENTINE, a German Protestant divine who wrote several mystical books in Latin, which have led some to believe that he was the founder of the sect of Rosicrucians. Born 1586; died 27 June, 1654.

ANDREAS, VALEMIUS, a celebrated librarian of the university of Louvaine, born 25 Nov., 1588, at Desser, a village of Brabant. He immortalized his name by a great number of works, the most esteemed of which is his 'Library of the Authors of the Low Countries,' originally published 1643, and reprinted with additions by Froppen, in 2 vols. 4to., 1739. Died 1650.

ANDREE.

ANDREE, JOHN, M.D., an English physician and medical writer, born 1698 or 1699, and died at London, 1764.

ANDREE JOHN, M.D., probably son of the preceding, was also a writer on professional subjects. He was living 1819.

ANDREINI, FRANCIS, an Italian dramatist, who wrote 'Le Bravure del Capitan Spavento,' 4to., Venice, 1607, and other pieces. He died about 1620.

ANDREINI, ISABELLA, wife of the preceding, was a native of Padua, and, if we may believe her husband, one of the most beautiful, witty, and virtuous women of the age she lived in. She was received into the academy of the 'Intenti' at Padua, and died at Lyons, 10 June, 1604, aged 42. Her poems are in great esteem.

ANDREINI, JOHN BAPTIST, son of the preceding, was born at Florence, 1578. Of his dramatic works the only one deserving of notice is 'Adamo,' a sacred poem, 1613. This is supposed to have suggested to Milton the idea of the 'Paradise Lost.' We have no account of the author's death.

ANDRELINUS, PUBLIUS FAUSTUS, a Latin poet, a native of Forlì, in the States of the Church, died 25 Feb., 1518. He received the poetical crown at Rome, and went to Paris, where he professed the belles lettres and mathematics, conferring upon himself the title of poet to the king and queen. His letters in the form of proverbs were printed at Strasburg, 1571; and his poems are in the 'Deliciz Poetarum Italorum.'

ANDREOSSI, ANTOINE FRANÇOIS, great-grandson of François Androssi, who is noticed below, was born at Castelnaudary, 1761. He entered the army, and was a warm promoter of the French Revolution. In 1769, being then a chief of brigade, he and General Joubert were deputed to present to the Directory the colours which had been captured by the army in Italy. He accompanied the expedition to Egypt, whence he followed Buonaparte to Paris, and concurred in the revolution of the 18th Brumaire. He was rewarded with several honourable offices and the rank of lieutenant-general. After the treaty of Amiens he was ambassador at London, and subsequently he went to Constantinople in the same capacity. On his return to France in 1814 he communicated some most important memoirs to the Institute, on the subject of hydrostatics. He adhered to the revolution of 1815, and accepted a peerage and the presidency of the war department. After the battle of Waterloo he was one of the commissioners appointed to negotiate with the allied powers. Died 10th Sept., 1828. His works are 'Mémoires sur le Lac Menzaleh, sur la Vallée du Lac de Natron, sur le Fleuve sans eau,' 4to., Paris, 1800, reprinted in the 'Mémoires sur l'Egypte'; 'Campagne sur le Mein et la Rednitz de l'armée gallo-batave aux ordres du général Augereau,' 8vo., 1802; 'Mémoires sur l'irruption du Pont Euxin dans la Méditerranée, et sur le système des eaux qui abreuvent Constantinople'; and 'Constantinople et le Bosphore de Thrace pendant les années 1812, 1813, 1818, et 1826,' 8vo., Paris, 1828.

ANDREOSSI, FRANÇOIS, a celebrated French engineer, born at Paris, 1633; died at Castelnaudary, 1688. In conjunction with Riquet he projected the famous canal of Languedoc.

ANDREOZZI, GAETANO, a musical composer, born at Naples, 1763; died Dec., 1826.

ANDREWS.

ANDRES, JUAN, a learned Jesuit, one of the most laborious writers of the eighteenth century, was born, 1740, at Planes, in Valencia, Spain. On the suppression of his order, he retired to Italy, and devoted himself to literary pursuits. Died 13 Jan., 1817. His chief works are, an essay on Galileo's philosophy; a treatise on the origin, progress, and present state of every literature; and 'Cartas familiares con la noticia del viage a varias ciudades de Europa,' 6 vols. 4to., Madrid, 1794.

ANDREW I., king of Hungary, ascended the throne 1047, and died 1061.

ANDREW II. the *Jerusalemite*, king of Hungary, 1205. He took the cross 1217, and displayed great courage in the Holy Land. He was engaged in various wars, all of which he managed with success. Died 7 March, 1235.

ANDREW III., the *Venetian*, king of Hungary, was grandson of the preceding. He ascended the throne 1290, and died 14 Jan., 1301.

ANDREW, Rev. JAMES, LL.D., F.R.S., a native of Scotland, became principal of the East India Company's military seminary at Addiscombe. Born 1774; died at Edinburgh, 13 June, 1833. He wrote, 'Institutes of Grammar, as applicable to the English Language, or as Introductory to the Study of other Languages,' 8vo., London, 1817; 'Key to Scripture Chronology,' 8vo., London, 1822; 'Astronomical and Nautical Tables,' 8vo., 1810; and 'A Hebrew Grammar and Dictionary.'

ANDREW, WILLIAM, D.D., an English Dominican, was appointed bishop of Achonry, in Ireland, 1374, and six years afterwards was translated to Meath. Died 28 Sept., 1385. He was a prelate of great wisdom and learning, yet, after the manner of Socrates, he would never publish any of his writings.

ANDREWE, LAURENCE, a translator and printer, flourished in the early part of the sixteenth century. He appears to have been a native of Calais. Soon after 1510 he settled as a printer in London, where he published several books. His last work was 'The Valuation of Golde and Siluer, made in the famous Cite of Antwarpe, and newly translated into Englishe by me Laurens Andrewe.'

ANDREWE, THOMAS, an English poet. All that is known concerning him is that he was at the battle of Nieuport, in Flanders, 1600, and that he wrote a poem entitled, 'The Unmasking of a Feminine Machiavell,' 4to., London, 1604.

ANDREWES, GERARD, D.D., born at Leicester 1750, educated at Westminster and Trinity College, Cambridge, became alternate evening preacher at the Magdalen, and was successively rector of St. James, Westminster, and dean of Canterbury. Died 2 June, 1825. As a preacher he enjoyed great popularity; but his writings consist of a single sermon, and some notes of lectures on the liturgy, published in 'The Pulpit of Onesimus.'

ANDREWS, HENRY, an English astronomer, born at Frieston, near Grantham, Lincolnshire, 4 Feb., 1744; died at Royston, Herts, 26 Jan., 1820. He was astronomical calculator to the Board of Longitude, and for many years corresponded with Maskelyne and other eminent men. For upward of forty years he was compiler of Moore's Almanack, and by his talent and management he raised its sale from 100,000 to 500,000, yet all he received for his services from the Company of Stationers was the munificent sum of £25 per annum. He left MS. collections for the history of Royston.

ANDREWS, Henry, an English writer on botany

resided in London during most of his life, and died there, but in what year has not been ascertained. He was alive in 1828.

ANDREWS, JAMES PETTIT, an historical and miscellaneous writer, was son of Joseph Andrews, of Shaw House, near Newbury, Berks, where he was born, 1737. He was educated under a private tutor, and afterwards led a retired and studious life. On the establishment of the London police magistracy in 1792, he was appointed magistrate or Queen Square and St. Margaret's, Westminster. He died in London, 6 Aug., 1797. His principal works are, a collection of anecdotes; 'The History of Great Britain connected with the Chronology of Europe;' and a continuation of Henry's 'History of Great Britain.' In conjunction with the poet-laureate Pye, he composed 'The Inquirer,' a tragedy.

ANDREWS, JOHN, an English theological writer, was educated at Oxford. He was living 1630. He wrote 'The Converted Man's New Birth,' &c.

ANDREWS, JOHN, LL.D., an English historical writer, born in or about 1727; died at Kennington, Surrey, 22 Jan., 1809. He wrote, 'History of the Revolutions of Denmark, with an Account of the present State of that Kingdom and People,' 2 vols. 8vo., London, 1774; 'History of the War with America, France, Spain and Holland, commencing 1775, and ending in 1783,' 4 vols. 8vo., London, 1785-6; 'Inquiry into the Manners, Taste, and amusements of the last two Centuries in England,' 2 vols., London, 1782; 'Characteristical Views of the Past and Present State of the People of Spain and Italy,' 1808, &c.

ANDREWS, LANCELOT, D.D., successively bishop of Chichester, Ely, and Winchester, was born in London, 25 Sept., 1565, being the son of a printer who was a master of the Trinity House. He was educated first at Cooper's Free School in Finsbury, whence he was removed to Merchant Taylors' School, and obtained an exhibition at Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, where, having taken his degrees in arts, he applied himself to divinity. He was subsequently he was nominated one of the original fellows of Jesus College, Oxford. Sir Francis Bacon obtained for him the living of St. Giles, Cripplegate, and afterwards a prebend and residentiaryship of St. Paul's. On the death of Dr. Fulke he was chosen master of Pembroke Hall, where he was a great benefactor. He was also appointed one of the chaplains to Queen Elizabeth, who greatly admired his preaching. King James I. employed him to defend the sovereignty of kings against Bellarmine, who had lately attacked it under the name of Matthæus Tortus. Dr. Andrews did this with much spirit, in a piece entitled 'Tortura Torti,' for which the king gave him the bishopric of Chichester, 1605, at the same time making him his almoner. In 1609 he was translated to Ely, and appointed one of the privy council for England and also for Scotland. In 1618 he was removed to Winchester, and appointed one of the king's chapel. He died on the anniversary of his birth, 25 Sept., 1626, at Winchester House, in Southwark. Dr. Andrews had a share in the authorized translation of the Bible, and a volume of his sermons was published after his death by Bishops Laud and Buckeridge. His private devotions and meditations, in Greek, were translated into English by Dr. Stanhope.

ANDREWS, MILES PETER, author of some dramatic pieces of little merit, was the second son of

a merchant in London. He was a member of parliament, and renowned as a man of fashion. Died 18 July, 1814.

ANDREWS, ROBERT, descended from an ancient family long seated at Rivington Hall, near Bolton, Lancashire, was chosen in 1747 minister of the Presbyterian congregation at Lydgate, in the parish of Kirkburton, Yorkshire. He continued to hold this charge till about 1753. Mr. Andrews, who is described as a man of considerable scholarship and taste, published a volume of poems, entitled, 'Ecdylla,' and a translation of Virgil into blank verse, 1766.

ANDREWS, WILLIAM, an English astrologer and almanack maker, who flourished in the latter half of the sixteenth century. It appears that in 1656 he was residing at Ashdon in Essex. His chief work is 'The Astrological Physician,' 12mo., London, 1656, 1658. The celebrated William Lilly supplied the preface. Andrews was alive in 1683, but when he died is unknown.

ANDREWS, WILLIAM EUSEBIUS, an English Catholic writer, was born at Norwich, 15 Dec., 1773. He established himself as a bookseller in London, and started several periodicals in support of the Roman church. The principal of these was 'The Orthodox Journal.' He also wrote 'A Critical and Historical Review of Fox's Book of Martyrs, showing the Inaccuracies, Falsehoods, and Misrepresentations of that work,' and several controversial pamphlets. Died 7 April, 1837.

ANDRIEU, BERTRAND, the restorer, in France, of the art of engraving medals, was born at Bordeaux, 24 Nov., 1761; and died at Paris, 6 Dec., 1822.

ANDRIEUX, FRANÇOIS GUILLAUME JEAN STANISLAS, a prolific French author, born at Strasburg, 6 May, 1759; died 9 May, 1833. He was permanent secretary to the French Academy, and professor of literature in the College of France. Andrieux' works, in all branches of literature, are very numerous.

ANDROMACHUS, of CRETE physician, to the Emperor Nero, about A.D. 65. He invented 'Theriac,' and wrote a description thereof in elegiac verse. It was this Andromachus who first took the title of 'Archiatr,' or first physician to the emperors.

ANDRONICUS I., COMNENUS, strangled his pupil, Alexius II., and took possession of the throne of Constantinople 1183, but the people, irritated by his cruelties, proclaimed Isaac Angelus emperor, and put Andronicus in irons. His eyes being put out, he was led ignominiously about the city, mutilated, and afterwards hanged, 12 Sept., 1185.

ANDRONICUS, II., PALÆOLOGUS, called the Elder, emperor of Constantinople, was born about 1258, proclaimed emperor 1282, and died 13 Feb., 1332.

ANDRONICUS III., PALÆOLOGUS, called the Younger, was grandson of the preceding. He was born about 1295, ascended the throne 1328, and died 15 June, 1341.

ANDRONICUS, LIVIUS, the most ancient of the Latin comic poets. His first piece was acted about 240 B.C. Some fragments of his writings are preserved.

ANDRONICUS OF RHODES, a peripatetic philosopher, who lived at Rome in the time of Cicero, 63 B.C. He restored and published the works of Aristotle, which Sylla had brought from Greece. He also wrote some commentaries on Aristotle, which were published in Greek and Latin at Cambridge, 8vo., 1679.

ANDRONICUS, of THESSALONICA, one of the earned men who quitted Greece after Constantino was taken, 1453. He went into Italy, and taught Greek at Florence, Rome, and Paris. Died about 1478.

ANDROS, SIR EDMUND, born in London, 6 Dec., 1637, was appointed governor of New York 1674. He was recalled 1681, and on his arrival in England was created a knight. In 1686 he was nominated governor of New England, in which capacity he acted with such harshness as to render himself odious to the people. Soon after the news arrived across the Atlantic of the landing of William, prince of Orange in England, the citizens of Boston rose in insurrection, and compelled Andros to surrender his office. To the astonishment of the Americans, however, King William appointed him, in 1692, to the governorship of Virginia, which post he held till 1698. He died at Westminster, 24 Feb., 1713. His only work is a vindication of his proceedings in New York, 1691, 1773.

ANDROUET DU CERCEAU, JAMES, a famous French architect of the sixteenth century, drew the plans of the Tuileries, the Pont Neuf, &c. His 'Architecture,' 1559, fol., has been reprinted. He left besides, 'Les plus excellens Bâtimens de France,' 1576; and 'Leçons de Perspective,' fol., Paris, 1576. Died 1592.

ANDRY DE BOISREGARD, NICHOLAS, a French medical writer, born 1658; died 13 May, 1742.

ANEAU, BARTHOLOMEW, a Latin poet and French historian, lawyer, and orator, was born at Bourges, and became professor of rhetoric at Lyons, where he was made principal of Trinity College. In 1565, on the festival of Corpus Christi, as the priest was carrying the holy sacrament in procession, a stone was thrown upon him from a window in that college. The Catholics, irritated, rushed in directly, and meeting with Aneau, who was thought secretly to be a Calvinist, struck him down, and tore him to pieces. Among his works are 'Des Chants Royaux,' 'A Mystery of the Nativity,' 'Lyon Marchand,' a French satire; and 'Alector, ou le Coq.'

ANEL, DOMINIQUE, a French surgeon, who attained considerable celebrity by his operations for aneurism and fistula lachrymalis. Born at Toulouse 1678 or 1679; died about 1730.

ANESI, PAUL, a Florentine landscape and architectural painter, flourished in the middle of the eighteenth century. He was the master of Zuccherelli.

ANEURIN, a celebrated Welsh poet, lived in the early part of the sixth century. About 540 the battle of Cattraeth was fought between the Saxons and Britons, when the latter were defeated with such slaughter that out of 363 British chieftains, three only, of whom Aneurin was one, escaped with their lives. He was afterwards taken prisoner, loaded with chains, and thrown into a dungeon, from which he was released by Cenen, a son of Llywarch Hen. The disastrous battle of Cattraeth caused the migration of numbers of the northern Britons to their kindred race in Wales, and Aneurin is said to have found a refuge at the famous college of Cattwg, in South Wales, where, about A.D. 570, he was treacherously slain by one Eiddin. The battle of Cattraeth is the subject of a noble heroic poem by Aneurin, which is still extant, and the authenticity of which has been proved by Sharon Turner, in his 'Vindication of the Ancient British

Poems.' This great poem is entitled the 'Gododin,' from the Ottadini, which was the name of that tribe of Britons to which Aneurin belonged. It is printed in the 'Myvyrian Archaeology.' Another poem by him, being stanzas on the months of the year, entitled 'Englynion y Misoedd,' is preserved in the same collection. Dr. Owen Pughe has advanced some arguments to show that Aneurin and Gildas were one and the same person.

ANGAS, CALEB, a celebrated Yorkshire agriculturist, died at Driffield, 6 Feb., 1860, aged 78. His letters to the 'Sun' newspaper, in favour of free trade, excited much attention, and were frequently referred to by Mr. Cobden during the Anti-Corn Law crusade.

ANGE DE ST. JOSEPH, FATHER, a bare-footed Carmelite, whose original name was *Joseph de la Brosse*. He studied the oriental languages, and was employed in the missions of the Levant and of England. On his return he retired to Toulouse his native place, and died at Perpignan, 29 Dec. 1697, aged 61. He wrote 'Pharmacopœia Persica,' 8vo., 1681; and 'Gazophiliacium Linguae Persarum,' fol., 1684.

ANGE DE ST. ROSALIE, a French Augustinian, compiled a history of the royal family of France, and of the great officers of the crown. Born 1655, died 1726.

ANGEL, JOHN, an English Catholic writer, was chaplain to King Philip and Queen Mary. He published a treatise concerning the real presence, entitled 'The Agreement of the Holy Fathers,' 12mo, 1555.

ANGELA, MERICIA (St.), or *Angela di Brescia*, a native of Desenzano, on the lake of Garda. She founded the Ursuline order at Brescia, 1537, and was approved by Paul III., 1544. She died piously, 1540, aged 34. Festival, May 31.

ANGELI, BONAVENTURA, an Italian lawyer, who wrote a history of Parma, and other works. Born about 1525; died 1576.

ANGELI, PETER, *Angelus Bergeus*, a famous Latin poet, born at Barga, a village of Tuscany, 1517. With his scholars he bravely defended the city of Pisa against Peter Strozzi, who besieged it. He died 29 Feb., 1596. His poem on hunting, &c., the collection of his poetry, 8vo., Florence, 1596, and 4to., Rome, 1585, is esteemed. Another, entitled 'The Syriad,' or conquest of Jerusalem, printed fol., 1582, and again at Florence, 4to, 1591.

ANGELI, PHILIP, a painter, native of Rome, but called, from his long residence in Naples, &c. *Neapolitan*. In 1612 he was invited to the court of Cosmo, grand duke of Florence. His works rarely to be met with, and realise high price. Born 1600; died 1640.

ANGELICO, GIOVANNI, was born at Fiesole, 1387, and is often called, from his birthplace, *il Giovanni da Fiesole*. He took the habit of Dominic, and immortalized his name by his skill in painting, and his virtue. Nicholas V. employed him to paint his chapel, and offered him the archbishopric of Florence, but Angelico refused it, chose only religious subjects for his pictures. Died at Rome 1455.

ANGELIS, DOMINIC D', an Italian priest, born at Lecce, the capital of Otranto, 1675, and died there 9 Aug., 1719. He wrote the lives of several persons of eminence; an historical discourse of the foundation of the city of Lecce; and Italian poems.

ANGELIS.

ANGELIS, PETER, a painter, born at Dunkirk, 1685. He painted landscapes with figures, and also conversation pieces. About 1712 he came to England, and after residing here several years, went to Rome, where his works were eagerly sought for; yet, owing to his modesty, he profited little in his fortune by the popularity he acquired. On his return from Italy he settled at Rennes, in France, where he died 1734.

ANGELL, JOHN, an English nonconformist divine, was born about the latter end of the sixteenth century, in Gloucestershire, and died 1655. His works are, 'The Right Government of Thoughts,' 8vo., London, 1659; and 'Four Sermons,' 8vo., London, 1659.

ANGELL, JOHN, a writer on stenography, published 'Stenography, or Short-hand Improved; being the most compendious, lineal, and easy method hitherto extant. The Persons, Moods, Tenses, and Particles which most frequently occur, are adapted to join with Ease and Accuracy at pleasure. The Rules are laid down with such Propriety, Constancy, and Perspicuity, that the Practitioner will need no other Assistance. The whole illustrated with an Alphabetical Praxis, adapted to all purposes in general, but more particularly to the three Learned Professions, namely, Law, Physic, and Divinity. By John Angell, who has practised this art above thirty years,' 8vo., London, [1758]. Boswell, in his life of Johnson, records the circumstance of a person being mentioned who, it was said, could take down in short-hand the speeches of a parliament with perfect exactness. Upon this Johnson said:—'Sir, it is impossible. I remember one Angell who came to me to write for him a preface or dedication to a book upon short-hand, and he professed to write as fast as a man could speak. In order to try him, I took down a book and read while he wrote; and I favoured him, for he read more deliberately than usual. I had proceeded but a very little way, when he begged I would desist, for he could not follow me.' A perusal of the preface to the above-named work will convince any one that Dr. Johnson was not the author of it. Angell's system of stenography is a slight variation of the admirable method invented by William Mason. He also wrote 'An Essay on Prayer, the nature, method, and importance of that duty. To which is added a variety of specimens of Prayer, as delivered by several eminent dissenting ministers in London, taken in short-hand by the Editor,' 12mo., London, 1761. When Angell died I have been unable to ascertain, what a person of the same name died 'extremely rich,' at Stockwell, Surrey, 19 March, 1784, aged 84.

ANGELO DE CLAVASIO, a Franciscan, and famous casuist, who wrote a summary of cases of conscience, entitled 'Summa Angelica,' fol., Venice, 1487. It was printed ten times before 1499. The author died at Conti, 1495.

ANGELO, HENRY, a celebrated fencer, and superintendent of sword exercise to the British army, died at Brighton 14 Oct., 1852, aged 72.

ANGELO, MICHAEL. See MICHAEL ANGELO.

ANGELONI, FRANCIS, an antiquary, born at Terni, in Umbria, became secretary to Cardinal Giordano, and died at Rome, 1652, leaving a most valuable cabinet of antiquities. His principal works are a history of the Roman emperors by means of medals, and a history of Terni.

ANGELONI, LOUIS, an Italian politician and writer, born at Frosinone, 1758, died at London,

ANGERVILLE.

1842. At the time of the French revolution he became a member of the government of the Roman republic. Subsequently he went to Paris, where he was implicated in the conspiracy of Ceracchi and Tobino-Lebrun, 1801. After ten months' imprisonment he was set at liberty, but in 1823 he was banished from France, whereupon he retired to England, and remained here until his death.

ANGELUS A SANCTO FRANCISCO, an English Franciscan, whose real name was *Richard Mason*, wrote 'Certamen Seraphicum Provinciae Angliæ,' and other works, and died at Douay, 30 Dec., 1678, æt. 78. Harris claims him as an Irishman, but the probability is that he was a native of Yorkshire.

ANGELUS, CHRISTOPHER, a native of Greece, came to this country, and after studying for a time at Cambridge, settled at Oxford, where he resided until his death, on 1 Feb., 1638-9. His works are 'Enchiridion de Institutis Græcorum;' 'An Encomium of the famous kingdom of Great Britain;' and 'De Apostasiâ Ecclesiæ.'

ANGENNES, CHARLES D', bishop of Mans, well known by the name of *Cardinal de Rambouillet*, son of James d'Angennes and Elizabeth Cottereau, of a noble and ancient family, originally of Perche, in France, born 30 Oct., 1530. He was nominated to the bishopric of Mans by King Charles IX., 1559, and was at the conclusion of the council of Trent, 1563. Being sent on an embassy to Pius V., that pope made him a cardinal, 1570. He was present at the election of Sixtus V., who gave him the government of Cornet; where he died, 23 March, 1587, not without suspicion of poison. While he was bishop of Mans that city was taken by the Calvinists, and the cathedral of St. Julian plundered.

ANGENNES, CLAUDE, brother of the cardinal de Rambouillet, was born 1538, became bishop of Noyon 1577, and of Mans 1588. He established a seminary in the latter city, where he died 15 May, 1601. There is a letter by him against the action of James Clement, 8vo., 1599. It is joined to the answer of a doctor of divinity, who is thought to be John Boucher.

ANGERSTEIN, JOHN JULIUS, was born at St. Petersburg, 1735, and about 1749 came to London, where he soon became eminent as a broker and underwriter. He rendered great services to Lloyd's Coffee-house, and to the Veterinary College, and it should be recorded to his honour that he was the first who proposed a reward of £2000 from the fund at Lloyd's for that humane and meritorious invention, the life-boat, which has been the means of saving so many human beings from destruction. During the commercial period of his life, Mr. Angerstein was connected in business with several individuals of great eminence in the city. The first firm was Angerstein and Dick; the second, Angerstein and Lewis; the third, Angerstein, Lewis, and Warren; and the last, Angerstein and Rivaz. Having at length accumulated a princely fortune, Mr. Angerstein, on 1 Aug., 1811, retired from active life, and thenceforward divided his time chiefly between his house in Pall Mall and his delightful villa at Blackheath, called Woodlands. Died 22 Jan., 1823. His celebrated collection of pictures was purchased by the government for £60,000 and furnished the nucleus of the National Gallery.

ANGERVILLE, RICHARD. See BURY, RICHARD DE.

ANGIER, SAMUEL, an English nonconformist divine, born at Dedham, Essex, 28 Aug., 1639; died 8 Nov., 1713. He was expelled from Oxford for nonconformity, and passed the remainder of his life at Dukinfield, near Stockport.

ANGIERS, PAUL, an engraver, who lived in London, in the early part of the seventeenth century. He was chiefly employed in engraving landscapes and small plates for booksellers. *Flourit* 1753.

ANGILBERT, St., was descended from a noble family of Neustria, and brought up at the court of Charlemagne, where he studied with him and other courtiers under the learned Alcuin. When Pepin, the son of Charlemagne, was crowned king of Italy, his father gave him Angilbert for 'primicer' of his palace, or prime minister. He followed the young prince to Italy, and returned to France some years afterwards. Charlemagne then gave him his daughter Bertha in marriage, by whom he had two sons, Harnid, and Nitard the historian. Being now son-in-law of Charlemagne, he was made duke or governor of maritime France, from the Scheldt to the Seine; also secretary to the king, and his principal minister. In 790 Alcuin and Addard, abbot of Corby, prevailed upon him to turn monk, in the monastery of Centule, or St. Riquier, with the consent of his wife, and permission of the king. Notwithstanding his love of retirement he was often forced to leave the monastery, in order to assist in the affairs of the church and state. In or before 794 he was elected abbot of Centule. Died 18 Feb., 814. Angilbert cultivated learning, and had so great a taste for poetry that Charlemagne used to call him his Homer. Some of his pieces are to be found in the collection of the historians of France, in Alcuin, and in the 'Spicilegium.' The history which he left of his monastery is in the 'Acts' of Mabillon.

ANGIOLELLO, GIOVANNI MARIO, a native of Vicenza, wrote a history of Mahomet II. in Italian and Turkish, and presented it to that sultan, by whom it was well received. He was slave to the young sultan, Mustapha, whom he had followed into Persia, 1473. Died about 1530.

ANGLESEY, ARTHUR ANNERLEY, earl of, was born at Dublin, 10 July, 1614. At the age of sixteen he was entered of Magdalen College, Oxford, from whence he removed to Lincoln's Inn, where he studied the law, and then went on his travels. At the beginning of the Rebellion he joined the Royalist party, and sat in the parliament at Oxford in 1643; but afterwards he made his peace with the Republicans, and was sent commissioner, in 1645, to Ulster, where he rendered great service to the Protestant interest. He took an active part in promoting the restoration of the king, with whom he held a correspondence while his majesty was in exile. For this he was created earl of Anglesey, 1661, and in 1667 made treasurer of the navy. In 1672 he was appointed a commissioner for inspecting the settlements of Ireland, and the next year was made lord privy seal. In 1680 he was accused by Dingerfield, at the bar of the House of Commons, of endeavouring to stifle evidence concerning the popish plot. In 1682 he presented a spirited remonstrance to Charles II. relative to the state of the nation, and the danger to be apprehended from the duke of York being a Catholic. Soon afterwards he was dismissed from his office, whereupon he retired to his country seat, where he devoted himself to study. He died 6 April,

1686, leaving several children. His writings which remain show him to have been a man of learning and sagacity; but the most valuable of his works is lost. It was entitled 'History of the Troubles in Ireland, from 1641 to 1660.' His 'Memoirs,' published in 1693, by Sir Peter Pett, are full of curious and entertaining matter.

ANGLESEY, HENRY WILLIAM PAGET, marquis of, K.G., born 17 May, 1768, being eldest child of Henry, first earl of Uxbridge. After receiving his education at Westminster and Christ Church, Oxford (M.A., 1786), he adopted the profession of arms. His first military distinction was acquired during the campaign in Holland in 1794. He also served with great distinction in Spain in 1808. In the autumn of that year Lord Paget returned to London, where he remained for some time, taking no part in the subsequent Peninsular campaigns. He succeeded his father as earl of Uxbridge in 1812. In 1815 all Europe was thunderstruck by Napoleon's sudden burst into France from his island cage; and the allies, recalling their scattered armies, again took the field. The command of the large cavalry forces attached to the Anglo-Belgian army was given to the earl of Uxbridge, to whose exertions, next to those of the great duke of Wellington himself, the glorious victory of Waterloo was mainly owing. After performing prodigies of valour, and apparently getting through the arduous struggles of the day, the earl received a wound in the knee from almost the last shot that was fired. The wound was of so serious a nature that it was found necessary to amputate the leg. A few days afterwards his lordship was created marquis of Anglesey. In 1837 he succeeded the duke of Wellington as master-general of the ordnance, on which occasion he was sworn a member of the privy council, and took his seat in the cabinet. The following year he was appointed lord-lieutenant of Ireland. This office he held about a twelvemonth only, but he became viceroy again at the close of 1830, under the Grey administration. In 1831 came the great trial of strength between him and O'Connell. The marquis called for coercion acts, which were fatal to Lord Grey's government. The marquis became extremely unpopular, and was frequently mobbed in the streets of Dublin. He again became master-general of the ordnance, on the formation of Lord John Russell's administration in 1846, and continued to hold that office till Lord Derby came into power in March, 1852. He was nominated to the command of the Horse Guards, 1842, and was advanced to the rank of field marshal. Died 29 April, 1854. Buried in Lichfield cathedral.

ANGLOS, THOMAS. *See* WHITE.

ANGOULEME, CHARLES DE VALOIS, duke of the illegitimate son of Charles IX. and of Marie Touchet, was born 28 April, 1573. From his infancy he was designed for the order of Malta, but quitted it, 1591, by papal dispensation, and married Charlotte, daughter of the Constable de Montmorenci. Catharine de Medicis bequeathed to him the earldoms of Auvergne and Lauragais, and though the will was set aside by the parliament in 1606, Charles retained the title of count of Auvergne until 1619, in which year he was created duke of Angoulême. He was one of the first to acknowledge Henry IV., in whose service he fought with distinction at the battles of Arques (1589), Ivry (1590), and Fontaine-Française (1595). Being implicated in the conspiracy of Biron, he

was cast into the Bastille, but afterwards obtained a pardon. In 1604 he was arrested, together with his sister, the marchioness of Verneuil, and in the following year was condemned to death, but the sentence was afterwards commuted to one of perpetual imprisonment. In 1616 he was again set at liberty, and he gave fresh proofs of valour at the sieges of Soissons and Rochelle, and in the wars in Germany, Languedoc, and Flanders. Died at Paris, 24 Sept., 1650. He left 'Memoirs,' which were first printed in 1662, some historical treatises, and a translation of Diego de Torres' 'History of Morocco.'

ANGOULEME, MARIE THERESE CHARLOTTE, duchess of, daughter of Louis XVI. of France and Marie Antoinette, was born at Versailles, 19 Dec., 1778. She shared the captivity of her ill-fated parents, and, although but a child, displayed uncommon heroism. She was released in 1795, and in 1799 married her cousin the duke of Angoulême. Her subsequent life was full of vicissitudes. Died 9 Oct., 1851.

ANGRIANI, AYGNAI, or DE AYGONNIS, MICHAEL, a famous general of the Carmelite order, 1379, a native of Bologna. His principal work is a commentary on the Psalms, entitled 'Incognitus in salmos,' 2 vols. folio, 1626. Died 16 Nov., 1400.

ANGUIER, FRANCIS, a French sculptor, executed the altar of the Val de Grace, the crucifix for the great altar of the Sorbonne, &c. Born 1604; died 1669.

ANGUIER, MICHAEL, brother of the preceding, also acquired celebrity as a sculptor. Born 1612; died 1686.

ANGUILBERT, THEOBALD, M.D., of the university of Paris, was a native of Ireland, and wrote a book called 'Mensa Philosophica.' It is a treatise on metaphysical talk, with some jokes and witticisms annexed, and was printed at Paris, 1530. The work has been ascribed by some to Michael Scott, under whose name it was printed at Leipsic, 1603.

ANGUILLARA, JOHN ANDREW DELL', an Italian poet, born 1517; died about 1570. He translated the 'Edipus' of Sophocles, and Ovid's 'Metamorphoses.'

ANGUILLARA, LOUIS, a celebrated Italian botanist, for upwards of twenty years director of the botanical garden at Padua, died at Florence, 1570.

ANGUISCIOLA, SOPHONISBA, an Italian painter, born at Cremona, 1533; died 1626. Her sisters, Lucia and Europa, also acquired some distinction as artists.

ANGUS. See ENEAS.

ANGUS, ARCHIBALD DOUGLAS, earl of, married Margaret, widow of James IV., and regent of Scotland. During the minority of James V., his son-in-law, he was one of his privy councillors. In 1541 he was made chancellor of Scotland. Afterwards, falling under the king's displeasure, he was banished, and retiring to England, was graciously received by Henry VIII., who took him into his privy council. Upon the death of James he returned to Scotland. He commanded the vanguard of the Scotch army against the English at the disastrous battle of Pinkiefield, where he gave sufficient proof of his bravery. Died 1557.

ANGUS, JOHN, a pious Independent minister, born at Styford, near Hexham, and educated at Edinburgh. In 1747 he settled at Bishop's Stortford, where he remained until his death, on Dec., 1801. He published a few occasional courses.

ANGUS, WILLIAM DOUGLAS, earl of, eldest son of William, the ninth earl, was employed to suppress an insurrection. Afterwards he made public profession of the Catholic religion, and retired to France, where he entered some religious order. Dying in 1616, he was buried in the church of St. Germain. He wrote 'A Chronicle of the House of Douglas,' and other antiquarian pieces.

ANGUS, WILLIAM, an English engraver, born 1752; died 12 Oct., 1821.

ANICETUS, ST., a Syrian, elected pope 157, held a conference with St. Polycarp, on the proper time of celebrating Easter. Although they differed in opinions they preserved peace, union, and charity. He suffered martyrdom, 17 April, 161.

ANICH, PETER, son of a labourer, who understood turning, was born, 1723, three leagues from Innsprück, and worked as a turner or labourer till the age of 25. He went into the fields before day-break, and returned very late. His delight was to admire the stars and their revolutions, though he had no idea that there were rules to determine them; but hearing that persons might be found at Innsprück who understood all these great things, he went there directly, and addressed himself to Father Hell, who, delighted with his sensible questions and answers, taught him astronomy. Anich in a short time constructed celestial and terrestrial globes, more exact than those used at the college of Innsprück. The empress, being informed of his rapid progress, employed him to draw a map of the Tyrol, and was about to reward him for it, when he was taken away by death, 1766.

ANIELLO, THOMAS. See MASSANIELLO.

ANIMOSUS, an Irish writer, composed 'The Life of St. Bridget, in many books.' The age in which he flourished is unknown.

ANLABY, WILLIAM, was educated at Cambridge (B.A. 1571), but being converted to the Catholic faith, he entered Douay college, and was ordained priest. Afterwards being sent as a missionary to his native county of York, he laboured in that capacity for twenty years, but being at length apprehended, he was hanged at York, 4 July, 1597.

ANNA COMNENA, daughter of the Emperor Alexius Comnenus the elder, a princess famous for her wit and learning, wrote the history of her father's reign, from 1081 to 1118. Born 1083; died 1148.

ANNA IVANOWNA, empress of Russia, was born 1693, being daughter of Ivan V., eldest brother of Peter the Great. She ascended the throne 1730; and died 28 Oct., 1740.

ANNALY, JOHN GORE, Lord, chief justice of the King's Bench in Ireland, died 1783.

ANNAND, WILLIAM, D.D., a Scotch Episcopal divine, was born at Ayr, 1633, and educated at University College, Oxford. In 1676 he was appointed dean of Edinburgh, and in 1685 was created doctor of divinity by the university of St. Andrews. He lived to see the re-establishment of the Presbyterian religion and the downfall of the episcopal church of Scotland, to which he was ardently attached. Died 16 June, 1689. He wrote several polemical tracts and sermons.

ANNAT, FRANCIS, a famous Jesuit, born at Rhodes, 5 Feb., 1590; died at Paris, 14 June, 1670. He was confessor to Louis XIV., and wrote several works against the Jansenists.

ANNE, queen of Great Britain, was the second daughter of James II., by Lady Anne Hyde, and was born 6 Feb., 1664. On 28 July, 1683, she

married Prince George of Denmark, by whom she had several children, but all of them died young. She succeeded to the crown on the death of William III., 8 March, 1701-2. Her reign was distinguished by great glory, and, on account of the eminent literary characters which adorned it, has been called the Augustan age of Britain. But the spirit of party never, perhaps, rose higher than it did in her time. She died 1 Aug., 1714, and with her ended the line of the Stuarts, which, from the accession of James I., in 1603, had swayed the sceptre of England 111 years.

ANNE OF AUSTRIA, queen of France, eldest daughter of Philip III., king of Spain, was born 22 Sept., 1601. She married Louis XIII. of France, in 1615, and on 18 May, 1643, was declared regent of the kingdom during the minority of her son Louis XIV. This queen built the magnificent church of Val de Grace. Died 20 Jan., 1666. She was a princess of great courage and haughtiness, and it was only out of deference to Cardinal Mazarin that she, on different occasions, yielded to the wishes of the people. She was, however, firm in her determination not to allow her son to marry that minister's niece. 'If,' said she, 'the king were capable of such a meanness, I would place myself at the head of the whole nation with my second son, against the king and against you.'

ANNE OF BOHEMIA, daughter of the Emperor Charles IV., and sister of Wenceslaus, king of Bohemia, became the queen of Richard II., king of England, and died at Sheene, in Surrey, 1395.

ANNE OF BRITANNY, queen of France, and duchess of Brittany, was daughter and heiress of duke Francis II. and Margaret de Foix. She was born at Nantes, 26 Jan., 1476. She had been promised to Maximilian of Austria, but the duke, her father, dying, she married Charles VIII., king of France. Anne had a large share of sense, beauty, greatness of mind, and piety. She governed with great prudence during the absence of Charles VIII. in Italy. After his death she married Louis XII., who had been in love with her before her marriage to Charles. Died 9 Jan., 1514.

ANNE OF CLEVELAND, sister to William, duke of Cleves, and fourth wife of Henry VIII., king of England. Her portrait, drawn by the flattering hand of Holbein, was not unpleasing to the king, but her ungraceful behaviour shocked his delicacy at first sight, and he peevishly asked 'whether they had brought him a Flanders mare.' However, on 6 Jan., 1539-40, he completed his engagement by marrying her at Greenwich. His aversion increasing after marriage, he soon came to the determination of obtaining a divorce. This was proposed to Anne, and her sensibility of mind not being affected by it, an accommodation soon took place. In the following year she retired into privacy, with a pension of £3000 per annum. The reason which the king gave as a ground for the divorce was, that having espoused her against his will, he had not given an inward consent to the marriage. Anne died at Chelsea, 16 July, 1557, and was buried in Westminster Abbey.

ANNE OF DENMARK, the second daughter of Frederick II., king of Denmark and Norway, was married on 24 Nov., 1589, to James I., king of England, bringing with her as her dower the Shetlands and the Orkneys, which for a century had been pawned to the crown of Scotland. She died at Hampton Court, 1 March, 1618-19.

ANNE OF HUNGARY, daughter of Ladislaus VI.,

king of Poland, was born 1503, and married Ferdinand, emperor of Austria, 1527. She brought to her husband the crowns of Hungary and Bohemia. Died 27 Jan., 1547.

ANNE NEVILLE, queen of Richard III., king of England, was widow of Prince Edward, son of Henry VI. Edward was slain at Tewkesbury by Richard, to whom she was married shortly afterwards. Richard's treatment of her is said to have been such as a woman may be supposed to have merited who married the murderer of her husband. The admirable scene in Shakspeare between Richard and Anne is well known. Anne died 1484.

ANNEBAUT, CLAUDE, a French politician and warrior under Francis I., died 4 Nov., 1552. When Francis conceived the daring project, in 1545, of invading England, Annebaut was intrusted with its execution, but he contented himself with making a vain demonstration before Portsmouth.

ANNESLEY. See ANGLESEY.

ANNESLEY, ALEXANDER, a political and legal writer, was a solicitor by profession, and resided in the Inner Temple. He died at Hyde Hall, Hertfordshire, 6 Dec., 1813. He wrote 'Strictures on the True Causes of the present Scarcity of Grain and other Provisions, and a plan for permanent Relief, humbly submitted to public Consideration. With an Historical Deduction of the Prices of Provisions, interspersed with various matters connected with the Commerce and Navigation of Great Britain, together with a Chronological Account of the several Statutes, Proclamations, and Parliamentary Regulations for controlling the Markets, and preventing Monopoly, Engrossing, &c., from the Norman Conquest to the present Era.' 8vo., London, 1800; and 'A Compendium of the Law of Marine Insurances, Bottomry, Insurance on Lives, and of Insurance against Fire.' 8vo., London, 1808. Mr. Annesley also assisted Tomlins in the compilation of his 'Law Dictionary,' and contributed some articles to the 'Edinburgh Encyclopædia.'

ANNESLEY, SAMUEL, LL.D., a Puritan divine, was born, 1620, at Kenilworth, Warwickshire, of a good family, being first cousin to Arthur Annesley earl of Anglesey. He received his education at Queen's College, Oxford, and on leaving the university was ordained by a bishop, though at a later period of his life he received Presbyterian ordination. After being for some time minister of Cliffe in Kent, he was chosen, in 1652, minister of St. John the Evangelist, Friday Street, London. In 1657 the Protector Oliver appointed him preacher at St. Paul's; and in 1658 he obtained the living of St. Giles, Cripplegate. At the Restoration he was deprived of his preferments, though he still continued to preach. In 1672 he licensed a meeting-house in Little St. Helen's, where he gathered a flourishing congregation, of which he continued the pastor until his death, on 31 Dec., 1696. He left a son and two daughters, the younger of whom married the Rev. Samuel Wesley, and became the mother of the celebrated John Wesley, and of his brothers Charles and Samuel. Dr. Annesley's published works consist principally of sermons.

ANNETT, PETER, an English deistical writer, was, it is said, a native of Liverpool, and originally educated for the ministry among the Protestant dissenters, which society he quitted, and became the most virulent writer against Christianity. His earliest known publication in this way was a

attack upon Bishop Sherlock's admirable tract on the resurrection. Afterwards he printed, without his name, 'The History of the Man after God's own Heart,' in one small volume, which was answered by Dean Delany, Dr. Samuel Chandler, and Dr., afterwards Bishop, Porteus. In 1762 Annett published a paper, entitled 'The Free Enquirer,' for which he was prosecuted, pilloried, and imprisoned. While in the King's Bench, Archbishop Secker administered to his necessities. The late Mr. Newbery also waited upon him, and, merely out of charity, offered him a sum to compile a grammar, which Annett declined to do unless his name was suffered to appear in the title-page—a condition too imprudent to be complied with. Among his works is a system of shorthand, which, though it passed through two editions, is entirely devoid of merit, and inferior in every respect to many methods that had preceded it. Died 1778.

ANNIUS OF VITERBO, whose real name was *John Nanni*, a famous Dominican, born about 1432, at Viterbo, in the States of the Church. He became master of the holy palace under Alexander VI., and died 13 Nov., 1502. He published commentaries upon the Holy Scriptures, and seventeen books of antiquities, under the title 'Antiquitatum variarum volumina seu libri XVII.,' fol., Rome, 1498; 8vo., 1568. This collection professes to contain the works of Berosus, Fabius Pictor, Myrtilus, and other writers of the highest antiquity. At first the learned were taken in by the publication; but it afterwards became known that these works were forgeries, which Annius had credulously, though in good faith, inserted in his book.

ANQUETIL, LOUIS PIERRE, was born at Paris, 1st Jan., 1723, and entered, at an early age, the congregation of St. Genevieve. After having possessed the belles-lettres, philosophy, and divinity, he applied himself especially to historical studies. He became master of the college of Senlis, and a member of the French Institute, and of the Legion of Honour. Died 6 Sept., 1808. Among his many works are a history of Rheims; 'L'Esprit de la Ligue;' 'Abridgment of Universal History;' 'History of France;' and a biography of his brother, Abraham Hyacinthe Anquetil-Duperron.

ANQUETIL-DUPERRON, ABRAHAM HYACINTHE, a French orientalist, brother of Louis Pierre Anquetil, was born at Paris, 7 Dec., 1731. He was bred to the church, but not being inclined to take orders, he turned soldier, and went to India, 1754. After spending some years in that country, he came to London, and subsequently visited Oxford, arriving in Paris, 1762, without fortune, but the possessor of 180 oriental MSS. He now obtained a pension, and the place of oriental interpreter in the royal library. In 1771 he published the 'Zend-Avesta,' accompanied by an account of his travels, and a life of Zoroaster, 3 vols. 4to.; in 1778, his 'Legislation Orientale,' in 1786, *Recherches Historiques et Géographiques sur l'Inde*; in 1785, 'De la Dignité du Commerce et de l'Etat du Commerçant.' His other works are, *L'Inde en rapport avec l'Europe*, 2 vols. 8vo., 1798; a Latin translation of the 'Oupnek'hat,' a Persian work, the title of which means, 'Secrets not to be revealed;' and memoirs read before the French Academy. Died 17 Jan., 1805.

ANSALDI, CASTO INNOCENT, an antiquary, was born, in 1710, at Plaisance, and in 1726 took the Dominican habit. He became professor of philo-

sophy at Turin, where he died, 1779. Of his numerous works, it is sufficient to mention—'Patriarchæ Josephi, Ægyptii olim proregis, religio, &c.;' 'Dissertatio de veteri Ægyptiorum idolatria;' 'De causis inopiæ veterum monumentis procopia martyrum dignoscenda;' 'De principiorum legis naturalis traditio.''

ANSALDI, INNOCENT, an Italian painter and author, born at Pescia, in Tuscany, 1734; died 1816.

ANSALONI, GIORDANO, a distinguished missionary and martyr, was born at St. Angelo, in Sicily, and at an early age entered the order of St. Dominic. He was one of the Dominican missionaries who, in 1623, set out for the Philippine islands. On arriving at Manilla, Father Ansaloni devoted himself to the service of the sick inmates of the hospital, and spent all his leisure hours in studying the Chinese language. By order of his superiors, he proceeded with a companion to Japan in 1632, at which period the Christians were being grievously persecuted in that country. For two years he contrived to evade the pursuit of his enemies, but ultimately both he and his companion were captured. Sixty-nine Christians, who were arrested at the same time, were beheaded. Ansaloni, after suffering a variety of the most dreadful tortures, was hung up with his head downwards, and left to starve. In this horrible condition he lived seven days, dying on 18 Nov., 1634. During his residence in Mexico he translated into Latin the lives of the saints of his order, written originally in Spanish by Ferdinand Castillo. The manuscript, which is very elegant, is still preserved at Seville.

ANSCARIUS, bishop of Hamburg and Bremen, was born in France, 801. He was very successful in converting the Danes and Swedes to Christianity, and died 3 Feb., 864. His life of St. Wilohad was printed at Cologne, 1642.

ANSEGEISE, a celebrated abbot of Fontenelles, much respected by the bishops and princes of his time, died 20 July, 834. He left a collection of the 'Capitularia' of Charlemagne and of Louis le Debonnaire, of which Baluze published a good edition, 1677, 2 vols. fol.

ANSEGEISE, a priest of the diocese of Rheims, abbot of St. Michael, and afterwards archbishop of Sens, 871. Charles the Bald sent him to Pope John VIII., who made him primate of the Gauls, and of Germany, but Hincmar, and several other bishops, opposed this new primacy. Died 883.

ANSELM, Sr., was born at Mantua about 1036; became bishop of Lucca 1061; and died 18 March, 1086. There is a treatise by him against the antipope Guibert, and several other works in the library of the fathers.

ANSELM, Sr., archbishop of Canterbury, was born at Aosta, in Piedmont, 1033. After having travelled for some time in France, he took the monastic habit in the abbey of Bec, in Normandy, of which he afterwards became the superior. In 1092 he came to England, and soon after his arrival William Rufus nominated him to the see of Canterbury. His consecration took place 4 Dec., 1093. Subsequently a serious misunderstanding arose between the king and the archbishop, owing to the attachment of the latter to Urban II., whom the king did not acknowledge as pope, being in the interest of his competitor Guibert. The bishops, influenced by the court, renounced Anselm for their archbishop. Finding himself too weak to oppose the corruptions of the times, he left the

country, and as soon as he was gone the king seized the revenues of the archbishopric. Anselm got safely to Rome, and was honourably received by the pope, whom he accompanied to his country seat near Capua, where he wrote a book concerning the incarnation of our Saviour. He was very serviceable to his holiness in the council of Bari, held to oppose the errors of the Greek church with respect to the procession of the Holy Ghost. In this synod he answered the objections of the Greeks in such a manner that he silenced them, and gave general satisfaction to the western church. After the synod of Bari was ended, the pope and Anselm returned to Rome, where an ambassador from England had arrived, in order to disprove Anselm's allegations and complaints against his master. Ultimately the court of Rome was induced to desert Anselm, who would have gone to Lyons, but the pope would not permit this, and, in order to soothe him after his disappointment, lodged him in a noble palace, and frequently visited him there. A council being summoned about this time to sit at Rome, Anselm had a very honourable place in it assigned to him, this being the first instance of an archbishop of Canterbury appearing at a Roman synod. On the death of William Rufus, Anselm returned to England, and was received with extraordinary respect by Henry I.; but when it was required that he should be reinvested by the king, and do the customary homage of his predecessors, he refused to comply, alleging the canons of the late synod at Rome, which excommunicated all lay persons who should give investitures for abbey or cathedrals, and all ecclesiastics who should receive investitures from lay hands, or come under the tenure of homage for any ecclesiastical promotion. The dispute was referred to the pope, who, after lengthened negotiations, gave the bishops and abbats permission to do homage for their temporalities, though he steadily refused to yield with regard to the investitures. The compromise was accepted, and all differences between the king and the archbishop amicably adjusted. Anselm, who, pending the dispute, had retired to France, came back to England, and was received with unusual demonstrations of honour and respect. After his arrival nothing remarkable happened in the life of this great prelate, excepting his dispute with Thomas, archbishop of York, who endeavoured to throw off his dependency on the see of Canterbury. Before the determination of this quarrel, Anselm died at Canterbury, 21 April, 1109. He was author of many works, a complete collection of which was published by Father Gabriel Gerberon, O.S.B., in 1075. William of Malmesbury tells us that Anselm was a person of great strictness and self-denial, and his temper and sedateness such, that he was never heard to utter the least reproachful word. He was the first archbishop who restrained the English clergy from marrying. This was done in the national synod held at Westminster in 1102, the fourth canon of which provides that no archdeacon, priest, deacon, or canon should be allowed to marry, or to live with his wife already married. Anselm was canonized in the reign of Henry VII., at the instance of Cardinal Morton, archbishop of Canterbury.

ANSELM of Laon, was born in that city, of obscure parents, about 1030, and became a teacher at the university of Paris, of which, indeed, some writers regard him as the founder. He was after-

wards placed at the head of the school at Laon, which for fifty years he conducted with such extraordinary success, that students flocked to it from every part of Europe. Died 15 July, 1117. His chief work is an interlinear gloss upon the Holy Scriptures.

ANSELM, Father, *Peter Gibours*, a celebrated barefooted Carmelite, born 1625, at Paris, where he died 17 Jan., 1694. His principal work is a 'Genealogical and Chronological History of the Royal House of France, and of the great Officers of the Crown.'

ANSELM, Father. See MANNOCK, JOHN.

ANSELM, ANTHONY, a celebrated French preacher and writer, was born 13 Jan., 1652, in the Isle Jourdain, in the province of Armagnac; made abbat of the rich monastery of Severe, in Gascony, 1699; and died 8 Aug., 1737.

ANSON, GEORGE, Lord, an eminent naval commander, was son of William Anson, Esq., of Colwich, Staffordshire, where he was born, 1697. He was bred to the sea, and in 1722 was appointed captain of the Weazle sloop. The year following he was made captain of the Scarborough man-of-war, in which capacity he displayed the greatest intrepidity and valour. On the breaking out of the Spanish war, he was appointed to command a fleet of five ships destined to annoy the Spanish settlements in the Pacific ocean. His departure being unaccountably delayed some months beyond the proper season, he sailed about the middle of September, 1740; and about the vernal equinox, in the most tempestuous weather, arrived in the latitude of Cape Horn. He doubled that dangerous cape in March, 1741, after a bad passage of forty days, in which he lost two ships, and by the scurvy four or five men a day. In June he arrived off Juan Fernandez, with only two ships, besides two attendants on the squadron, and 335 men. He left it in September, took some prizes, and burnt Payta. In May, 1742, he crossed the southern ocean, proceeding with the Centurion only, the other ships having been destroyed in August. Having refreshed his crew at Tinian, he sailed in October for China, where he remained till the beginning of 1743. In June that year he captured the annual Acapulco ship at the Philippine isles. After selling the prize in China, he set sail for England, and arrived at Spithead 15 June, 1744, having sailed in a fog through the midst of the French fleet then cruising in the channel. Soon afterwards he was made rear-admiral of the blue and one of the lords of the admiralty. He was also chosen M.P. for Heydon. In 1747 he commanded the channel fleet, and captured six French men-of-war and four East Indiamen. Two of the vessels were named the *Invincible* and the *Glorious*; and when the French admiral surrendered his sword, he paid the conqueror this compliment: 'Monsieur, vous avez vaincu l'*Invincible*, et *Gloire* vous suit.' For his signal services he was raised to the peerage, in 1747, by the title of Lord Anson, baron of Soberton, in Hants, and soon afterwards made vice-admiral of England. In 1758 he sailed from Spithead with a formidable fleet, and by cruising continually before Brest covered the descents made in the summer of that year at St. Malo and Cherbourg. After this he was appointed admiral and commander-in-chief of his Majesty's fleets. He died at his seat, Moor Park, Hertfordshire, 6 June, 1762. The well-known work, entitled 'Lord Anson's Voyage round the

World,' was composed by Mr. Benjamin Robins, from materials furnished by his lordship.

ANSPACH, ELIZABETH BERKELEY, margravine of, daughter of Augustus fourth earl of Berkeley, was born Dec., 1750, and in 1767 was married to William Craven, nephew and heir of the fifth Earl Craven, whom he succeeded, in 1759. Subsequently she charged her husband with infidelity, and a separation took place. At this time she was the mother of seven children. Some time afterwards she met in France the margrave of Anspach, with whom she formed a sudden friendship. To use her own words, they agreed to regard each other as brother and sister. In 1785 she travelled through various parts of Europe, and published an account of the tour, with a dedication to the Margrave, in which she says, 'Beside curiosity my friends will in these letters see, at least for some time, where the real Lady Craven has been, and where she is to be found, it having been the practice for some years past for a Birmingham coin of myself to pass in most of the inns in France, Switzerland, and England for the wife of my husband.' This work is interesting on account of the many sketches it contains of eminent people. After paying a visit to England she returned to France, where she joined the Margrave and accompanied him to Anspach. Here, during a residence of a few years, she established a theatre, which was chiefly supplied with dramatic entertainments of her own composition. They were collected in two volumes 8vo., under the title of 'Nouveau Théâtre d'Anspach et de Triesdorf.' In company with the Margrave she visited the congenial court of Naples, where her conduct was the subject of much censure. Lord Craven died in 1791, and as soon as intelligence of the event reached his widow she was married to the margrave of Anspach. A few weeks afterwards, on 2 Dec., 1791, the Margrave ceded his margraviate to Prussia, and came to settle in England. The British court, however, refused to receive the Margravine, who was even repudiated by her own children. The Margrave purchased Brandenburgh House, which, until his death in 1806, was a scene of continued profusion and gaiety. After his decease the Margravine spent most of her time on the continent. Died Jan., 1828. She wrote German, English, and French with facility and elegance. The best known of her works is 'Memoirs of the Margravine herself,' 2 vols., London, 1825.

ANSTEY, CHRISTOPHER, an English poet, born Oct., 1724, being son of the Rev. Christopher Anstey, D.D., of Brinkley, Cambridgeshire. He was educated at Eton and King's College, Cambridge, of which he became a fellow. In 1754 he succeeded to the estates of his maternal grandfather, whereupon he quitted the university and resided alternately at Bath and Trumpington, near Cambridge. He died at Harnage, Wilts, 3 Aug., 1795. His reputation rests upon the humorous poem entitled 'The New Bath Guide.'

ANSTEY, JOHN, son of the preceding, published an edition of his father's works, preceded by a biographical memoir, and wrote a comic poem called 'The Pleader's Guide.' At the time of his death, which took place in Hertford Street, Mayfair, London, 25 Nov., 1819, he was one of his majesty's commissioners for auditing public accounts.

ANSTICE, JOSEPH, was born in or about 1809, and in 1823 was admitted on the foundation of

Westminster school, being elected to Christ Church, Oxford, in 1827. In the following year he obtained the Newdigate prize, the subject being 'Richard Cœur de Lion.' He graduated with great distinction (B.A. 1831, M.A. 1835), and in 1834 carried off the university prize for the English essay. He also won the prize given by Christ Church for a Latin essay by a bachelor of that house, the subject being 'The Influence of the Roman Conquests upon Literature and the Arts in Rome.' On leaving the university he was elected the first classical professor at King's College, London. His inaugural address, on 'The Advantages of Classical Literature,' was deservedly admired, and published after its delivery. Before long, however, Mr. Anstice's constitution, originally feeble, sank under the pressure of unceasing toil and the ungenial atmosphere of London. He retired to Torquay and took pupils, intending to enter into holy orders. About this period he composed a volume of beautiful hymns, which was privately printed. Died 29 Feb., 1836. Besides the works already mentioned Mr. Anstice published 'Selections from the Choice Poetry of the Greek Dramatic Writers: translated into English verse,' 8vo., London, 1832.

ANSTIS, JOHN, son of John Anstis of St. Neot's, Cornwall, was born 28 Sept., 1669, admitted at Exeter College, Oxford, 1685, and three years afterwards entered the Middle Temple. As a gentleman of good fortune he became well known in his county, and the borough of St. Germans returned him as one of its representatives to the first parliament called by Queen Anne. In the last parliament of her reign he sat for Dunherred, or Launceston, and he was a member also of the first parliament of George I. On 20 April, 1718, he was created Garter king at arms, and held that office during the remainder of his life. He died at Mortlake, Surrey, 4 March, 1744-5, and was buried at Dulo in Cornwall. He published a 'Letter concerning the Honor of Earl Marshal,' 8vo., 1706; 'The Form of the Installation of the Garter,' 8vo., 1720; 'The Register of the most noble Order of the Garter, usually called the Black Book, with a Specimen of the Lives of the Knights Companions,' 2 vols. fol., 1724; and 'Observations introductory to an Historical Essay on the Knighthood of the Bath,' 4to., 1725. He also left a work entitled 'Aspilogia, a Discourse on Seals in England,' nearly fit for publication, besides a number of MSS. on heraldic and antiquarian subjects.

ANSTIS, JOHN, LL.D., F.S.A., eldest son of the preceding, was educated as a gentleman commoner at Corpus Christi College, Oxford, and succeeded to the office of Garter on the death of his father, 1744. He was created LL.D. at Oxford, 1749, and died at Mortlake, 5 Dec., 1754, aged 46.

ANSTRUTHER, Sir ALEXANDER, an English lawyer, was successively advocate-general at Madras and recorder of Bombay, and died July, 1819. He published a volume of reports of cases argued in the court of Exchequer.

ANSTRUTHER, Sir JOHN, baronet, son of Sir John Anstruther, succeeded to the title on his father's death, in 1746, and died July, 1799. He wrote 'Remarks on Drill Husbandry, by which the superior advantages of that method of cultivation are pointed out, and its profits ascertained from actual experiments; also a comparison of it

with the most approved methods of broadcast husbandry," 8vo., London, 1796.

ANSTRUTHER, Sir JOHN, born 1753, was created a baronet of Great Britain 18 May, 1798, when appointed chief justice of the supreme court of judicature at Bengal. He retired from the bench 1806, and died 26 Oct., 1811.

ANSTRUTHER, ROBERT, a distinguished general, eldest son of Sir Philip Anstruther, born 3 March, 1768. In 1800, being then captain, he went to Egypt as quartermaster-general to the army under the command of Sir Ralph Abercromby, at which time the order of the Crescent was conferred upon him by the sultan. In 1808 he went to Portugal as brigadier-general, and distinguished himself at the battle of Vimiera. In the subsequent disastrous campaign in Spain under the gallant Sir John Moore, General Anstruther commanded the rear guard of the army, which he brought safely into Corunna on the night of the 13 Jan., 1809, but survived only one day the extraordinary exertions he had made and the fatigue he had endured during the retreat. He died 14 Jan., 1809, and lies interred in the north-east bastion of the city of Corunna. Sir John Moore, by his own desire, was buried by the side of General Anstruther.

ANSTRUTHER, Sir WILLIAM, was M.P. for Fife-shire from 1681 to 1707. He was created a lord of session 1689, and a baronet 1694. In 1704 he was nominated one of the lords of justiciary. Died at Edinburgh 24 Jan., 1711. He wrote 'Essays Moral and Divine.'

ANTARAH, an Arabian poet, author of one of the seven 'Moallah-ça,' flourished in the sixth century. Sir William Jones published this poem with an English version.

ANTELM, JOSEPH, a learned canon of Frejus in Provence, where he died 21 June, 1697, aged 49. He wrote dissertations on the ecclesiastical history of Frejus; on St. Prosper and St. Leo; on the Athanasian Creed; on St. Martin; and on St. Eucherius.

ANTEROS, ST., a Greek, was elected pope 23 Nov., 235, and died the next year, 3 Jan.

ANTHELM, ST., bishop of Belley in France, son of Hardoin, of a noble family in Savoy. After having possessed the two first dignities of the chapters of Geneva and Belley, he entered among the Carthusians, and was elected prior of the Grand Chartreux, 1141. During the schism of Victor IV. he brought all the Carthusians to declare in favour of Alexander III. This pope obliged him to accept the bishopric of Belley, 1163, where he died 1178, aged above 70.

ANTHEMIUS, Roman emperor of the West, 467, was slain 11 July, 472.

ANTHEMIUS, a celebrated architect, ingenious sculptor, and learned mathematician of Tralles under the Emperor Justinian in the sixth century. He is said by Agathias to have invented several methods of imitating earthquakes, thunder, and lightning. Died 534.

ANTHONY, ST., the founder of the monastic institution, was born 251 at the village of Come in Egypt. His parents died when he was but seventeen, leaving him very rich. It is said that, going into a church when that passage of the Gospel was read in which Christ says to a rich young man, 'If thou wilt be perfect, go, sell what thou hast, and give to the poor, and thou shalt have treasure in heaven; and come follow me,' he

determined to renounce the world. Accordingly he distributed his inheritance among his neighbours, gave the price of his goods to the poor, and retired into solitude about 270. He built several monasteries in the deserts, and went to Alexandria, 335, for the defence of the faith. Anthony devoted himself to prayer and meditation. He was assaulted by various temptations; it is also said that devils appeared in frightful forms and beat him severely. Many miracles are ascribed to him, and those who had embraced the monastic life were animated by his discourse and example. He died 17 Jan., 356, aged 105. His life was written by St. Athanasius. Although St. Anthony had no learning, he left seven letters in Latin, with a 'Rule,' and some sermons in the library of the fathers.

ANTHONY OF LEBRIZA, or ANTONIUS NEBRISSENSIS, so called from a town of Andalusia, where he was born 1444. He was one of the chief contributors to the revival of the belles lettres. After having been a professor at Salamanca twenty years, being discontented with that university, he attached himself to Cardinal Ximenes, who drew him to his university of Alcalá. Anthony of Lebriza taught there until his death, which took place 11 July, 1522. He assisted in the edition of the polyglot Bible, and wrote commentaries on several ancient authors; lexicons; the history of Ferdinand and Isabella; and explanations of the Holy Scriptures.

ANTHONY OF MESSINA, also called *Antonello*, a famous painter, was born at Messina 1447, and died 1496. He was the first who taught the Italians the art of painting in oil, having learned the secret from John de Bruges.

ANTHONY OF PADUA (ST.), the *Thaumaturgus* of his age, born 1195, at Lisbon. He led an austere life from his youth, and entered the Franciscan order, while St. Francis was yet living. Having embarked for Africa to convert the heathens, he was cast away in Italy, where he studied divinity and preached with reputation. Afterwards he taught in Montpellier, Toulouse, and Padua, in which last city he settled, and died there, 13 June, 1231. The best edition of his works is that of 1641, fol. He was canonized by Gregory IX.

ANTHONY OF PALERMO. See BECCADELLI.

ANTHONY DE BOURBON, king of Navarre was son of Charles de Bourbon, and father of Henry IV. of France. He was born 1518, and in 1548 married Jeanne d'Albret, who brought to him the principality of Béarn, and the title of king of Navarre. On the death of Francis II. he was created lieutenant-general of the kingdom of France. He took Blois, Tours, Bourges, and Rouen from the Protestants. At the last-named place he received a wound, of which he died, 17 Nov., 1563.

ANTHONY, titular king of Portugal, son of Don Louis de Beja, second son of the king Don Emanuel and Yolande de Gomez, attempted to prove his title to the throne of Portugal after the death of his uncle, the Cardinal Henry. He pretended that his father and mother had been privately married, but that Philip II. had conveyed away the writings which proved his legitimacy, and had always treated him as a bastard. He was, however, proclaimed king of Portugal by the people, but Philip II. forced him to take refuge in France, where he died, 26 Aug., 1595, aged 46, leaving his rights to Henry IV.

ANTHONY, FRANCIS, M.D., a famous empiric, born in London 1550, and educated at Cambridg

ANTHONY.

where he studied chemistry, which he applied to a lucrative purpose in London, by the sale of a medicine said to be prepared from gold, and called 'Aurum Potabile.' He was, however, imprisoned for prescribing and vending physic without a licence, but was set at liberty by the lord chief justice. Being again apprehended and fined heavily for the same offence, he published a defence of himself in a Latin treatise, entitled 'Medicinæ Chymicæ,' Cambridge, 1610. He died, extremely rich, 26 May, 1623. His son John is noticed below. He had another son, named Charles, who settled at Bedford.

ANTHONY, ISAAC, a dissenting minister of some note, was born at Bedford, 20 Dec., 1802, and educated at Homerton College. Afterwards he became minister of Cambridge Independent chapel, Hertford. Died at Torquay, 28 Jan., 1848. A memoir of him, by John Hayden, appeared shortly after his death.

ANTHONY, JOHN, M.D., was son of Dr. Francis Anthony, to whose practice he succeeded. It is said that he lived very handsomely by the sale of his father's nostrum, called 'Aurum Potabile.' He died 28 April, 1655, aged 70, leaving behind him one son and three daughters, as appears from the monument erected for himself and his father in the church of St. Bartholomew the Great, London. He was author of 'Lucas Redivivus; or the Gospel Physitian; prescribing (by way of Meditation) Divine Physick to prevent Diseases not yet entered upon the Soul, and to cure those Maladies which have already seized upon the Spirit,' 4to., 1656. His portrait is prefixed to this book.

ANTHONY, PAUL GABRIEL, a Jesuit of Lorraine, was born 1679, and died 22 Jan., 1743, at Pont à Mousson. He was author of systems of scholastic and moral theology.

ANTIGONUS, one of the most valiant and prudent generals of Alexander the Great. He was king of Asia after the death of that conqueror, B.C. 324; vanquished Eumenes, and put him to death; gained a great victory over Ptolemy Lagus, B.C. 313; built Antigonía seven years afterwards; and was killed in a battle against Cassander, Seleucus, and Lysimachus, B.C. 301, aged 80.

ANTIGONUS, king of the Jews, and son of Aristobulus II., having formed an alliance with the king of the Parthians, took Jerusalem, and cut off the ears of his uncle Hyrcanus, to render him incapable of the high-priesthood; but Herod, who had married Mariamne, granddaughter of Hyrcanus, retook Jerusalem, and sent Antigonius to Mark Anthony, who beheaded him, B.C. 37.

ANTIGONUS DOSON, king of Macedonia from 331 B.C. until his death, in 221 B.C.

ANTIGONUS GONATUS, king of Macedonia, ascended the throne 319 B.C., and died 239 B.C.

ANTIMACO, MARC ANTHONY, a learned Italian, born at Mantua about 1473. He taught Greek with great reputation at Ferrara, where he died 1552. He translated some pieces from the Greek, and wrote Latin poems and letters.

ANTINE, MAUR FRANÇOIS D', a French antiquary, born 1688, at Gouvieux, in the diocese of Liege. He became a Benedictine of the congregation of St. Maur at the age of 30, and died 3 Nov., 1746. He assisted in the first five volumes of the glossary of Ducange of 1736, and in the collection of the historians of France by Bouquet. It was he who projected the famous 'Art de Verifier les Dates.'

ANTIOCHUS SOTER, or the Saviour, king of

ANTON.

Syria, born about 323 B.C.; died 261 B.C. He defeated the Bithynians, Macedonians, and Galatians.

ANTIOCHUS THEUS, or the God, king of Syria, succeeded his brother, Antiochus Soter. He engaged in a war with Ptolemy Philadelphus, and ended it by marrying Berenice, though he had two sons by Laodice, who, to revenge herself, poisoned him 246 B.C.

ANTIOCHUS THE GREAT, king of Syria, succeeded his brother, Seleucus Ceraunus, 223 B.C. He was vanquished in a bloody battle by Ptolemy Philopater, near Raphia, 217 B.C. Some time afterwards he took Sardes, attacked the Medes and Parthians, seized Judea, Phœnicia, and Cœlosyria, and formed a plan for subduing Smyrna, Lamp-sacus, and all the cities of Asiatic Greece. These cities applied for help to the Romans, who sent ambassadors to Antiochus, to oblige him to restore the country he had gained by conquest from Ptolemy Epiphanes, and to leave the free cities of Greece unmolested. Antiochus, irritated at this, declared war against the Romans 192 B.C., at the solicitation of Hannibal, but he was defeated by Acilius Glabrio, and lost an important battle near Magnesia, against Scipio Asiaticus. At length the Romans granted him peace, but on hard terms. He was killed in Elymais, whither he had gone to plunder the temple of Belus, 187 B.C.

ANTIOCHUS EPIPHANES, or the Illustrious, usurped the throne of Syria from his nephew Demetrius 175 B.C., and attempted to take Egypt from his nephew Ptolemy Philometor, but was repulsed. He deposed the high priest Onias, captured Jerusalem 170 B.C., profaned the temple, and committed unheard-of cruelties. Returning to Antioch, 167 B.C., he put to death the seven brothers of the Maccabees, and the venerable old man Eleazar. Mattathias and Judas Maccabeus defeated his army; and he was himself routed by the Elymeans, and obliged to return to Babylon, where he was seized with a horrible disease, and died in despair 164 B.C.

ANTIPATER, one of the generals of Alexander the Great, who, during the expedition into Asia, appointed him governor of Macedonia and the whole of Greece. He subdued the Thracians, the Lacedæmonians, and some other Greek peoples who revolted, 331 B.C. After Alexander's death the generals divided the empire among themselves, and Macedonia was allotted to Antipater, who afterwards subjugated the republics of Greece, and changed the government to a monarchy. His advice to his successor was 'never to admit a woman to meddle in state affairs.' Died 319 B.C.

ANTIQUUS, JOHN, a Dutch historical painter, born at Groningen, 11 Oct., 1702; died 1750.

ANTOINETTE, MARIE. See MARIE.

ANTON, GEORGE, born at Strathfieldsaye, Berks, in or about 1550, was educated at Eton, and King's College, Cambridge, and afterwards became recorder of Lincoln, which city he also represented in parliament. The date of his death has not been ascertained. He has left a MS. journal of the proceedings in the House of Commons in 1592.

ANTON, ROBERT, an English poet, was not improbably a son of George Anton, recorder of Lincoln. He was educated at Magdalene College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1609-10. No entry of his matriculation, however, is to be found. He wrote 'The Philosophers Satyrs, or the Philosophers Seven Satyrs, alluding to the

Seven Planets,' 4to., London, 1616. In the edition of 1617 they are entitled 'Vices Anatomie scourged and corrected, in new Satires, lately written by R. A., of Magdalen College, Cambridge.'

ANTONELLI, LEONARD, a learned cardinal, born 1730, at Sinigaglia, in the Roman States, where he died 23 Jan., 1811. His 'Letter to the Irish Bishops' proves that his opinions were not of that intolerant kind which have been attributed to him by some biographers.

ANTONELLI, NICHOLAS MARIA, an Italian cardinal, born 1697; died 24 Sept., 1767. He published a MS. commentary of St. Athanasius on the Psalms; an ancient Roman missal, with notes; and several poems.

ANTONELLO. See ANTHONY OF MESSINA.

ANTONIANO, SYLVIVS, a learned cardinal, born at Rome, 1540; died 15 Aug., 1603. He left a Latin treatise on the Christian education of youth, and other esteemed works; and is said to have been concerned in the catechism of the council of Trent.

ANTONIDES, JOHN, called also *Van der Goet*, a celebrated Dutch poet, was born 1647, and died 18 Sept., 1684.

ANTONINUS, MARCUS AURELIUS. See MARCUS.

ANTONINUS PIUS, Roman emperor, was born at Lanuvium, in Italy, A.D. 86, and succeeded the Emperor Adrian, 138. He immediately set at liberty several persons who had been condemned to death, and gained the esteem and love of the people by his wisdom and moderation. He had the tenderness of a father towards his subjects, often repeating that noble sentence of Scipio Africanus, 'I had rather save the life of one citizen than kill a thousand enemies.' More attentive to preserve the limits of his empire than to extend them, he avoided wars, and held the barbarians in subjection to his virtues. Though this generous prince was ready to assist every one in distress, he carefully managed the revenues of the empire. No edicts were published against the Christians by Antoninus; indeed, he even wrote letters in their favour. One of these may be seen in Eusebius, at the end of St. Justin's apology. He died 7 March, 161, aged 73, universally lamented.

ANTONINUS, ST., a celebrated Dominican archbishop of Florence, born in that city 1389. He went through all the offices of his order, and was employed in various embassies. Pope Eugenius IV. nominated him in 1446 to the archbishopric of Florence, in which station his conduct was exemplary. Died 2 May, 1459. He left a chronicle in Latin, a summary of theology, and several other works.

ANTONIO, MARC, engraver. See RAIMONDI.

ANTONIO, NICHOLAS, a Spanish bibliographer, born at Seville, 1617. He studied at Salamanca, and afterwards became agent-general for the affairs of Spain at Rome, where he resided twenty-two years, and was then recalled to be a member of the council at Madrid, where he died 13 April, 1684. His principal works are 'Bibliotheca Hispana Vetus,' 2 vols. fol., Rome, 1696, reprinted by Ibarra, 2 vols. fol., Madrid, 1788; and 'Bibliotheca Hispana Nova,' 2 vols. fol., Rome, 1672, and Madrid, 1783. Antonio likewise wrote a treatise, 'De Exilio,' and 'Censura de Istorias Fabelosas.'

ANVARI, one of the best poets of Persia, a native of Beleneh, a village of Khorassan. He died at Balkh, about 1200.

ANVILLE, JEAN 'BAPTISTE BOURGUIGNON D', geographer to the king of France, was born in Paris, 11 July, 1697, and died 28 Jan., 1782. His works are numerous. It is said that he laboured fifteen hours a day for fifty years in improving his favourite science.

ANYTA, a Grecian poetess, some of whose pieces are in the collection entitled 'Carmina novem Poetarum Fœminarum,' 8vo., Antwerp, 1568; 4to., Hamburg, 1734.

ANYTUS, an Athenian rhetorician, the avowed enemy of Socrates, after whose decease he took refuge in Heraclea, and, according to Themistius, was there stoned to death about 339 B.C.

APELLES, a celebrated painter of Cos, or, as others say, of Ephesus, son of Pithius. He lived in the age of Alexander the Great, who honoured him so much that he forbade any man but Apelles to draw his picture. He was so attentive to his profession that he never spent a day without employing his pencil, whence the proverb of 'Nulla dies sine lineâ.' His most perfect picture was Venus Anadyomene, which was not totally finished when the painter died. He made a painting of Alexander holding thunder in his hand, so much like life, that Pliny, who saw it, says the hand of the king with the thunder seemed to come out of the picture. This picture was placed in Diana's temple at Ephesus. He made another of Alexander, but the king expressed but little satisfaction at the sight of it; and at that moment a horse passing by, neighed at the horse which was represented in the piece, supposing it to be alive; upon which the painter said, 'One would imagine that the horse is a better judge of painting than your majesty.' When Alexander ordered him to draw the picture of Campaspe, one of his mistresses, Apelles became enamoured of her, and the king permitted him to marry her. He wrote three volumes upon painting, which were still extant in the age of Pliny. It is said that he was accused in Egypt of conspiring against the life of Ptolemy, and that he would have been put to death had not the real conspirator discovered himself, and saved the painter. Apelles never put his name to any pictures but three—a sleeping Venus, Venus Anadyomene, and an Alexander.

APELLES, the founder of an heretical sect in the second century, was born in Syria. He was at first a Marcionite, but attached himself afterwards to a pretended prophetess called Philemina, whose revelations he published. This sect denied the prophets, the law of Moses, and the resurrection.

APIANUS, PETER, a voluminous writer on mathematics and astronomy, was professor of those sciences at Ingolstadt. Born 1495; died 21 April, 1551.

APICUS, the name of three Romans famous for their gluttony. The second, who is most remarkable, lived in the reigns of Augustus and Tiberius. He invented cakes, which bore his name; kept a public school for gluttony at Rome; and, after spending immense sums, poisoned himself, because he had but 250,000 crowns, which he thought not enough to keep him from starving! He wrote a treatise, 'De Oponiis et Condimentis, sive de Arte Coquinaria, lib. X.,' 8vo., Amsterdam, 1709. Pliny calls him 'Nepotum omnium altissimi gurgis.' The third, who lived in the time of Trajan, possessed an admirable secret for keeping oysters fresh. He sent some to Trajan, as far as Parthia.

APION, a famous grammarian of Oasis, a city of Egypt, head of the embassy sent by the Alexandrians to Caligula, with complaints against the Jews, in the year 40. He wrote a history of Egypt, which has been refuted by Josephus.

APONO, or ABANO, PETER DE, an Italian physician, who held the professorship of medicine at Padua, and wrote several professional works, was born 1250, and died 1316.

APPEL, JAMES, a Dutch painter, born at Amsterdam, 29 Nov., 1680; died 7 May, 1751.

APPELLICON, a peripatetic philosopher of Theos, died 86 B.C. He purchased the works of Aristotle and Theophrastus, which had long been hidden from the world, and caused them to be transcribed and put in order, though he ill-performed his difficult task.

APOLLINARIS, CLAUDIUS, a learned bishop of Hierapolis, in Phrygia, who presented an excellent apology for the Christians to Marcus Aurelius, about 170.

APOLLINARIS, the Elder, a Christian writer, flourished in the fourth century. In conjunction with his son he composed several works, which were intended as substitutes for the writings of profane authors.

APOLLINARIS the Younger, so called to distinguish him from his father, Apollinaris the Elder, was a learned bishop of Laodicea in the fourth century, was at first a friend of St. Athanasius, and C. Basil, and a great defender of the faith; but afterwards, by an abuse of his talents and learning, became the author of new heresies, and gave name to the sect of the Apollinarists, who believed that Jesus Christ had no other soul than the divinity. He wrote several works. One is a treatise against Porphyry, in thirty books. His interpretation of the Psalms is in the Library of the others, and separately, in Greek and Latin verse, 1700, Paris, 1613. The tragedy of Jesus Christ's suffering is attributed to him; it is in the works of St. Gregory of Nazianzen. He died about 400.

APOLLINARIS, C. SULPICIUS, was, it is said, a native of Carthage, and lived under the Antonines. He is supposed to be the author of the verses prefixed to Terence's comedies, and containing the argument of them. Aulus Gellius, who studied under him, speaks in the highest terms of his learning.

APOLLINARIS, SIDONIUS, whose full name was Julius Silius Apollinaris Modestus Sidonius, was born at Lugdunum, in Gaul, and married the daughter of Avitus, who was named emperor of the West, A.D. 455. Amid the changes of the times he repeatedly rose to office and rank at Rome, and again repeatedly retired to Gaul. At length in 472, he became bishop of Clermont (Augustunometum), and held that dignity until his death in 484. He is known as the author of poems, and of a series of letters. The best edition of his works is by J. Sirmond, 4to., Paris, 1652.

APOLLODORUS, a celebrated grammarian of Athens, was a disciple of Aristarchus, and flourished B.C. His 'History of the Gods,' three books which have come down to us, throws considerable light upon the ancient mythology.

APOLLONIUS PERGÆUS, an eminent mathematician of Perga in Pamphylia, flourished in the reign of Ptolemy Euergetes, about 240 B.C. Of the various mathematical works which he composed only one now extant is his treatise on conic

sections, and even this has been transmitted to us in an imperfect state.

APOLLONIUS RHODIUS, a Greek poet, was a native of Naucratis, or perhaps of Alexandria, in Egypt, and flourished about 125 B.C. The name Rhodius was occasioned by his residence at Rhodes, where for a time he taught rhetoric. He was a pupil of Callimachus, and became keeper of the famous Alexandrian Library. His chief work was an epic poem, 'Ἀργοναυτικά,' on the 'Expedition of the Argonauts.' He imitated Homer, with talents much inferior, though his poem evinces great application, and contains some beautiful passages, particularly the episode on the passion of Medea; yet in poetical genius and style he is rather surpassed by his imitator among the Romans, Valerius Flaccus. An English translation of Apollonius, by Francis Fawkes, appeared at London, 1780, 2 vols., folio.

APOLLONIUS of Tyana, a town of Cappadocia, a famous impostor, born three or four years before Christ. He professed the Pythagorean philosophy, renouncing wine, women, the use of flesh and fish, and leading a very austere life. By his artifices he was revered as a god, and had a large number of disciples. After having long deceived the world he died, in a very advanced age, about the end of the first century. No one was witness of his death, not even his favourite disciple, Damis, who was the companion of his impostures. This Damis wrote the life of Apollonius, as did Philostratus afterwards. It may be seen in the works of the latter, where are also some letters by Apollonius. M. Dupin, in his 'Histoire d'Apollonius de Tyana,' proves, first, that the history of Apollonius is destitute of any credible witnesses; secondly, that Philostratus has written a mere romance; thirdly, that the miracles attributed to Apollonius bear visible marks of falsehood, and that there is not one which may not be attributed to cunning, chance, or fraud; fourthly, that his doctrine is contrary to sound reason.

APOLLOS, St., a Jew, originally of Alexandria, embraced Christianity about the year 54. He acquired so great a reputation at Corinth as to be ranked with St. Peter and Paul, some saying 'I am of Paul,' and others 'I am of Apollos.'

APPERLEY, CHARLES JAMES, an English writer on sporting subjects; died 1843.

APPIAN, an ancient historian, was descended from one of the best families of Alexandria, lived under Trajan, Adrian, and Antoninus Pius, about 123, and was governor of a province. He composed in the Greek language, a Roman history, 'Ἱστορία Ῥωμαίων,' in twenty-four books, of which we have only eleven, with some fragments. It extends from the destruction of Troy to the time of Augustus. The order of narration is not chronological, but the events are arranged with reference to the countries or nations particularly concerned. In this work much is borrowed from others, especially from Polybius and Plutarch. It is particularly serviceable in giving an idea of the Roman system of war and military affairs. The best edition is by Schweighäuser, Greek and Latin, 3 vols., 8vo., Leipsic, 1785. An English translation, by Davies, was published at London, 1679, 1703, folio.

APPLEGARTH, ROBERT, an English writer, was bred a Quaker, but ultimately conformed to the church of England. The date of his death is unascertained. He published several works between

1776 and 1792, the chief of them being entitled 'Apology for the Two Ordinances of Jesus Christ, the Holy Communion and Baptism, recommended to the Quakers.'

APREECE. See PRICE.

APROSIO, ANGELICO, an Augustinian monk, born 29 Oct., 1607, at Ventimiglia in Sardinia; died 23 Feb., 1681. He left 'Bibliotheca Aprosiana,' or a catalogue of the books which had been given to him, with an account of their authors.

APULEIUS, LUCIUS, a Platonic philosopher, was native of Madaura, a Roman colony in Africa, and lived about the close of the second century. He was a lawyer at Rome, and married a rich elderly widow, of Oea (Tripolis), where he was taken sick on a journey from Carthage to Alexandria. He was afterwards prosecuted by a brother of her former husband, on a charge of having employed magical arts to obtain her affections. His defence or apology on the trial is extant, and has been pronounced by St. Augustine to be an excellent specimen of eloquence. The writings of Apuleius, although characterized by a style deficient in accuracy, and often unnatural, contain frequent turns of wit, and are, on the whole, very entertaining. His principal work is the 'Golden Ass,' a kind of satirical romance.

AQUAPENDENTE. See FABRICIUS, JEROME.

AQUAVIVA, ANDREW MATTHEW, duke of Atri, was born 1456, and after passing through a military career, and fighting on the side of Charles VIII. of France, at the time of that monarch's expedition into Italy, devoted the remainder of his life to the cultivation of literature, and died in 1528. His only known work is a commentary upon a Latin translation of Plutarch's treatise of moral virtue.

AQUAVIVA, CLAUDE, a son of the duke of Atri, was born at Naples, 1542. He was elected general of the Jesuits, 1581, governed the society with great mildness and prudence, and died 31 Jan., 1615. He left several works of piety, among them 'Industria ad curandos Animæ Morbos,' 1600, 1606. It was he who caused the famous 'Ratio Studiorum' to be drawn up. This work was condemned by the Inquisition.

AQUAVIVA, OCTAVIUS, a cardinal, was son of John Jerome Aquaviva, duke of Atri, of an ancient and illustrious family in the kingdom of Naples. He held several important ecclesiastical offices, and was eventually appointed archbishop of Naples, where he died, 15 Dec., 1612, aged 52. Cardinal Aquaviva was a great patron of learned men.

AQUEPONTANUS. See BRIDGWATER.

AQUILANO, SERAFINO, a celebrated Italian poet, born at Aquila, in the kingdom of Naples, 1466; died 10 Aug., 1500.

AQUINAS, ST. THOMAS, born 1227, descended from the illustrious and ancient family of the earls of Aquino. He took the Dominican habit at Naples, 1243, and going from thence to Paris, pursued his studies there till he went to finish them at Cologne, 1244, under Albertus Magnus. The year following he attended that celebrated doctor at Paris, and was his pupil till 1248, when he read with him to Cologne, and there taught philosophy, the Holy Scriptures, and the sciences. St. Thomas went again to Paris, 1253, was admitted doctor there, 1257, and distinguished himself by his lectures and sermons. Some years after he went into Italy, but returned to Paris, 1269, and taught theology with such high reputa-

tion that he was surnamed the *Angelic Doctor*, the *Angel of the Schools*, and the *Eagle of the Divines*. Charles, king of Sicily, brother of St. Louis, who had formerly offered St. Thomas the archbishopric of Naples, requested so earnestly, in 1272, his residence in that city as a teacher, that it could not be refused. St. Thomas remained at Naples till 1274, when, being on his way to the general council of Lyons, he fell sick, and was carried to the Cistercian monastery of Fossanova, where he died piously, 7 March, 1274, aged forty-eight. John XXII. canonized him, 1313, and Pius V. declared him a doctor of the church, 1567. His works, which occupy eighteen folio volumes, and in particular his 'Summary' and his 'Opuscula,' are written with great judgment, clearness, and precision, and discover an extensive and deep genius. St. Thomas is considered as one of the greatest divines of the western church. He composed the noble office for the holy sacrament.

AQUINO, PHILIP, a converted Jew, a native of Carpentras, was baptized at Aquino, in the kingdom of Naples, and took his name from that place. He taught Hebrew at Paris, and was one of the correctors of Le Jay's Polyglott. Died 1650.

ARABELLA STUART. See STUART.

ARABSCAH, a famous Mahometan historian, author of a history of Tamerlane, in Arabic, and other works, died 1450, at Damascus, his native place.

ARAGO, FRANÇOIS JEAN DOMINIQUE, an eminent French astronomer and man of science, born 1786; died 2 Oct., 1853.

ARAJA, FRANCIS, a musical composer, born at Naples, 1700; died after 1755.

ARALDI, MICHAEL, a celebrated Italian physiologist and mathematician, was born at Modena, 10 Feb., 1740, and died at Milan, 3 Nov., 1813.

ARAM, EUGENE, a self-taught genius, born at Ramsgill, Yorkshire, 1704. He received from his parents a very scanty education, but by the most persevering industry he obtained a good knowledge of the mathematics, and an extensive acquaintance with the Latin and Greek languages, together with the Hebrew and Chaldee. In 1744 he taught Latin and writing at a school in London, and after staying there two years, became an assistant in a boarding-school at Hayes, in Middlesex. He was afterwards employed to transcribe the acts of parliament to be registered in Chancery, and in 1751 assisted in the free school at Lynn. During this period he studied history, antiquities, and heraldry, and obtained some knowledge of botany. He was likewise a tolerable poet. It is to be lamented that a man of such talents should have disgraced them by the commission of the most atrocious crimes. In 1758 he was apprehended at Lynn for the murder of Daniel Clarke, a shoemaker, of Knaresborough, thirteen years before. He was removed to York Castle, and brought to trial 3 Aug. 1759, when he made an admirable defence, but was found guilty. The next morning he confessed his guilt, alleging that he was prompted to the crime by a suspicion of Clarke having a criminal intercourse with his wife. On being called from his bed to have his irons taken off, it was found that he had cut his arm in two places with a razor, and in that condition he was taken to the gallows at York, and there executed, 6 Aug., 1759. The story of Eugene Aram furnishes the subject of a beautiful poem by Thomas Hood, and of a well-known romance by Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton.

ARANTIUS, JULIUS CÆSAR, a writer on surgery and anatomy, of which he was professor for thirty-two years at Bologna, his native place. Born 1530; died 1589.

ARATUS, a Greek poet of Soli, afterwards called Pompeiopolis, in Cilicia, flourished about 278 B.C. At the request of Antigonus, king of Macedon, he wrote an astronomical poem under the title of *Φαινόμενα καὶ Διοσσημείαι*. It was not strictly an original, as the request of the king, his patron, was that he should clothe in verse two treatises of Eudoxus. This poem is memorable on account of Cicero's metrical translation of it. Of this translation, however, only slight fragments remain. It was also translated into Latin verse by Cæsar Germanicus and by Festus Avienus.

ARATUS OF SICYON, general of the Achæans, and one of the greatest captains whom Greece has produced, was born 271 B.C. He compelled Nicocles, tyrant of Sicyon, to quit the city; engaged his fellow-citizens to join the Achæan league, composed of thirteen cities; and being made their general, surprised the fortress of Corinth, drove away the king of Macedon, and delivered Argos from its tyrants. He was poisoned, by order of Philip II. of Macedonia, 231 B.C. Aratus wrote a history of the Achæans, which is highly praised by Polybius.

ARBOGAST, LOUIS FRANÇOIS ANTOINE, a French writer on geometry, was born at Mutzig, in Alsace, 1759, and became mathematical professor at the school of artillery at Strasburg, where he died 8 April, 1803. His '*Traité du Calcul des Dérivations*' is highly esteemed.

ARBRISSEL, ROBERT D', born at Arbrissel, in the diocese of Rennes, in France, about 1047. He retired to Angers, where he preached with such success, that he was followed by prodigious numbers of persons of both sexes, for whom he built cells in the wood of Fontevault, and became founder of the famous monastery and order of that name, about 1100. He died at the priory of Orsan, 25 Feb., 1117.

ARBUCKLE, JAMES, a Scotch poet, was born in Glasgow in 1700, and kept a school somewhere in the north of Ireland. His poems were published in one vol. 12mo. Died 1734.

ARBUTHNOT, ALEXANDER, a Scotch divine, born 1538. He edited Buchanan's history of Scotland, and was a strenuous champion of the Reformation, and an encourager of learning. He died at Aberdeen, 17 Oct., 1583. He wrote *Orationes de Origine et Dignitate Juris*, 4to., Edinburgh, 1572, but no copy of the work is now to exist.

ARBUTHNOT, JOHN, M.D., a celebrated writer, was born at Arbuthnot, near Montrose, 1675, and educated at Aberdeen, where he took his degree M.D., after which he came to London, and supported himself at first by teaching mathematics. By accidentally administering relief to prince George of Denmark, he obtained the appointment of physician to his royal highness, and in 1709 he was appointed physician in ordinary to Queen Anne, and admitted a fellow of the College of Physicians. In 1714 he engaged with Pope and Swift in a scheme to write a satire on the abuse of human learning, under the title of '*Memoirs of Martinus Scriberius*,' but the death of the queen put an end to the project. In 1727 he published '*Fables of ancient Coins, Weights, and Measures*,' &c. In 1732 he published an '*Essay concerning*

Aliments, &c., which was followed by another '*On the Effects of Air on Human Bodies*.' He seems to have chosen these subjects from the consideration of his own case, an incurable asthma, of which he died, 17 Feb., 1735. Dr. Arbuthnot was one of that bright constellation of wits which adorned the reign of Queen Anne. '*The Miscellaneous Works of the late Dr. Arbuthnot*' appeared at Glasgow in 2 vols., 1751, but some of the pieces in this collection are not genuine.

ARC, JOAN OF. See JOAN.

ARCADIUS, emperor of the East, son of Theodosius the Great and Flaccila, was associated in the empire 383, and succeeded Theodosius 395. His brother Honorius was emperor of the West. Rufinus, prefect of the pretorium, disappointed that he could not marry his daughter to Arcadius, called in the barbarians, and threw the East into a strange confusion, but was afterwards killed at Constantinople. Eutropius, favourite of Arcadius, who had induced him to marry Eudoxia, had the same fate, by the solicitation of Gainas, a Goth, and an Arian, who was himself defeated and slain, 400. Arcadius afterwards confirmed the laws of Theodosius, and published new ones, but obscured the glory of his reign by banishing and persecuting St. John Chrysostom, through a weak condescension to Eudoxia. He died 1 May, 408, aged 31.

ARCÈRE, ANTOINE, a French priest of the oratory, and a noted orientalist, died at Marseilles, 1699, aged 35. He composed a Turkish, Latin, and French dictionary, the MS. of which is preserved in the Bibliothèque Impériale.

ARCÈRE, LOUIS ETIENNE, a priest of the oratory, and nephew of the preceding, was born at Marseilles, 1698, and died at Rochefort, 7 Feb., 1782. In conjunction with Father Jaillet he wrote '*Histoire de la Rochelle et du pays d'Aunis*.' He was intrusted with the task of preparing his uncle's dictionary for publication, but old age and feeble sight prevented him from completing this undertaking.

ARCESILAUS, a celebrated Greek philosopher of the sect called the Middle Academy. He maintained that everything is uncertain, and that truth cannot be distinguished from falsehood. He died in the fourth year of the 134th Olympiad.

ARCET, JEAN D', an eminent French chemist, born 7 Sept., 1725; died 12 Feb., 1801. He was the intimate friend of Montesquieu, who expired in his arms.

ARCHDALL, MERVYN, an Irish clergyman and antiquary, born at Dublin, 1723; died at Slane, in the county of Meath, of which parish he was rector, 6 Aug., 1691. He published '*Monasticon Hibernicum*;' or, a History of the Abbies, Priors, and other Religious Houses in Ireland, 4to., Dublin, 1786; and a revised edition of Lodge's '*Peerage of Ireland*,' 7 vols. 8vo., 1789.

ARCHDEKIN, RICHARD, born at Kilkenny, 1619, was admitted into the Society of Jesus at Mechlin, and for many years taught humanities, philosophy, moral divinity, and Scripture, chiefly at Louvaine and Antwerp. He died in the latter city about 1690. His principal work is '*Theologia Tripartita Unversa*;' besides which he wrote '*A Treatise on Miracles*' (in English and Irish) and '*Vitæ et Miraculorum S. Patricii Epitome*.'

ARCHENHOLZ, JOHN WILLIAM, a Prussian historian and journalist, born at Dantzic, 3 Sept., 1741; died at Hamburg, 28 Feb., 1812. Among his numerous works are, '*England and Italy*,' in

which he gives an account of his travels in those countries; a 'History of the Seven Years' War,' which has been translated into English, Latin, French, and many other languages; a 'Life of Pope Sixtus V.,' and a 'History of the Buccaneers,' translated into English by Mason. He also published the 'Annalen der Britischen Geschichte,' 1789-1798. It is an annual register of the proceedings of parliament, of public events, and of the progress of literature, chiefly compiled from the English periodicals.

ARCHER, HENRY, an English inventor, died at Pau, 2 March, 1863. He was a man of high classical attainments, and inventor of the machine for perforating postage stamps.

ARCHER, JOHN WYKEHAM, an English engraver and antiquary, was born at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 1808, and died at Kentish Town, London, 25 May, 1864.

ARCHER, Sir SYMON, knight, an English antiquary, born 21 Sept., 1581; died 1662. He collected valuable materials relating to the topography of Warwickshire, which were afterwards incorporated in Dugdale's history of that county.

ARCHER, THOMAS, an English architect, died 23 April, 1743.

ARCHER, THOMAS, an English actor and dramatist, died in London, 3 May, 1848.

ARCHILOCHUS, one of the greatest poets of Greece, was a native of the island of Paros, and flourished about 680 B.C. He wrote satires, elegies, triumphal hymns, and lyrical pieces, of which only trifling fragments remain. It is generally supposed that he was the inventor of Iambic verse.

ARCHIMEDES, an ancient mathematician, was born at Syracuse, 287 B.C., being related to Hiero, king of that place. He boasted, that if he had a place to fix his machines, he would move the earth. His method of discovering the fraud of a jeweller, who had been employed to make a crown for Hiero, discovers the singular penetration of his mind. That monarch, suspecting that the crown which he had ordered did not contain the quantity of gold which he had given to the workman, desired Archimedes to find out the fraud. His thoughts being intent upon this problem while he was in the bath, he observed that a quantity of water overflowed equal to the bulk of his body. This showed him at once how the problem was to be solved, and he ran homewards, crying out, *εὕρηκα! εὕρηκα!* 'I have found it! I have found it!' Then procuring two masses of gold and silver of equal weight with the crown, he carefully noticed the quantity of water which each displaced, after which he observed how much the crown caused to flow over, and on comparing this quantity with each of the former, he was able to ascertain the proportions of gold and silver in the crown. Some ancient authors celebrate a glass machine made by Archimedes, which, according to them, represented exactly the motions of the heavenly bodies; and he is also said to have made burning glasses which destroyed ships at a great distance. In the siege of Syracuse by Marcellus, Archimedes contrived a variety of machines for annoying the enemy; but the place was taken at last, and the Roman commander gave strict orders that the house and person of Archimedes should be respected. He was, however, slain by a soldier, who did not know him, while he was deeply engaged in solving a geometrical problem, and inattentive to all the noise and uproar occasioned by

the taking of the city. This happened about 212 years before the Christian era. Several of his works are extant, but some of the most valuable are lost. Those which remain were printed at Basle, in folio, 1554, and at London in 1792.

ARCHYTAS OF TARENTUM, a famous Pythagorean philosopher and learned mathematician, about 408 B.C., who, according to Eutocius, discovered the screw, the pulley, and the duplication of the cube, and made mathematics useful in the common affairs of life. He was shipwrecked in the Adriatic Sea, and found dead on the shore of Apulia.

ARCO, ALONZO DEL, a deaf and dumb Spanish painter, born 1625, at Madrid, where he died 1700.

ARCO, NICHOLAS, count of, a Latin poet, born at Arco, in the Tyrol, 3 Dec., 1479; died 1546. According to a recent writer, the poems of Arco are among the best that any modern has produced in an ancient language.

ARCQ, PHILIPPE AUGUSTE DE SAINTE-FOI, chevalier d', a native of Paris, was the natural son of the count de Toulouse, who was the natural son of Louis XIV. He wrote 'Loisirs,' 8vo., 1755; 'Le Temple du Silence,' 'Letters of Osman,' 3 vols. 12mo.; 'General History of Wars,' 2 vols. 4to.; 'History of Commerce and Navigation.' At the close of his life he retired to Gentilly, where he devoted the remainder of his days to devotion. Died 1779.

ARCUDI, ALEXANDER THOMAS D', a Dominican of Venice, who wrote several works, chiefly biographical, of which the 'Galatana Letterata' is the principal. His last performance was the 'History of Athanasius.' He was born 1655, and died about 1720.

ARCUDIUS, PETER, a Greek priest, of the island of Corfu, who studied at Rome, and was sent into Russia by Clement VIII., to settle affairs respecting religion. He afterwards attached himself to Cardinal Borghese, and died between 1633 and 1637, at the Greek college. He wrote some zealous Latin treatises in defence of the Roman church against the Greek and Protestant churches.

ARDEN, EDWARD, a Catholic gentleman of a good family in Warwickshire, was born 1531. He was executed in Smithfield, 20 Dec., 1583, for a supposed plot against Queen Elizabeth.

ARDEN, RICHARD PEPPER, Lord Alvanley, was born at Stockport, 1745, and educated at Cambridge. He went to the bar, and in 1782 was appointed solicitor-general. In 1784 he became attorney-general, and held that office for four years. In 1788 he was made master of the rolls, and in 1801 chief justice of the common pleas, being on the latter occasion created a peer by the title of Baron Alvanley. Died 19 March, 1804.

ARDERN, JOHN, an English surgeon of the fourteenth century, appears to have been one of the earliest who practised his art upon anything like enlightened principles in his native country. He resided at Newark from 1349 to 1370, when he removed to London, whither his reputation had already extended. He has left a large Latin volume of physic and surgery, of which several MSS. are extant; but no part has been printed except a treatise 'On the Fistula in Ano,' translated by John Read, in 1588.

ARDERNE, JAMES, D.D., born in Cheshire, 1636, matriculated at Cambridge, as a member of Christ's College, 1653, proceeded B.A. there, 1659, and was ultimately created D.D. He also studied

for some time at Oxford. In 1666 he became vicar of St. Botolph's, Aldersgate. He was chaplain in ordinary to Charles II., by whom he was rewarded, on lapse, to the rectory of Davenham, Cheshire, 10 Jan., 1681. In July, 1682, he was installed dean of Chester. Died 18 Sept., 1691. He wrote 'Directions concerning Matter and Form of Sermons,' 12mo., 1671; 'Conjectura circa *πρωτότυπον* D. Clementis Romani. Cui subiungitur Castigationes in Epiphaniam et Petavium de Eucharistia, de Cælibatu Clericorum, et de rationibus pro Vitâ functis,' 4to., London, 1683; and Sermons. His will, which is printed in Orerod's 'Cheshire,' commences with the following curious confession of faith: 'First of all, I commend my soul into the hands of Almighty God, professing to die in the communion of the Catholic church, and more immediately of that part of it in England; and next to this, the best branch of the Catholic I doe esteem to be the Recke church, except only as to their practice of vocation of angels and saints.' Dr. Arderne bequeathed his books and part of his estate to provide and maintain a public library in the cathedral church of Chester, for the use of the city and clergy.

ARDO, a French monk of the Benedictine abbey of St. Salvator, at Aniano. He is sometimes known by the name of Smaragdus. He wrote 'Vita sancti Benedicti, abbatis Anianensis, in Gallia carbonensi,' printed in Mabillon's 'Acta Sanctorum,' O.S.B. Died 7 March, 863.

AREMBERG, CHARLES, was born at Brussels, 13, became a Franciscan friar, 1616; and died June, 1669. Under the title of 'Flores Seraphice,' published memoirs of the illustrious members of his order from 1525 to 1580.

ARENA, ANTOINE DE, or DE LA SABLE, a French scholar of the sixteenth century. His poem on the river of Provence, carried on by Charles V., was printed in 1747. His other pieces were printed 1670, 12mo. Died 1544.

ARENDT, MARTIN FREDERICK, a Danish antiquary, born at Altona, 1769; died in the suburbs of Venice, 1824. He gained great celebrity by his extensive travels over a great portion of Europe.

ARESI, PAUL, bishop of Tortona, a Theatine, so gloried in being the Mæcenas of the learned, wrote a treatise on sacred devices, 'Della Sacra Presepe,' Milan, 1625, 8 vols. 4to., and other works. Died 13 June, 1644.

ARETÆUS OF CAPPADOCIA, probably lived towards the close of the first century, at least not later than Pliny the elder and Dioscorides. He was one of the most distinguished of the Greek physicians, and left two works, 'On the Causes and Symptoms of Acute and Chronic Diseases,' and 'On the Treatment of the same. Both of them have come to us only in a mutilated state.

ARETIN, JOHN CHRISTOPHER ANTHONY MARIA, von, a celebrated German politician and scholar, was born 2 Dec., 1773, and studied at Heidelberg, Göttingen, and Paris. He held various important judicial and scientific appointments under the Bavarian government. Died at Munich, Dec., 1824. His numerous works comprise treatises on mnemonics; 'Literature of the History of Bavaria'; 'Facts relating to the History of Bavaria, drawn from sources hitherto neglected.' A complete list of his works is given in 'Der's 'Gelehrtes Bayern.'

ARETINO, FRANCIS. See ACCOLTI.

ARETINO, LEONARD, an Italian historian, whose family name was *Bruni*, was born at Arezzo about 1369. He was secretary to several popes, and afterwards to the republic of Florence. He added a supplement to Livy on the Punic war, and wrote the history of Italy, with other valuable works. Died 9 March, 1444.

ARETINO, PETER, was born at Arezzo, 1492, and became famous for his ingenious, satirical, and obscene poetry. He levied contributions on the princes and grandes of his time, who, to avoid his lash, made him considerable presents, from whence he was called the *Scourge of Princes*. He boasted that his writings did more good in the world than sermons. The reading of his indecent and impious works was condemned, particularly his dialogues, his letters, and his sonnets upon the sixteen infamous postures, engraved by Mark Anthony, 1525, from the drawings of Julio Romano. He died at Venice, 1557, aged 66. It is said of him in an epitaph, 'That if he has not blasphemed God, it was because he did not know Him.'

ARETINO, SPINELLO, a distinguished Italian painter, born about 1316; died after 1408.

ARGALL, JOHN, an English divine, who was born in London and educated at Oxford, became rector of Halesworth, Suffolk, where he was buried, 8 Oct., 1666. His works are, *De Vera Pœnitentia*, 8vo., London, 1664; and *Introductio ad Artem Dialecticam*, 8vo., London, 1665.

ARGALL, RICHARD, an English poet, who lived in the reign of James I. He wrote 'The Song of Songs, which was Solomon's metaphrased in English heroics'; 'The Bride's Ornament'; 'Poetical Essayes upon a Divine Subject,' &c.

ARGAND, AIMÉ, a physician and chemist, born at Geneva about the middle of the eighteenth century, and died 24 Oct., 1803. He is well known as the inventor of the kind of lamp which commonly bears his name.

ARGELLATI, PHILIP, an Italian antiquary, was born at Bologna, 1685, and died at Milan, 25 Jan., 1755. His most important undertaking was the part he took in the great collection of Muratori, entitled '*Rerum Italicarum Scriptores*.' His son Francis (born 8 May, 1712; died 13 Feb., 1754) was also a man of letters, and was likewise distinguished by his scientific attainments.

ARGENS, JEAN BAPTISTE DE BOYER, marquis d', a French writer, was born at Aix, in Provence, 24 June, 1704. He served some time in the army, but retired in disgust, and went to Holland, where he wrote some pieces, which recommended him to the notice of the king of Prussia, who called him to his court, and made him chamberlain. After spending about twenty-five years at Berlin, he returned to his native place, where he died, 11 June, 1771. His works are, '*Jewish Letters*,' '*Chinese Letters*,' '*Cabalistic Letters*,' the '*Philosophy of Good Sense*,' &c. Learning and ingenuity are evident in these productions, though they are disfigured by infidelity and licentiousness.

ARGENSOLA, the name of two Spanish poets, who were also brothers, and natives of Balbastro, in Arragon. The eldest, Luperco, or Lobergo, was born about 1565, and died at Naples in 1613. Bartholomew d'Argensola was an ecclesiastic, and died at Saragossa in 1631. Their poems were published together at Saragossa in 1634, 4to.; besides which the elder wrote three tragedies, and the younger two historical works, one 'An Account of

the 'Conquest of the Moluccas,' and the other the 'Annals of Arragon.'

ARGENSON, MARC RENÉ Voyer, marquis d', a statesman, was born, in 1562, at Venice, where his father was then ambassador from France. He was brought up to the law, and became lieutenant-general of the police at Paris, which city never enjoyed more security than it did under his administration. His conduct in this situation procured him the rank of counsellor of state; and in 1718 he was made keeper of the seals and president of the council of finance. In 1720 he was appointed minister of state; but was soon after deprived of that, and his other preferments, for what cause has never been ascertained. Died 1721.

ARGENTIER, JOHN, in Latin *Argentarius*, a celebrated physician, born at Castel-Nuovo, in Piedmont, 1513; died at Turin, 13 May, 1572. His works were printed, 1610, 3 vols. fol.

ARGENTINE, alias SEXTEN, RICHARD, an English divine, was M.D. of Cambridge, and practised physic and divinity at Ipswich. He was a Protestant under Edward VI., a Catholic under Mary, and a Protestant again under Elizabeth. He probably died 1568. He wrote and translated several theological works.

ARGENTRÉ, BERTRAND D', an able lawyer, and one of the most ingenious men of his age, was born at Vitré, 1519, being descended from a very ancient and noble family of Brittany. The vexations he felt at the factions of the league occasioned his death, 13 Feb., 1590. He left commentaries on the 'Custom of Brittany,' the 'History of Brittany,' and other works.

ARGENTRÉ, CHARLES DUPLESSIS D', born 16 May, 1673, at the Castle Duplessis, in the parish of Argentré, near Vitré, in Brittany, son of Alexandre Duplessis d'Argentré, dean of the nobility of Provence. He was admitted into the house of Sorbonne, 1696; doctor, in 1700; and almoner to the king, 1709, being the first to whom that high office was given gratuitously. In 1723 he was raised to the bishopric of Tulle, and leaving the Sorbonne, went to reside in his diocese, where he spent the remainder of his life. Died 27 Oct., 1740. He published many interesting and useful works, the principal of which are 'Elementa Theologica,' 'Explication des Sacramens de l'Eglise,' and 'Collectio Judiciorum de novis Erroribus, qui ab initio Duodecimi Sæculi usque ad Annum, 1713, in Ecclesia proscripti sunt et notati, &c., cum Notis et Observationibus,' 3 vols. fol., Paris, 1725-1736, reprinted 1755.

ARGENVILLE. See D'ARGENVILLE.

ARGOLI, ANDREW, an Italian mathematician, born 1568, at Tagliacozzo. Being persecuted by the ignorant portion of his fellow-countrymen on account of his skill in mathematics, he retired to Venice, and was appointed by the senate to the mathematical professorship at Padua. Died 1657. He left 'De Diebus Criticis,' 4to. 1652; 'Ephemerides,' from 1620; and other works.

ARGOLI, JOHN, son of the preceding, was born about 1609, and died about 1660. He distinguished himself by his Latin and Italian poetry, particularly his 'Endymion,' 12mo., 1626.

ARGONNE, NOËL, afterwards Bonaventure, born at Paris, 1640, was first an advocate and afterwards a Carthusian monk of the Chartreuse of Gaillon, near Rouen, where he died 28 Jan., 1704. He is author of a very useful work, 'Traité de la Lecture des Pères de l'Eglise, ou Méthode pour les

lire utilement.' He also wrote 'Mélanges d'Histoire et de Littérature,' under the name of Vigneul-Marville. This last work is very learned, and full of literary anecdotes and criticisms.

ARGÜES, GERARD DES. See DESARGUES.

ARGYLE, ARCHIBALD, first marquis of, was born 1598, and educated in the Protestant religion. He all along acted the part of a patriot and a good subject, though he did not approve of all the measures of King Charles I.'s ministers. In particular, he opposed Laud's scheme for changing the constitution of the church. In 1641 he was created marquis of Argyle. He exerted himself in defence of the king, and opposed Cromwell on his entering Scotland. He favoured the reception and coronation of Charles II., set the crown upon that monarch's head at Scone, and was the first nobleman who did homage and swore allegiance to him. But after the Restoration he was accused by his enemy, the earl of Middleton, with a multitude of crimes, especially with having complied with Cromwell as to the death of Charles I. He was condemned by the parliament, and beheaded at the market cross, Edinburgh, 27 May, 1661. During his imprisonment he wrote 'Instruction to a Son,' Edinburgh, 1661.

ARGYLE, ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL, ninth earl of, eldest son of the preceding. On the death of king Charles II. he concerted measures with the duke of Monmouth, and at the head of a considerable force made a descent upon Argyle, but he was disappointed in his expectations of support, and being taken prisoner, was conveyed to Edinburgh and there beheaded, 30 June, 1685.

ARGYLE and GREENWICH, JOHN CAMPBELL, duke of, was born 10 Oct., 1678, being eldest son of the tenth earl and first duke of Argyle. He took a leading part in promoting the union of Scotland with England, and greatly distinguished himself as a soldier in the Low Countries under the duke of Marlborough. At the breaking out of the rebellion in 1715, being commander-in-chief in Scotland, he defeated the earl of Mar's army at Sheriffmuir, and forced the Pretender to retire from that kingdom. He was created duke of Greenwich 1718, and field-marshal Jan., 1735-6. Died 4 Oct. 1743.

ARGYROPYLUS, a famous Greek of Constantinople, who went into Italy after that city was taken by the Turks, 1453. He was kindly received by Cosmo de Medicis, who appointed him tutor to his son, and Greek professor at Florence. Argyropylus testified his gratitude by a translation of the physics and ethics of Aristotle, and other works. He died after 1489, in the 70th year of his age.

ARIOSTO, GABRIEL, a younger brother of Lodovico Ariosto, was a good Latin poet. His poems were printed at Ferrara 1582. Died about 1552. His son Horace wrote an heroic poem in Italian, entitled 'L'Alfeo.'

ARIOSTO, LODOVICO, one of the greatest of the Italian poets, born at the castle of Reggio, in Modena, in Sept., 1474. He was patronised by Cardinal d'Este, who obtained for him several employments. He afterwards entered into the service of Alfonso, duke of Ferrara, who appointed him governor of Gra-signana. His most famous poem is entitled 'Orlando Furioso,' of which there are translations into English by Sir John Harrington, John Hoole, and S. Rose. Ariosto also wrote some comedies, which were performed in the

of Ferrara before the duke and his court. He died at Ferrara, 6 June, 1533, in which year he had been honoured with the laurel by Charles V. His remains were interred in the church of the Benedictines, where there is a tomb to his memory.

ARISI, FRANCIS, a learned Italian, born of a noble family at Cremona, 3 Feb., 1657, and died there, 25 Jan., 1743. Of his printed works, which are forty in number, the principal is 'Cremona Litterata,' 3 vols. fol.

ARISTARCHUS of SAMOS, a celebrated Greek philosopher, was one of the first, it is said, who maintained that the earth turned upon its centre, and described an annual revolution round the sun. He lived before Archimedes. His only extant work is a treatise on the magnitude and distance of the sun and moon. It has been published in Greek and Latin.

ARISTARCHUS of SAMOTHRACE, one of the most acute and excellent critics of antiquity, lived about 148 B.C. Ptolemy Philometor intrusted him with the education of his son. He confined himself chiefly to the revision of Homer's poems, which he criticised with great severity. Hence his name became a common designation for a severe critic. Having a dropsy, and despairing of a cure, he starved himself to death in the isle of Cyprus, at the age of 72.

ARISTIDES, a celebrated Athenian, who rose to the first offices in the state, and discharged them with so much credit as to obtain the honourable surname of *the Just*. He was a great admirer of the laws of Lycurgus, being very rigid in his notions of public justice. At the battle of Marathon he distinguished himself by his bravery, but though he had the charge of the spoils he took nothing for himself. The party of Themistocles last prevailed against him, and he was banished the ostracism. When the Athenians were apprehensive of a visit from Xerxes, they recalled Aristides, who, nobly forgiving all past injuries, gave his assistance to Themistocles for the good of the commonwealth, and when that commander was afterwards prosecuted, he refused his assent to the sentence of his banishment. Aristides died very poor about 468 B.C. The Athenians bestowed a magnificent funeral on him, gave an estate and a pension to his son Lysimachus, and portioned his daughters at the public expense.

ARISTIDES of MILETUS, author of the *Malyakaka*, romantic and licentious stories, often quoted by the ancients.

ARISTIDES, ST., an Athenian philosopher, who presented an excellent apology for the Christians to the emperor Adrian, about 125.

ARISTIDES, AELIUS, a celebrated Greek orator, born about 129, in Mysia. The best edition of his works is that by Samuel Jebb, Greek and Latin; vols. 4to, Oxford, 1722, 1730.

ARISTIDES of THEBES, a famous painter, contemporary with Apelles, about 300 B.C.

ARISTIPPUS of CYRENE, called *the Elder*, a famous Greek philosopher, disciple of Socrates, and founder of the Cyrenaic sect, about 396 B.C. He taught that the happiness of man consisted in voluptuousness, and held pain and pleasure to be the principles of action. The greater part of his life was spent at the court of Dionysius the Tyrant.

ARISTIPPUS *the Younger*, grandson of the preceding, was instructed in the Cyrenaic philosophy by his mother Arete, and became one of its most zealous defenders, about 364 B.C.

ARISTOBULUS I., king of the Jews, was at first high priest, in which office he succeeded his father Hyrcanus. He took his elder brother Antigonus into partnership with him in the government, but put his mother and two younger brothers into prison, where they were starved. He afterwards caused Antigonus to be put to death. He died 106 B.C., having reigned but a year.

ARISTOBULUS II. was the son of Alexander Jannæus. In 70 B.C. he dethroned his brother Hyrcanus, but was deposed in his turn by the Romans under Pompey, who caused him to be poisoned B.C. 49.

ARISTOBULUS, a Jew of Alexandria, who joined the peripatetic philosophy with the law of Moses. He is frequently quoted by Eusebius, but his works are lost. He flourished about 120 B.C.

ARISTOMENES, a general of the Messenians, famous for his valour and his virtue, who engaged his country to rise against the Lacedæmonians, and gained great advantages over them about 685 B.C. Being abandoned by his allies, he retired to a strong place, the siege of which he sustained eleven years, and went afterwards to Rhodes, where he was slain, 668 B.C.

ARISTOPHANES, an Athenian comic poet, was probably a native of Ægina, and lived at Athens about 340 B.C. He is the only comic poet of the Greeks from whom complete plays now remain. Aristophanes possessed a very fertile genius, a lively wit, true comic power, and Attic elegance. He is chargeable, however, with bitter personal satire and ridicule of worthy men, especially of Socrates and Euripides. This was in accordance with the character of Grecian comedy at the time, as was also his abundant contempt for the common religious belief. It is supposed that he died about 380 B.C., at the age of 80. Of more than fifty comedies written by him, only eleven are extant. They are styled 'The Acharnians,' 'The Knights,' 'The Clouds,' 'The Wasps,' 'Peace,' 'The Birds,' 'Lysistrata,' 'Females keeping the Festival in honour of Ceres,' 'The Frogs,' 'Females in Assembly,' and 'Plutus.' An English translation, by Thomas Mitchell, of the works of Aristophanes, was published at Cambridge, 8vo., 3 vols., 1817, with valuable notes and preliminary dissertations.

ARISTOTLE, son of Nicomachus, who was physician to Amyntas II., king of Macedonia, was born 384 B.C., at Stagira, a Greek colony from Andros. Hence he is frequently called *the Stagyræite*. After his father's death he went to Athens to hear Plato's lectures, where he soon signalled himself by the brightness of his genius. He had been of an inactive and dissolute disposition in his youth, but now he applied himself with uncommon diligence. He was moderate in his meals, and slept little. Indeed, Diogenes Laërtius relates, that for fear of oversleeping he lay with one hand out of bed, and held in it a brass ball, that he might be awoken by the noise it made on falling into a basin. After the death of Plato, 348 B.C., he retired to Atarneus, in Mysia, where his old friend Hermias reigned, who gave him his sister, or, according to others, his daughter or granddaughter Pythias, in marriage. Aristotle loved his wife so passionately that he offered sacrifices to her. Some years afterwards, Philip, king of Macedonia, chose him to be preceptor to his son Alexander (the Great). He continued eight years with that prince, and then went to Athens, where he established a new school. The magistrates

granted him the Lyceum, in which he taught philosophy as he walked about with his disciples, from which circumstance his followers were termed Peripatetics. Alexander ordered him to study the history of animals, and sent him 800 talents, an immense sum, to defray the cost of his inquiries, besides several fishermen to be employed as he thought fit, and men who were skilful in the chase. Being accused of impiety by Eurymedon, priest of Ceres, and fearing the fate of Socrates, he retired to Chalcis, in Eubœa, where he died 322 B.C. No philosopher ever enjoyed so great and universal a reputation as Aristotle, whose authority was for many ages supreme in the schools, and though his doctrinal system is now obscured, his writings are still of inestimable value. His logic is an amazing instance of mental energy, his morals are the purest of any of the ancients, and his 'Politics' may be pronounced a monument of practical wisdom in the science of government; but his 'Rhetorics' and 'Poetics' are perhaps the greatest and most useful of all his works. The editions of Aristotle, and of his several treatises, are very numerous. The *editio princeps* is that printed at Venice, by Aldus Manutius, 5 vols. fol., 1495-1498. There is a complete English translation of Aristotle by Thomas Taylor, 9 vols. 4to., London, 1812, with extracts from the ancient commentators on Aristotle, and a dissertation on his system of philosophy.

ARIUS, a famous heresiarch, head of the Arians, born at Libya, or, according to some, at Alexandria. After the death of Achillas, bishop of the last-named city, Arius, being angry that he was not chosen to succeed him, set himself to oppose the Catholic doctrine, and gave out that Jesus was not God, but merely a creature. St. Alexandria, bishop of Alexandria, condemned him, but he was warmly defended by Eusebius, bishop of Nicomedia. He was afterwards condemned in several councils, and in that of Nice, 325. After being two years in exile, he was recalled to Constantinople, by the intrigues of the Eusebians, and presented to Constantius a profession of faith, very artfully drawn up, by which the emperor was appeased. When Arius returned to Alexandria, St. Athanasius, who had succeeded St. Alexander, refused to admit him to communion. Upon this he retired, and assisted at the council of Tyre, held against St. Athanasius, 335. He returned again to Alexandria, during the absence of the bishop, but the people would not admit him to communion, which occasioned much confusion. Constantine, hearing of it, summoned Arius to Constantinople, and asked whether he followed the faith of Nice. Arius assured him of it with an oath, and presented to him a new confession of faith. Constantine, being persuaded that his reformation was sincere, commanded St. Alexander, bishop of Constantinople, to admit him to communion. The holy bishop had recourse to prayer, and, prostrate at the foot of the altar, begged of God, either to take him out of the world, or prevent the heresiarch from being received into the church. His prayer was heard, for while the Arians were conducting their chief in triumph to the church, Arius was suddenly taken ill, and died shortly afterwards. This occurred A.D. 336. The errors of Arius have greatly troubled the church. He had inserted them in a poem called 'Thalia,' a name borrowed from a piece by Sotades, a licentious and effeminate poet of Egypt. Arius

intended to have these impious verses sung by the youths at the festivals, but they were condemned by the church.

ARKEL, CORNELIUS VAN, a Dutch divine, born at Amsterdam, 1670, and educated under Limborch and Le Clerc. He was a celebrated preacher among the Remonstrants, and died in 1724. He published 'Hadriani Junii Romani Medici animadversio, ejusdemque de Coma Commentarius,' &c.

ARKENHOLZ, JOHN, a Swedish writer, was born at Helsingfors, 1695, studied at Upsal, and then travelled through a great part of Europe. While at Paris he wrote a piece, entitled 'Considerations sur la France par rapport à la Suède,' in which he censured Cardinal Fleury, who complained of him to the Swedish court, in consequence of which he lost his place of registrar. In 1743 he obtained the office of secretary of public accounts, and in 1746 was made keeper of the cabinet of curiosities at Cassel. He was afterwards employed in writing a history of Frederic I., which he never completed. Died 1777. He published the letters of Grotius to Queen Christina, memoirs of the same queen, and several miscellaneous pieces on political and other subjects.

ARKWRIGHT, SIR RICHARD, an English manufacturer, born at Preston, 23 Dec., 1732. He was originally a barber at Wirksworth, in Derbyshire, which situation he quitted about 1767, and went about the country buying hair. At Warrington he got acquainted with one Kay, a clockmaker, and projected, with him, a machine for spinning cotton. In perfecting this they were assisted by Mr. Atherton, of Liverpool. Arkwright afterwards went into partnership with Mr. Smalley, of Preston, but not succeeding there, they removed to Nottingham, where they erected a cotton mill, which was worked by horses. By this time Arkwright had taken out a patent for his machine, which, however, was set aside in 1785, in the Court of King's Bench. He afterwards erected works at Crumford, in Derbyshire, and acquired a fortune of near half a million sterling. He was knighted on presenting an address to his Majesty, in 1786, as high sheriff of the county of Derby, and died at his seat, 3 August, 1792. Of the rapid increase of the cotton manufacture, after the machinery of Arkwright became common property, and the stimulating effect of his improvements upon every branch of this department of national industry, had become fully manifest, an idea may be formed from the fact, that the imports of cotton-wool, which had averaged less than 5,000,000 lbs. in the five years from 1771 to 1775, rose to an annual average of 6,766,613 lbs. in the next similar period, of 11,328,989 lbs. in the five years ending with 1785; and of 25,443,270 lbs. in the five years ending with 1790. His only son, Richard (born 1755 died 1843) became the richest commoner in England.

ARLAUD, JACQUES ANTOINE, an eminent painter, born at Geneva, 1668, died 25 May, 1743.

ARLINGTON, HENRY BENNET, earl of, was grandson of Sir John Bennet, judge of the prerogative court of Canterbury, who died 1627. The subject of this notice—who became noted as a statesman in the reign of Charles II.—was born at Arlington, Middlesex, 1618. He was educated at Christ Church, Oxford, and in the civil war served in the royal army. In 1658 he received the honour of knighthood at Bruges from Charles II., who

ent him minister to Madrid. At the Restoration he was made secretary of state, and created Baron Arlington. He was one of the cabinet known by the name of the Cabal, a word formed from the initials of the noblemen who composed it, viz., Clifford, Ashley, Buckingham, Arlington, and Lauderdale. In 1672 he was created an earl, and about the same time invested with the order of the garter. In 1674 he resigned the office of secretary, and was appointed lord chamberlain. He died 28 July, 1685.

ARLOTTO, whose real name was Mainardo, was born at Florence, 1395, took orders, and became a parish priest. It is said that he died in 1483 or 1484. He is only known by a collection of jests, published at Venice in 1550, 8vo., under the title of 'Facetie piacevoli, fabule e motti del ovano Arlotto, prete Fiorentino.'

ARMIN, ROBERT, an actor and dramatist, was a player in Shakespeare's company. He is author of *A Nest of Ninnies*: simply of themselves without impound, 1608, reprinted by the Shakespeare Society, 1842. This is a collection of anecdotes of the domestic fools of the writer's own period. He likewise translated a little novel, 'The Italian Tylor and his Boy,' and wrote a dramatic piece, entitled 'The History of the Two Maids of More clack.' A play called 'The Valiant Welchman' is also been ascribed to his pen.

ARMINE, LADY MARY, was daughter of Henry Abot, fourth son of George, earl of Shrewsbury, and wife of Sir William Armine. She was mistress the Latin and French languages, and skilled in story and divinity. It was her custom to distribute books among the poor, and she gave large sums to the missionaries employed in converting the Indians in North America. She endowed three hospitals, and performed other noble deeds of charity. Died 1675.

ARMINIUS, the deliverer of Germany, was the son of Sigimer, a chieftain of the Catti. He lived with reputation in the Roman armies, and was honoured by Augustus with knighthood and citizenship of Rome. His attachment to his native country, however, prevailed over all other considerations, and therefore he began to rouse the Germans to a revolt. By his contrivance, Varus got into an ambuscade, where he perished with nearly all his forces, A.D. 10. In 16 Geranicus marched to revenge the death of Varus, finding in his army a brother of Arminius, named Arminius, who was greatly attached to the Romans. The Germans suffered some terrible defeats, but the spirit of their leader was unconquered, and he, in his turn, defeated Maroboduus, a German king who was in the interest of the Romans. At last he was taken off by the treachery of some of his relations, in the 37th year of his age, after having defied the strength of the Romans twelve years.

ARMINIUS, JAMES, a famous Protestant divine, and founder of the Arminians, or Remonstrants, was born at Oudewater, in Holland, 1560. He contracted a friendship with Theodore Beza, was minister at Amsterdam, and afterwards professor of divinity at Leyden, 1603. His doctrines are opposed to those of Calvin, and his lectures on predestination and free will, which he exalted by bringing the operations of grace, produced great confusion. He was summoned to the Hague to give an account of his doctrines, but before the proposed synod could be held he died, 19 Oct., 1639.

1609. His death was most painful, and to bodily suffering was added mental anguish. His friend Bartius says: 'How often have we heard him in bitter groans cry out, when by himself, as the prophet did, "O me, O mother! why did you bear me, a man at enmity with all the world? I have neither put out to usury nor taken in upon usury from any one, and yet every one curseth me."' The aim of Arminius was to unite all sects of Christians, with the exception of the Catholics, into one community, as is evident from the following passage in his will: 'I have studied to inculcate everything which might contribute, according to the Word of God, to the propagation and increase of truth, of the Christian religion, of the true worship of God, of general piety, and a holy conversation among men; and, finally, to that tranquillity and peace which befit the Christian name, excluding Papacy, with which no unity of faith, no bond of piety or of Christian faith can be maintained.'

ARMSTRONG, ARCHY, or ARCHIBALD, a great master of grimace and buffoonery, was jester to James I. and his son Charles I. He had a particular dislike to Archbishop Laud, upon whom he was sometimes very sarcastical. Once, in the presence of that prelate, he asked leave to say grace, which, being granted, he said, 'Great praise be given to God, and little Laud to the devil.' When the liturgy, which Laud endeavoured to introduce into Scotland, was absolutely rejected, and great tumults were raised on that account, Archy tauntingly said to the prelate, 'Who is the fool now?' The king was much offended at this impudent jest, ordered its perpetrator to pull off his coat, and dismissed him (1637-8). He was succeeded by Muckle John, who was the last person retained as fool at the English court. After his disgrace Archy retired to Arthuret, in Cumberland, the place of his birth, and died there in 1672. His 'Jests' were published in 12mo., with his portrait prefixed.

ARMSTRONG, EDMUND JOHN, of Dublin, wrote a volume of poems, published shortly after his death, which occurred 24 Feb., 1865.

ARMSTRONG, FRANCIS, M.D., a physician at Uppingham, in Rutland, known as the inventor of a vegetable green paint, of which he published an account, died May, 1789.

ARMSTRONG, GEORGE, M.D., brother to the author of the 'Art of Preserving Health,' practised in London, where, in 1769, he established a dispensary for the relief of the infant poor. He died after the year 1781. He wrote an essay on the diseases most fatal to infants.

ARMSTRONG, JOHN, of Gilnockie, in Westmorland, a noted freebooter, and the hero of a romantic ballad printed in Scott's 'Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border.' He was executed by order of King James V. of Scotland, about 1529.

ARMSTRONG, JOHN, F.R.S., major-general and quartermaster-general in the army, colonel of the royal regiment of foot in Ireland, surveyor of the ordnance, and his majesty's chief engineer, was born 1673, and died 15 April, 1742. He wrote, among other works, 'The History of the Ancient and Present state of the Navigation of the Port of King's Lynn, and of Cambridge, and the rest of the trading towns in those parts; and of the navigable rivers that have their course through the great level of the fens, called Bedford Level.'

ARMSTRONG, JOHN, an officer in the English

army, author of 'The History of the Island of Minorca' (London, 1752 and 1756), died 27 March, 1758.

ARMSTRONG, JOHN, M.D., a poet and physician, born at Castleton, Roxburghshire, about 1709. He was educated at Edinburgh, where he graduated M.D. 1732, and afterwards practised his profession in London. In 1735 he published an anonymous tract, entitled 'An Essay for Abridging the Study of Physic.' This was followed, about 1737, by the 'Economy of Love,' a poem which could not be published in our days, and which was an outrage upon decency a century ago. From the edition of 1768 many of the most offensive passages were omitted. His reputation mainly rests upon his 'Art of Preserving Health,' which was formerly regarded as one of the finest didactic poems in the language. His shorter poetical pieces were collected under the title of 'Miscellaneous,' in 1770. Died 7 Sept., 1779.

ARMSTRONG, JOHN, a Scotch writer, was born at Leith, 1771, and educated at Edinburgh, where he studied divinity, and took his degree of M.A. While at Edinburgh he published a volume of juvenile poems, to which he appended an essay on the means of punishing and preventing crimes; for which, in 1789, he had been honoured with the gold medal given by the Edinburgh Pantheon Society. In 1790 he came to London, where he supported himself by writing for the daily papers. He also preached to dissenting congregations, and promised to make a shining figure in life, when he was prematurely cut off on 21 July, 1797.

ARMSTRONG, JOHN, M.D., an eminent physician and medical writer, was born at Ayres Quay, near Bishopwearmouth and Sunderland, in the county of Durham, 8 May, 1784, and died 12 Dec., 1839, in London, where he had practised his profession for eleven years. There is a memoir of him by Dr. Francis Boott, in 2 vols. 8vo.

ARMSTRONG, JOHN, D.D., an English colonial prelate, was born at Bishopwearmouth, 22 Aug., 1813, and educated at Charterhouse and Lincoln College, Oxford. In 1843 he was instituted to the rectory of St. Paul's, Exeter, which he exchanged, in 1843, for the vicarage of Tidenham. In 1853 he was appointed bishop of Graham's Town, and arrived at Cape Town on 29 Sept. in the following year. He died at Graham's Town, 16 May, 1856. He wrote 'Sermons on the Festivals,' 12mo., Oxford, 1845; 'The Pastor in his Closet,' 1847; 'Parochial Sermons,' 1854; and 'Essays on Church Parochialities,' edited by T. T. Carter, 8vo., London, 1858. He was also editor of, and a contributor to, the 'Tracts for the Christian Seasons,' and other works of a similar character. A memoir of him, by T. T. Carter, M.A., rector of Clewer, was published at Oxford, 8vo., 1857, with an introduction by Samuel Wilberforce, bishop of Oxford.

ARMSTRONG, SIR THOMAS, an English politician, was a great sufferer for the royal cause, and before the Restoration was actively engaged on behalf of Charles II. His enterprising spirit excited the jealousy of Cromwell, who threw him into prison, and even threatened his life. He was an avowed enemy of the Catholic religion, and engaged with all the zeal that was natural to him in the service of the duke of Monmouth. Soon after the new sheriffs were imposed upon the city by the influence of the court, an insurrection was planned by the country party, not only in London, but also in several other parts of the kingdom.

Sir Thomas went, at this time, with the duke of Monmouth, to view the king's guards, in order to judge whether they might venture to attack them in the projected insurrection. Finding himself obnoxious to the court, he fled the country, and his flight was soon followed by an outlawry. He was seized abroad, and sent to London, where he was condemned and executed without a trial, and under peculiar circumstances of rigour, having been conducted to death by the sorrowing soldier who had been accustomed to obey his commands. He suffered at Tyburn, 20 June, 1684.

ARMSTRONG, WILLIAM, of Gilnockie, the last Border freebooter of any note, flourished about 1646. There was another freebooter named William Armstrong, of Kyninmouth, respecting whom particulars may be found in Scott's 'Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border.'

ARMYNE. See ARMINE.

ARNALD, GEORGE, A.R.A., an English artist, died at Pentonville, London, 21 Nov., 1841, aged 78.

ARNALD, RICHARD, an English divine, was born in London, about 1696, and educated at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, from whence he removed, in 1718, to Emmanuel College, where he took his degree of M.A., and was elected fellow in 1721. In 1728 he took the degree of B.D., and about the same time was presented by his college to the rectory of Thurcaston, Leicestershire. He published several single sermons, but his most celebrated performance is his 'Commentary on the Apocrypha,' which usually accompanies the commentaries of Patrick, Lowth, and Whitby. Died 4 Sept., 1756.

ARNALL, WILLIAM, an English political pamphleteer of the reign of George II. He edited 'The British Journal,' and 'The Free Briton,' by Francis Walsingham, Esq. He was employed by Sir Robert Walpole to defend his administration, and it is said that in four years he received nearly £11,000 for his services. He squandered the whole of this large sum, and committed suicide in 1743, aged 26.

ARNAU, JOHN, a Spanish painter, born 1599, died 1693.

ARNAUD DE MARVEIL, or DE MARUELH, poet of Provence, who wrote a collection of poems is supposed to have died at the end of the twelfth century. Some critics place him at the head of the amorous poets of his age and country.

ARNAUD, FRANÇOIS, abbat of Grandchamp, French writer, born 27 July, 1721; died 2 Dec., 1784. He was employed, in conjunction with N. Suard, in writing the 'Journal Étranger' and the 'Gazette Littéraire de l'Europe.' He also published a collection of pieces on Philosophy, Literature, and the Arts, 4 vols. 12mo., Paris, 1770.

ARNAUD, FRANÇOIS THOMAS MARIE DE BACQUARD D', a French writer of tales, plays, essays, and poems, was born at Paris, 14 Sept., 1718, and educated among the Jesuits. In very early youth he gave proofs of a poetical genius, which procured him the friendship of Voltaire. He visited Frederick the Great, king of Prussia, who called him his Ovid, which excited the envy and ridicule of Voltaire and his followers. On one occasion Frederick and others were very freely discussing the existence of a Deity, when Arnaud's opinion was asked. With great solemnity, he said he rejoiced to think that there existed a Being greater than kings. Died 8 Nov., 1805.

ARNAUD, GEORGE D', a Dutch lawyer at

philologist, born at Franeker, 16 Sept., 1711; died 1 June, 1740.

ARNAUD DE RONSIL, GEORGE, a native of France, was born 1697, came to England, and attained to eminence as a surgeon in London. He published several medical works, and died 27 Feb., 1774.

ARNAUD, HENRI, a celebrated pastor, and military leader of the Vaudois, was born at La Torre, Piedmont, 1641, and died at Schönberg, 1721.

ARNAULD DE VILLA NOVA, a celebrated physician at Paris, was born about 1235. He studied Greek, Hebrew, and Arabic, and omitted nothing to perfect himself in the sciences. His passion for astrology betrayed him into the folly of asserting that the world was to end about the middle of the fourteenth century. Some time after he maintained that works of mercy are preferable to the sacrifice of the mass; that the human nature of Christ was equal to his divine; and that the establishment of religious orders was very wrong; for which he was condemned by the university of Paris. Arnould withdrew into Sicily, where he was kindly received by the king, who sent him into France to attend Pope Clement V., who was sick there. He died 1313, on the coast of Genoa. His works were printed at Lyons, 1520, and at Basil, in fol., 1585. The imaginary book, 'De Tribus Impostoribus,' has been falsely ascribed to him. M. de Haitze published his life, under the name of 'Pierre Joseph,' Aix, 12mo., 1719.

ARNAULD, ANGELIQUE DE ST. JEAN, second daughter of Arnould d'Andilly, was born 1624, and entered the convent of Port Royal, 1644. For twenty years she was mistress of the novices, and performed the arduous duties of that office with great zeal and success. Died 29 Jan. 1684. D. Clemencon published her 'Conferences,' 3 vols. 12mo., 1760.

ARNAULD, ANTOINE, was born 6 August, 1560, at Paris, where he pursued his studies, and took his degree of Master of Arts in 1573. Some time afterwards he was admitted advocate of the parliament of Paris, in which capacity he acquired great reputation by his integrity and extraordinary eloquence. Henri IV. had great esteem for Arnould, who was appointed counsellor and procureur-generel to Queen Catharine de Medicis. One of the most famous causes which Arnould pleaded was that of the university against the Jesuits, in 1594. Died 29 Dec., 1619.

ARNAULD, ANTOINE, the youngest and the greatest of the ten surviving children of Antoine Arnould, the advocate, and his wife, Catharine Marion, was born at Paris, 8 Feb., 1612, and studied philosophy at the college of Calvi, from whence he removed to that of the Sorbonne. In 1641 he commenced doctor, and in 1643 published a book in frequent communion, which gave offence to the Jesuits. The controversy between them and the Jansenists was then at its height, and M. Arnould joined the latter, whom he defended with great ability. For this he was expelled the Sorbonne, whereupon he went into retirement, and employed himself in writing a great number of treatises on divinity, grammar, geometry, logic, metaphysics, and other subjects. When the Jansenist controversy had subsided, in 1668, Arnould turned his polemical weapons against the Calvinists. His treatise entitled 'La Perpetuité de la Foi de l'Eglise Catholique touchant l'Eucharistie,' in

which he was largely assisted by Nicole, led to the grand dispute between them and M. Claude, in which each party claimed the victory. This work is said to have converted to Catholicism the Prince de Tarente, the Marshals De Logres and De Duras, and to have put an end to all the doubts of Turenne. In 1679 Arnould quitted France, and went to the Low Countries, where he continued to write against the Jesuits and Protestants with equal sharpness and facility. He died at Brussels, 8 Aug., 1694. The numerous works of Arnould are for the most part polemical. Father Quesnel published his letters in 9 vols.

ARNAULD, HENRI, son of Anthony Arnould, the advocate, and brother of Arnould d'Andilly, was born at Paris, 1597. Having embraced the ecclesiastical profession, in 1649 he became bishop of Angers. His charity to the poor was unbounded, and his labours were incessant. When it was proposed to him to rest himself one day in the week, he replied, 'I am willing to do so if you can find me a day on which I am not a bishop.' Died 8 June, 1692. His chief work is entitled 'Négociations à la Cour de Rome, et en différentes Cours d'Italie,' 5 vols. 12mo., Paris, 1748. This work contains many curious and interesting particulars.

ARNAULD, JACQUELINE MARIE, known in religion as Marie Angélique de Sainte Magdeleine, was born 8 Sept., 1591, being the second daughter of Antoine Arnould, the advocate. At an early age she became abbess of Port Royal, of the order of Cîteaux, and introduced great reforms into the convent, which she removed from the fields to Paris itself. She was also chosen to reform the abbey of Maubuisson. Died 6 Aug., 1661. Five of her sisters took the veil at Port Royal, where they led exemplary lives. One of them, Mother Agnes, wrote 'L'Image de la Religieuse parfaite, et imparfaite,' 12mo., Paris, 1665. She was born 31 Dec., 1593, and died 19 Feb., 1671.

ARNAULD D'ANDILLY, ROBERT, eldest son of Antoine Arnould, the advocate, was born at Paris, 1589. He held some considerable offices, and discharged his duties in the most honourable manner. At the age of fifty-five he retired to the monastery of Port Royal des Champs, where he spent the remainder of his days in religious studies. He published a translation of Josephus; a 'Memoir of the House of Port Royal;' 'Memoirs of his own life;' and several other works. Died 27 Sept., 1674.

ARNAULT, VINCENT ANTOINE, a French dramatist and miscellaneous writer, born 1 Jan., 1766; died 16 Sept., 1834.

ARNDT, JOHN, a famous Protestant divine of Germany, born at Ballenstädt, in the duchy of Anhalt, 2 Dec., 1555. At first he applied himself to physic, but falling into a dangerous sickness, he made a vow to change that for divinity, if he should be restored to health. He wrote many religious works, the most famous of which is his 'Treatise of Free Christianity,' which has been translated into English. This writer died at Zell, 11 May, 1621.

ARNDT, JOSHUA, was born at Gustrow, in Germany, 9 Sept., 1626, and became professor of logic at Rostock, preacher at the court, and ecclesiastical counsellor to the duke of Mecklenberg. He died 5 April, 1687. Among his numerous writings are 'Miscellanea Sacra;' 'Clavis Antiquitatum Judaicarum;' and 'Manuale Legum Mosaicarum.' His son Charles (born 1673; died 1721) became

professor of poetry and Hebrew at Melchin. He wrote a life of his father, and several works on bibliography.

ARNE, CECILIA, the wife of Dr. Arne, and one of the most celebrated singers of her time, died 1776.

ARNE, MICHAEL, an English musical composer, was son of Dr. Arne, and inherited much of the musical talent of his father. He set several operas to music. Died 1785.

ARNE, SUSANNAH MARIA. See CIBBER.

ARNE, THOMAS AUGUSTINE, Mus.D., an English musician, was born 1710. His father was an upholsterer in Covent Garden. He received his education at Eton, and was afterwards articled to an attorney; but music had more charms for him than law, and he soon abandoned the desk for the fiddle. In a short time his proficiency was so great that he was engaged as leader of the orchestra at Drury Lane theatre; and in 1773 he composed the music for Addison's opera of 'Rosamond,' which was received with universal applause. In 1738 he gained great credit by setting Milton's 'Comus.' In 1740 he set Mallet's masque of 'Alfred,' in which first appeared the famous song, 'Rule Britannia.' He had great success in setting popular airs to music. In 1759 the university of Oxford created him doctor of music. He died 5 March, 1778. Having been brought up as a Catholic, he had recourse, in his last illness, to the consolations of that religion for support, although, in the progress of his life, he had paid but little respect to any form of worship.

ARNIM, LOUIS ACHIM VON, a distinguished German poet, born at Berlin, 26 Jan., 1781; died 21 Jan., 1831.

ARNISÆUS, HENNINGUS, a native of Halberstadt, and professor of physic in the university of Helmstedt, a learned philosopher, and skilful physician, who travelled into France and England, and died Nov., 1636. He wrote some works in favour of the divine right of kings; a curious treatise, 'De Jure Connubiorum,' and some medical pieces.

ARNOBIUS the Elder, a native of Africa, became professor of rhetoric at Sicca, in Numidia, about 297. Being converted to Christianity, he composed a work entitled 'Disputations against the Gentiles.' He has been styled the Varro, as Lactantius, his disciple, is called the Cicero, of ecclesiastical writers.

ARNOBIUS the Younger, was an ecclesiastic in Gaul, and lived about A.D. 460. He wrote a commentary on the Psalms, which has often been attributed to the elder Arnobius.

ARNOLD of Brescia, in Italy, a famous heretic of the twelfth century. He maintained that those bishops and monks who possessed any lands could not be saved, and that the ecclesiastical possessions belonged to princes. This new doctrine drew a large number of libertines to his side, who wanted to seize the property of the clergy. Indeed it was found necessary to repulse his followers by force of arms, and they were condemned in the council of Lateran, 1139. Arnold retired to the mountains of Switzerland, whither he was followed by his disciples. In 1141 he went to Rome, drove out the Pope and the ecclesiastics, and attempted to restore the senate. Eugenius III. found means, after many combats, to return to Rome. Arnold then withdrew to the emperor Frederick I., who delivered him up to Pope Adrian IV., by whose order he was executed, 1155.

ARNOLD, BENEDICT, an American military commander, born at Norwich, in Connecticut, 3 Jan., 1740; died in London, 14 June, 1801.

ARNOLD, CHRISTOPHER, a learned German, born at Hersbruck, in Franconia, 12 April, 1627. He studied divinity and philology at Altorf, travelled into various countries, including England, and ultimately became professor at the gymnasium at Nuremberg, where he lectured on history, eloquence, poetry, and Greek. Died 30 June, 1686. He wrote 'Ornatus Linguae Latinae;' 'Valerianus Cato Grammatici Dira, cum Commentariis perpetuis;' 'Testamentum Flavianum, sive Epistolae xxx. de Josephi Testimonio de Christo;' and other works.

ARNOLD, GEORGE DANIEL, born at Strasburg, 18 Feb., 1780, studied law at Göttingen, became professor of the *code civil* at Coblenz, and afterwards successively professor of history and of Roman law at the same place. Died 18 Feb., 1829. For the use of his pupils he published 'Elementa juris civilis Justiniani, cum Codice Napoleoneo et reliquis, qui in imperio Francogallico obtinent legum codicibus, juxta ordinem Institutionum collati,' 8vo., Paris, 1812. He also acquired considerable reputation as a poet.

ARNOLD, GODFREY, a German Protestant divine, born at Annaberg, in Saxony, 4 Sept., 1666; died 30 May, 1714. He wrote a prodigious number of works, of which his 'History of the Church and of Heresies' attracted much notice. He showed a remarkable tendency to mysticism, and was charged by the orthodox Lutherans with having professed heretical doctrines. Arnold despised Latin because it was, in his opinion, the language of Anti-Christ.

ARNOLD, IGNATIUS THEODORE FERDINAND KAJETAN, a German writer, born at Erfurt, 4 April, 1774, became secretary to the university of that town, and died 26 Oct., 1812. He published a treatise on Dr. Joseph Gall's system of phrenology.

ARNOLD, JOHN, an ingenious mechanician, born at Bodmin, Cornwall, 1744; died 25 Aug., 1799. For many years he carried on business as a watchmaker in Cornhill. Mr. Arnold introduced several important improvements in the construction of marine chronometers, for which he received rewards from the Board of Longitude. He published some pamphlets on the subject of his inventions.

ARNOLD, JOSEPH, M.D., an English naturalist, born at Beccles, Suffolk, 1783; died at Padang 26 July, 1818.

ARNOLD, NICHOLAS, a famous Protestant divine, born at Lesna, in Poland, 17 Dec., 1618. He became professor of divinity at Franeker, and died 15 Oct., 1680. He wrote 'Lux in tenebris, seu vindicatio locorum Vet. et Novi Test. quibus sectarii abutuntur ad stabilendos suos errores,' 4to., Leipzig 1698; and other works.

ARNOLD, RICHARD, an English chronicler, was born about the middle of the fifteenth century, and was a London merchant trading to Flanders. He is chiefly known as the author of a work sometimes called 'The Statutes of London,' but more commonly 'Arnold's Chronicle.' The best edition is that by Francis Douce, 4to., London, 1811. Warton very properly describes the work as 'the most heterogeneous and multifarious miscellany that ever existed,' and gives the following summary of its contents:—'The collector sets out

with a catalogue of the mayors and sheriffs, the customs and characters of the City of London. Soon afterwards we have receipts to pickle sturgeon, to make vinegar, ink, and gunpowder; how to raise parsley in an hour, the arts of brewing and soapmaking; an estimate of the livings in London; an account of the last visitation of St. Magnus's church, the weight of Essex cheese, and a letter to Cardinal Wolsey. The "Not-browne Mayde" is introduced between an estimate of some subsidies paid into the exchequer, and directions for buying goods in Flanders. In a word, it seems to have been this compiler's plan, by way of making up a volume, to print together all the notices and papers, whether ancient or modern, which he could amass, of every sort and subject.

ARNOLD, SAMUEL, Mus.D., was born in London, 10 Aug., 1740, and educated at the chapel royal, St. James's, under Mr. Bernard Gates and Dr. Nares. Before he had attained his twenty-third year he became composer to Covent Garden theatre, where he distinguished himself by several fine productions. His oratorio called 'The Cure of Saul' attracted crowded houses. This was succeeded by 'The Prodigal Son,' an oratorio, for which, in 1773, he obtained the degree of doctor of music at Oxford. At this time he was proprietor of Marybone Gardens, a place of fashionable resort. On the death of Dr. Nares, in 1783, he was appointed organist and composer to the chapel royal. In 1786 he commenced a splendid edition of Handel's works. He died 22 Oct., 1802, and was buried in Westminster Abbey, of which church he was organist.

ARNOLD, SAMUEL JAMES, son of the preceding, was born in or about 1775, and bred as an artist; but at an early age he showed a preference for authorship, and produced a novel entitled 'The Reole, or, Haunted Island,' 3 vols., 1796. In 1794 he brought out a musical entertainment called 'Auld Robin Gray,' and in 1796 a comic opera, in two acts, called 'The Shipwreck.' As a painter he applied himself to portraits, but was not very successful. He married Miss Matilda Pye, daughter of the poet laureate, and in association with her wrote 'The Prior Claim,' a comedy, 1805. Mr. Arnold afterwards became manager successively of the Lyceum and Drury Lane theatres. He died at Walton-upon-Thames, 16 Aug., 1852.

ARNOLD, THOMAS, M.D., was born at Leicester, 1742, received his education at Edinburgh, and became a fellow of the College of Physicians of London. He afterwards became proprietor and conductor of an extensive lunatic asylum in his native town. Died 2 Sept., 1816. He is author of observations on the Nature, Kinds, Causes, and Prevention of Insanity, Lunacy, or Madness, 3 vols.

ARNOLD, THOMAS, D.D., was born at Cowes, the Isle of Wight, 13 June, 1795, and educated at Winchester School and Corpus Christi College, Oxford (B.A. 1814). In 1815 he was elected a fellow of Oriel College, and afterwards took orders. He vacated his fellowship 1820, by his marriage with Mary, youngest daughter of the Rev. John Rose, and established himself at Laleham, near Epsom, where he resided for some years, being chiefly employed in private tuition. In Dec., 1827, he was elected to the head mastership of Rugby school, where he remained to the end of his life. As head master of Rugby school he was enabled to exercise his natural faculty for tuition, and to

carry into practice on a large scale his leading idea of introducing Christianity into daily life in a sphere which had been hitherto considered almost exempt from its influence. In Aug., 1841, he was appointed professor of modern history at Oxford. Died 12 June, 1842. Dr. Arnold published an edition of Thucydides, and wrote 'History of Rome,' 1838-42; articles in the Encyclopædia Metropolitana, on the lives of Sulla, Cæsar, Augustus, and Trajan; and 'Introductory Lectures on Modern History,' 1842. His life has been written by Dean Stanley.

ARNOLD, THOMAS KERCHEVER, an educational writer, eldest son of Thomas George Arnold, M.D., of Stamford, was born in or about 1800. He was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge (B.A. 1821; M.A. 1824), of which he was elected a fellow, and in 1830 was presented to the rectory of Lyndon, in Rutland, where he died, 9 March, 1853. Mr. Arnold acquired a very widespread reputation as the author and editor of a whole library of books adapted for educational purposes. His attention was first directed to the Greek language, but was afterwards extended to other languages, both ancient and modern. For two years he was editor of 'The Theological Critic.'

ARNOLDI, JOHN VON, a German diplomatist and statesman, born at Herborn, in the duchy of Nassau, 30 Dec., 1751; died 2 Dec., 1827. He published a number of historical works in German.

ARNOLDT, DANIEL HENRY, a German author, born at Königsberg, 7 Dec., 1706, became professor of theology in the university of that city, 1735, and died 30 July, 1775. His principal works are a 'History of the University of Königsberg,' and an 'Ecclesiastical History of the Kingdom of Prussia.'

ARNOLFO DI LAPO, or DI COLLE, a very celebrated Italian architect, born 1232; died about 1300. His chief works are at Florence.

ARNOT, HUGO, a Scotch writer, born at Leith, 8 Dec., 1749. His original name was Pollock, which he changed to Arnot, on succeeding, through his mother, to the estate of Balcomrie, in Fifeshire. He became a member of the Faculty of Advocates, 1772, and died 20 Nov., 1786. His works are, 'The xlv. chapter of the prophecies of Thomas the Rhymer, in verse; with notes and illustrations. Dedicated to Dr. Silverspoon, [Witherspoon] preacher of sedition in America' (anon), 4to., Edinburgh, 1776; 'An Essay on Nothing; a discourse delivered in a society' (anon), 3rd edition, 8vo., London, 1777; 'A Letter to the Lord Advocate of Scotland. [Henry Dundas] By Eugene,' 4to., [Edinburgh, 1777]; 'The History of Edinburgh,' 4to., Edinburgh, 1779; and 'A collection and abridgment of celebrated criminal trials in Scotland, from A.D. 1536 to 1784, with historical and critical remarks,' 4to., Edinburgh, 1785.

ARNOTT, ARCHIBALD, M.D., an English army surgeon, died at Kirkconnell Hall, Dumfriesshire, 6 July, 1855, aged 83. He was the medical attendant of Napoleon I. at the island of St. Helena, and was present at the death of that great warrior.

ARNOUL. See ARNULF.

ARNOULD, SOPHIE, a celebrated French actress and vocalist, born at Paris, 14 Feb., 1744; died 1803.

ARNOULT, JEAN BAPTISTE, a French ecclesiastic, born 1689; died at Besançon, 1753. He published several works under the *nom de plume* of Antoine

Dumont. His 'Traité de Prudence,' Besançon, 1753, is a collection of French, Italian, and Spanish proverbs. The largest work by him is entitled 'Le Précepteur.'

ARNTZENIUS, JOHN, a German scholar, born at Wesel, on the Lower Rhine, 1702; became professor of eloquence, history, and poetry at Franeker, 1742; and died 1759. He published valuable editions of several Latin authors.

ARNTZENIUS, JOHN HENRY, son of the preceding, became professor of jurisprudence, first at Groningen, and afterwards at Utrecht. He died in the latter city, 7 April, 1797. His works are, 'Institutiones Juris Belgici,' 2 vols. 8vo.; 'Miscellanea,' an edition of Cœlius Sedulius's 'Carmen Paschale,' and an edition of all the Latin panegyricists, under the title of 'Panegyrici Veters.'

ARTZENIUS, OTTO, a brother of John Artzenius, was born 1703, and died 1763. He published some orations, and an edition of Dionysius Cato's 'Disticha de Moribus.'

ARNU, NICHOLAS, a learned Dominican, born near Verdun, in Lorraine, 1629; died 1692, at Padua, where he was professor of metaphysics. He wrote several works on the philosophy and theology of St. Thomas Aquinas.

ARNULF, ST., bishop of Metz, 614. After holding some important offices under the Austrian government, he quitted the court and his bishopric to lead a solitary life in the deserts of Vosges, where he died, 647.

ARNULF, son of Carloman, king of Bavaria, was elected emperor of Germany at Tribur, 887. He repulsed the Slavonians, drove the Normans out of Lorraine, took Bergamot, and afterwards Rome, where he was crowned by Pope Formosus. Died 24 Nov., 890.

ARNULF, was born at Beauvais about 1040, and became a monk of the order of St. Benedict. Removing to England, he was appointed prior of Canterbury, then abbat of Burgh, and, in 1114, bishop of Rochester. Died 15 March, 1124. His chief work is a collection of documents, entitled 'Textus Roffensis,' relating to the church and see of Rochester. This was published by Thomas Hearne in 1720.

ARNULF, bishop of Lisieux in the twelfth century, joined the second crusade, accompanying Louis VII. of France to the Holy Land, 1147. He was sent to England by Pope Alexander III. as apostolic legate, 1160, and died 31 Aug., 1182, at the abbey of St. Victor at Paris. There are letters of his remaining, written with great genius and elegance; they contain many remarkable particulars respecting the history of his time. Turnebus published an edition of them at Paris in 1585, and they are also in the library of the fathers. His letters to Henry II., king of England, St. Thomas of Canterbury, and others, were published at Oxford, in 8vo., 1844, under the editorship of J. A. Giles, LL.D.

ARNWAY, JOHN, D.D., an English royalist divine, was born in Shropshire, 1601, and educated at St. Edmund Hall, Oxford (B.A. 1621; M.A. 1624). He held the rectories of Hodnet and Ightfield, in his native county, but was deprived of them in the Rebellion. He also suffered the loss of his temporal estate. In 1640 he attended the king at Oxford, and while there was created D.D., and appointed to the archdeaconry of Coventry. Subsequently he went to Virginia, where he died

in or about 1653. He wrote some tracts in defence of Charles I.

ARPINO, JOSEPH D'. See CESARI.

ARRAGON, CATHARINE OF. See CATHARINE.

ARRAN, JAMES HAMILTON, third Earl of, and second Duke of Chateherault, a title conferred upon his father by Francis I., was, in the earlier part of his life, the most amiable and accomplished gentleman of his family. In 1555 he went to the court of France, then the gayest and most polished in Europe, where he was highly in favour with Henry II., who made him captain of his Scottish life-guards. Here he was first dazzled with the charms of Mary; but he regarded her with that admiration with which a subject beholds his sovereign. As his father had been regent of Scotland, and was, upon failure of issue from that princess, declared by the three estates of the kingdom heir to the crown, his views were aspiring, and he was once in hopes of gaining Queen Elizabeth in marriage. When Mary returned to her native country he conceived the strongest passion for her—a passion in which ambition seems to have had little or no part; but being treated with coldness and neglect, he abandoned himself to solitude, and indulged his melancholy, which brought on an almost total deprivation of his reason, and cut short the expectations of his friends and admirers. Died 1609.

ARREBOE, ANDERS, a celebrated Danish poet, was born at Ærøge's Kjöbing, in the island of Ærøe, 1587, and educated at Copenhagen. In 1618 he was elected bishop of Drontheim, but was deprived of his see, 1621, on account of his misconduct. Subsequently he was appointed to the pastorship of Vordingborg, which he occupied till his death, in 1637. The name of Arreboe is the most distinguished in the early history of the poetry of Denmark.

ARREDONDO, ISIDORE, a Spanish painter, born 1654; died at Madrid, 1702.

ARRIAGA, RODERIC D', a Spanish Jesuit, born at Logroño, 17 Jan., 1592; died 7 June, 1667, at Prague, where he was professor of divinity. He wrote a 'Course of Philosophy,' in folio, and 'Course of Theology,' in 8 vols. fol. Arriaga one of the most subtle and obscure of the scholastic divines.

ARRIAN, FLAVIUS, a Greek historian and philosopher, was a native of Nicomedia, in Bithyni and flourished in the second century, under the Emperor Hadrian and the Antonines. He was Stoic and a disciple of Epictetus. On account of his merit he was presented with citizenship both at Athens and Rome, and at the latter place was advanced to senatorial and consular honours. The Emperor Hadrian conferred on him the government of the province of Cappadocia. Beside philosophical 'Manual,' collected from the courses of his master, Epictetus, Arrian wrote account of the 'Expedition of Alexander,' in seven books, and a work on the 'Affairs of India,' which continues the history of Alexander. His other historical pieces have perished; but a philosophical work by him, commonly called the 'Dissertation of Epictetus,' has been preserved. Some other works are ascribed, on doubtful authority, to him.

ARRIVABENE, HIPPOLYTE, a physician at Rome, died 1739. He published poems, and an astronomical discourse entitled 'The true idea of medicine.'

ARRIVABENE, JOHN FRANCIS, a poet of Mantua, lived in the sixteenth century. He composed 'Maritime Eclogues,' 'Discourses,' and 'Letters,' which are included in the 'Rime di diversi,' and other similar collections.

ARRIVABENE, JOHN PETER, bishop of Urbino, died 1504, aged 63. He is author of a Latin poem entitled 'Gonzagidos,' and letters in the same language.

AROMATARI, JOSEPH DEGLI, an Italian physician, born at Assisi, about 1586, practised his profession with reputation for fifty years at Venice, in which city he died, 16 July, 1660. His principal work is a letter on the generation of plants. There is an English translation of it in the *Philosophical Transactions*, No. ccxi.

ARROWSMITH, ———, an English vocalist, who acquired considerable popularity in London between 1784 and 1787.

ARROWSMITH, AARON, a celebrated constructor of maps, born in Winston, Durham, 14 July, 1750; died 23 April, 1823. He carried on his business in London, first in Leicester Square, and afterwards in Soho Square.

ARROWSMITH, JOHN, a Puritan divine, was born near Newcastle-on-Tyne, 1602. He was admitted of St. John's College, Cambridge, and took his degrees in arts there, but in 1623 he became fellow of Catharine Hall. He afterwards settled at Lynn, in Norfolk, and in the Great Rebellion was chosen one of the assembly of divines at Westminster. When Dr. Beale was dispossessed of the mastership of St. John's College, Mr. Arrowsmith was put into his place, and, in 1649, took his doctor's degree. About this time he was removed to the mastership of Trinity College. He died in Feb., 1658-9. His works are, 'Tactica Sacra,' 'A Chain of Principles,' 'Sermons on Public Occasions,' and 'Armilla Catachctica.'

ARROWSMITH, EDMUND, an English Jesuit, born in or about 1586, at a place called Haddock, in the parish of Winwick, Lancashire, and educated in the English college at Douay, where he arrived 12 Dec., 1605. In 1612 he was ordained a priest, and shortly afterwards was sent upon the English mission. He laboured zealously for about twelve years as a secular priest, and in 1624 joined the Society of Jesus. Being at length apprehended on account of his sacerdotal character, he was tried at Lancaster, 27 Aug., 1628, and being found guilty, was hanged, drawn, and quartered on the following day.

ARTEALE, JOSEPH, an Italian poet, born 1628, at Mazzarano, in Sicily; died at Naples, 11 Feb., 1679. He first adopted the profession of arms, and at the siege of Candia displayed such bravery that he was honoured with the title of knight of the order of St. George. He left some poems and dramatic pieces.

ARTAXERXES I., Longimanus, sixth king of Persia, succeeded his father Xerxes about 464 B.C., and died 425 B.C. It was this prince who gave permission to rebuild Jerusalem; and the seventy weeks of Daniel begin from the seventh, or according to others, the twentieth year of his reign.

ARTAXERXES II., Mnemon, the tenth king of Persia, succeeded his brother Darius 405 B.C. Cyrus, his brother, took up arms against him, and was slain in battle, 401 B.C. Artaxerxes died 362 B.C.

ARTAXERXES III., Ochus, eleventh king of Persia, succeeded his father, Artaxerxes II., in 362,

and was poisoned by Bagoas, a eunuch, to whom he entrusted all his authority, 339 B.C.

ARTEAGA, STEPHEN, a Spanish Jesuit, born in 1747, went to Italy on the suppression of his order, and for a long time resided at Bologna. He followed the Chevalier Azara to France, and died at his house in Paris, 30 Oct., 1799. He wrote a treatise on ideal beauty, in Spanish; seven dissertations on the rhythm of the ancients; and 'Le Rivoluzioni del teatro musicale Italiano, dalla sua origine, fino al presente,' and edition, 3 vols. 8vo., Venice. A French translation, by the Baron de Rouvron, of this work, which is highly esteemed, was published at London in 1802.

ARTEDI, PETER, a Swedish naturalist, was born at Anund, 22 Feb., 1705, and educated at the university of Upsal, where he applied to the study of medicine. There was so great a friendship between him and Linnæus that they made each other heirs to all their MSS. Artedi devoted himself chiefly to ichthyology. During a visit which he paid to England he met with a kind reception from Sir Hans Sloane. He was drowned at Leyden, 27 Dec., 1735. Linnæus published his 'Ichthyologia, sive Opera omnia de Piscibus,' 1738.

ARTEVELDE, JAMES VAN, a famous brewer of Ghent, artful, enterprising, and a great politician. He engaged almost all Flanders in a revolt, being desirous of surrendering it to the king of England, and was killed by the populace of Ghent, 17 July, 1345.

ARTEVELDE, PHILIP VAN, son of the preceding, was chosen leader of the people of Ghent when they rebelled against Louis III., count of Flanders, in 1382. He was killed at the battle of Roosebeck, 27 Nov., 1382.

ARTHUR, a British prince, was the son of Uther Pendragon, or dictator of the Britons, by the wife of the duke of Cornwall. He succeeded Uther in 516, and was immediately engaged in a war with the Saxons, in which he was completely successful. He next turned his arms against the Scots and Picts, in which he was also victorious. It is, moreover, said that he conquered Ireland and the western isles of Scotland; and that, after a series of warlike exploits, he passed the remainder of his days in peace, governing his kingdom with great wisdom and moderation. He instituted the military order of the Knights of the Round Table, and settled Christianity at York in the room of paganism. These appear to be the real historical facts of this celebrated person, of whom many fabulous circumstances are related. He died A.D. 542.

ARTHUR, duke of Brittany. See BRITANNY.

ARTHUR, prince of Wales, eldest son of Henry VII., was born 1486; married Catharine of Aragon 14 Nov., 1501; and died 4 April, 1502.

ARTHUR, JAMES, an Irish Catholic divine, was born at Limerick, and entered the order of St. Dominic. He was doctor and professor of divinity at Salamanca for many years, and was afterwards sent in the same capacity to the university of Coimbra. In 1642 he retired to the royal convent of St. Dominic, in Lisbon, where, according to some authorities, he died in 1644. Ware, however, states that his death did not take place till about 1670. He wrote two volumes of commentary in Latin on the first part of St. Thomas Aquinas's 'Sum of Theology,' but only the first volume was printed. It appeared in 1665.

ARTHUR, THOMAS, an English Protestant di-

vine, was educated at Cambridge, and became principal of St. Mary's Hostel in that university. He wrote two tragedies, and other works. Died 1532.

ARTIGAS, FERDINAND JOSEPH, born at Monte Video, about 1760, of a family originally from Spain, became a captain in the service of that power at the time when her southern colonies revolted. At first he sided with the royalists, but afterwards joined the party of independence. Having obtained from the republic of Buenos Ayres the command of an army corps, he beat both the Spaniards and Portuguese in several engagements. In 1820, however, he was obliged to retire to Paraguay, where he was hospitably entertained by Dr. Francia, who, however, detained him as a prisoner till his death, which occurred 1826.

ARTIGNY, ANTOINE GACHAT D', a French writer, canon of the metropolitan church of Vienne, in Dauphiné, was born in that city 8 Nov., 1706, and died there 6 May, 1778. He is chiefly remembered by his '*Nouveaux Mémoires d'Histoire, de Critique, et de Littérature*,' 7 vols. 12mo., Paris, 1749-56.

ARTOIS, JAMES VAN, a landscape painter, born at Brussels, 1613; died 1665, or thereabouts.

ARUNDEL AND SURREY, ANNE, countess of, was born 1557, being the daughter of Thomas, Lord Dacres of the North. At an early age she became the wife of the unfortunate Philip, earl of Arundel. In 1582 or 1583 she embraced the Catholic religion, to which she was, during the remainder of her life, most devotedly attached. This exposed her to much persecution, and Queen Elizabeth caused her to be imprisoned for a year in the house of Sir Thomas Shirley. After her husband's death she gave herself entirely up to her religious duties, the performance of works of charity, and the education of her children. Died 19 April, 1630. She founded the English college of the Society of Jesus, in Ghent.

ARUNDEL, BLANCHE, lady, fifth daughter of Edward Somerset, earl of Worcester, became the wife of Thomas, second Lord Arundel of Wardour. During the absence of her husband she bravely defended Wardour Castle for nine days with a few men against the parliament forces, under the command of Sir Edward Hungerford and Lieut.-Col. Ludlow. She ultimately delivered up the castle on honourable terms, which were broken. The parliament forces, however, were soon dislodged by the resolution of Lord Arundel, who, on his return, ordered a mine to be sprung under the castle, and thus sacrificed that noble structure to his loyalty. Lady Blanche was born 1583, and died 28 Oct., 1649.

ARUNDEL, EVERARD, tenth Lord Arundel of Wardour, was born in London, 3 Nov., 1785, and died at Rome, 21 June, 1834. His name was, in 1820, associated with that of Sir R. C. Hoare in the title-page of the '*Hundred of Dunworth*,' a part of the '*History of Modern Wiltshire*.'

ARUNDEL, HENRY, third Lord Arundel of Wardour, was son of Thomas Lord Arundel, by his wife, the heroic Lady Blanche Somerset. In 1678 he was committed to the Tower on the information of the miscreant Titus Oates, and impeached by the Commons of high crimes and misdemeanours. He continued in confinement until 1683, when he was admitted to bail. In 1686 he was constituted lord keeper of the privy seal, and installed a K.B. Retiring to his seat at Breamore, Hamp-

shire, he lived in seclusion till his death, in Dec., 1694. He wrote five meditations in verse, which are printed in '*A Collection of eighty-six loyal Poems*,' 1689.

ARUNDEL, MARY, countess of, daughter of Sir John Arundel, of Llanherne, in Cornwall, married first, Robert Ratcliffe, earl of Sussex, and secondly, Henry Fitzalan, earl of Arundel. Died 20 Oct., 1557. Among the royal MSS. are '*Alexandri Severi Sententiæ et Res Gestæ, ex Anglico in Sermonem Latinum versæ per Mariam Arundell et Joannem Radcliffum*,' and a collection by her of Latin similes. She also translated from Greek into Latin, '*Selectæ Sententiæ septem Sapientum Græcorum*.'

ARUNDEL, PHILIP HOWARD, earl of, son of Thomas Howard, fourth duke of Norfolk, was born at London, 1557. He was educated at home, one of his preceptors being the famous Gregory Martin, and afterwards studied at Cambridge, where he was admitted M.A. 1576. About the eighteenth year of his age he went to court, where he appears to have led a rather dissolute life. At this time he utterly neglected his wife, whom he had married when he was only twelve years old. His object was to obtain the favour of Queen Elizabeth, 'which could not be had (as was observed) by such as he, if they shewed any love for their wives.' He was present at the disputations held by Clarke, Fulke, Whitaker, and others, against Edmund Campian, the Jesuit. From what he heard upon these occasions he was led to adopt the Catholic faith, though he did not openly avow the change in his sentiments till more than a year afterwards, being deterred by the rigorous laws then in force against members of the Church of Rome. In 1583 he entertained Queen Elizabeth at Arundel. Soon after her departure the earl was ordered into close custody in his own house. The next day he was examined before the privy council respecting his religion and his dealings with Cardinal Allen and Mary Queen of Scots. He made no admissions. Two days afterwards Lord Hunsdon was sent to interrogate him on the same subjects, and also respecting Throckmorton's conspiracy, but was equally unsuccessful. After being detained three weeks, the earl was set at liberty. At length, in 1584, he was formally reconciled to the church by Father William Weston, alias Edmonds, of the Society of Jesus. The change which was soon observed in his demeanour and manner of life led his enemies to suspect the truth, and he determined to escape their machinations by quitting the kingdom. Accordingly, he embarked on a ship at Littlehampton, in Sussex, having previously addressed an eloquent letter to the queen in justification of the course he had taken, and disclaiming any intention of being a traitor to her Majesty. His design, however, had already been betrayed to the council, and by their orders one Keloway boarded the earl's ship, took him into custody, and carried him under a strong guard to London. He arrived there 25 April, 1585, and was immediately committed to the Tower, where he remained a close prisoner until his death, on 19 Oct., 1595. From the commencement of his imprisonment his miserable life was spent in devotional and ascetic exercises, which he practised with great rigour. He was buried in the church of St. Peter ad Vincula within the Tower, in the grave where his father's body rested. His interment was conducted with a due

regard to economy. The coffin cost the queen ten shillings, and the black cloth which covered it thirty shillings. As he was a Catholic, the chaplain deemed it a profanation to read the established service over his grave, and therefore used some prayers which he thought fitting to the occasion. One of them commenced as follows:—'Oh! Almighty God! who art the Judge of all the world, the Lord of life and death, who alone hast the keys of the grave, who shuttest and no man openeth it, who openest and no man can shut it, we give thee hearty thanks, for that it hath pleased Thee, in thy mercy to us, to take this man out of the world.' The earl of Arundel's works are, 'An Epistle in the Person of Christ to the Faithfull Soule, written first by that learned Lanspergius, and after translated into English by one of no small fame, whose good example of sufferance and living hath and wilbe a memoriall unto his countrie and posteritie for ever,' 8vo., Antwerp, 1595; and 'Three Treatises of the Excellency and Utility of Virtue.'

ARUNDEL, RICHARD FITZALAN, earl of, one of the most distinguished men in the reign of Edward III. He was in the expedition to Flanders, and in several of the French wars, particularly at the battle of Cressy. He filled many high offices, and executed several important embassies. Died 1376.

ARUNDEL, THOMAS, archbishop of Canterbury, was second son of Richard Fitzalan, earl of Arundel, and was born at Arundel Castle, Sussex, 1353. At the age of 21 he was consecrated bishop of Ely. In 1396 he was raised to the primacy, with which he exercised the office of lord high chancellor. Richard II. banished him for some attempts to establish a regency, on which he went to Rome. When Henry IV. ascended the throne Arundel returned to England. He was a zealous defender of the temporalities of the church, exerted himself with great violence against the Wickliffites, and died 20 Feb., 1413-14.

ARUNDEL, Sir THOMAS, second son of Sir John Arundel, of Llanherne, Cornwall, was a person of high consideration in the reigns of Henry VIII. and Edward VI., and was made K. B. at the coronation of Anne Boleyn. Unfortunately for him, he was the intimate friend of the Lord-protector Somerset, and in Nov., 1551, when that nobleman was sent to the Tower, Sir Thomas was apprehended and committed to close custody. Being found guilty of treason, he was beheaded in Tower-hill with Sir Michael Stanhope, 26 Feb., 1551-2.

ARUNDEL, THOMAS, first Lord Arundel of Wardour, was son of Sir Matthew Arundel, knight, and when a young man, went to Germany, served as a volunteer in the imperial army in Hungary, behaved himself valiantly against the Turks, and in an engagement at Gran, took the standard with his own hands; on which account Rodolph II., emperor of Germany, created him knight of the Holy Roman empire, 14 Dec., 1595. He was in high favour with Rodolph II., who made him several great offers, but he chose to return to his native country. King James I., to punteance his merits, created him Baron Arundel of Wardour, by patent dated 4 May, 1605. Died 7 Nov., 1639, aged 79.

ARUNDEL, THOMAS, second Lord Arundel of Wardour, succeeded his father, the first lord, in 1639, and attaching himself to the royal cause,

raised at his own expense a regiment of horse for the service of King Charles I. Being in a battle, fighting for the king, he was shot in the thigh, and died of his wounds in his Majesty's garrison at Oxford, 19 May, 1643, æt. 59, and was buried with great pomp at Tisbury. The statement that the wounds of which he died were received at the battle of Lansdown must be erroneous, as that engagement took place on 5 July, 1643.

ARUNDEL, THOMAS HOWARD, earl of, only son of the ill-fated Philip Howard, earl of Arundel, was born 1586, and in 1603 was restored in blood to such honours as he had lost by his father's attainder, as well as to the earldom of Surrey, but the dukedom itself was detained from him. In 1607 he was sworn of the privy council, and soon afterwards travelled into France and Italy, where he imbibed that love for the fine arts by which he was afterwards distinguished. On his return to England, in 1611, he was installed K.G.; and in 1614 he renounced the Catholic religion, in which he had been carefully trained. In 1621 he was restored to the place of Earl Marshal. He was appointed steward of the royal household 1637, and in 1640 was nominated general-in-chief of the country south of the Trent. On 6 June, 1644, he was created earl of Norfolk; but being disappointed at the dukedom being refused him, he abandoned his country and wandered over Italy until his death, which took place at Padua, 4 Oct., 1646. He bequeathed his unrivalled collection of antiquities to his eldest and second surviving sons, Henry Frederick, Lord Maltravers, and William, afterwards Viscount Stafford. Henry, the second son of the former, and sixth duke of Norfolk, about 1668, at the suggestion of Evelyn, presented to the university of Oxford a considerable portion of his moiety, including the Parian Chronicle, which, with the other inscribed stones accompanying it, have been called the 'Arundelian Marbles.' At Oxford also are some of the statues collected by the earl of Arundel. These were given to the university by Lady Pomfret, whose husband had acquired them by purchase. Of the remainder of the Arundel collection some curious relics are at Wilton House; the cameos and intaglios were in the possession of the duke of Marlborough; and there is a fine bronze head of Homer in the British Museum.

ARVIEUX, LAURENT D', a French orientalist, born at Marseilles, 1635. In 1668 he was sent to Tunis to negotiate a treaty with the Dey; and on this occasion he caused 380 French slaves to be set at liberty. In 1672 he took a leading part in negotiating the treaty concluded at Constantinople with Mahomet IV. He was made chevalier of St. Lazare, with a pension of 1000 livres; was sent as consul to Algiers and Aleppo; and refused the bishopric of Babylon, which had been offered to him by Innocent XI. He died in his native city, 3 Oct., 1702. His memoirs were published by Father Labat, 6 vols. 12mo., 1755; and the account of his voyage with the Grand Emir, chief of the wandering Arabs, by Roque, in 1717, together with a treatise by Arvieux on the manners and customs of the Arabs.

ARZACHEL, a Spanish astronomer of the eleventh century, who wrote a book of 'Observations on the Obliquity of the Zodiac.'

ASA, King of Judah, succeeded his father Abijah, 955 B.C., and died 914 B.C.

ASAPH, St., a British prelate who gave name to

the see which he governed, flourished about the year 600. He is said to have written the life of his predecessor, St. Kentigern, which is printed in the *Acta Sanctorum* (Jan. 13).

ANNURY, FRANCIS, a Methodist bishop, was born 20 Aug., 1748, near the foot of Hemptel bridge, in Shropshire, a short distance from Birmingham. At the age of seventeen he entered the Methodist ministry, and in 1771 went as a missionary to America. On 27 Dec., 1784, he was ordained a Methodist bishop at Baltimore, and continued to 'preach the word' for more than half a century. He died near Fredericksburg, Virginia, 31 March, 1826. A minute account of his career is to be found in 'The Pioneer Bishop: the Life and Times of Francis Annury, by W. P. Strickland, with an introduction by Nathan Bangs, D.D. English edition, with an introduction by the Rev. B. Woolcock Christophers,' 8vo., Manchester, 1860.

ANCRIBUS. See **BADUUS**.

ANCHAM, ANTHONY, M.B. of Cambridge, a noted antrologer, published a herbal, 1550, and several antrological treatises.

ANCHAM, ANTHONY, an English republican, born at Boston, Lincolnshire, was educated at Eton and King's College, Cambridge. At the beginning of the Rebellion he joined the Presbyterians, and became a member of the Long Parliament. In 1649-50 he was sent as envoy to Madrid, where six exiled royalists assassinated him and his interpreter, in 1650. He was the author of a 'Discourse on the Revolutions and Confusions of Governments,' 8vo., 1648.

ANCHAM, ROGER, a celebrated English scholar, was third son of John Ancham, steward to Lord Hereford, of Wilton, and was born about 1515, at Kirkby Waske, in Richmondshire. He was educated at the charge of Sir Anthony Wingfield, in his house, by a Mr. Bond, who was also tutor to Sir Anthony's sons. About 1530 he was sent to St. John's College, Cambridge, his expenses there being defrayed by the same kind patron. His tutors were Hugh Pitzherbert and John Cheke. He proceeded B.A. 1533-4, and on 26 March, 1534, was elected fellow of his college, having a high reputation for his acquisitions. He was occasionally employed by the university in writing letters to great personages, on account of his admirable style of composition, and from the singular beauty of his handwriting and great skill in illumination and adornment. In 1537 he commenced M.A., and read a Greek lecture in St. John's College, and also, as it seems, in the university at large. He was elected public orator of the university, 1546. Henry VIII. granted him a pension of £10, which was continued by Edward VI., whom he had taught to write. On the death of his friend William Grindal, he became tutor to the princess, afterwards Queen, Elizabeth, and he subsequently accompanied Sir Richard Morys on his embassy to Germany, of which country he afterwards published an account. Though Ancham was known to be a Protestant, Bishop Gardiner proved his firm friend during the whole reign of Queen Mary, and it is pleasing to find that years afterwards, when the bishop was dead, and his name was regarded as a by-word and a reproach, Ancham gratefully refers to his protection, terming him 'my good lord of Winchester.' In 1554 he gave up the office of public orator, and on 7 May, in that year, was appointed Latin secretary to Queen Mary, and he continued in that office under

Queen Elizabeth, who entertained a particular regard for him, and granted him the canony or prebend of Wetwang, in the church of York. He died 30 Dec., 1568. A complete list of his works is given in Cooper's 'Athenæ Cantabrigienses.' The principal are, 'Toxophilus, the schole of shootinge conteyned in two bookes,' 4to., London, 1545; 'A Report and Discourse of the Affaires and State of Germany,' 4to., London, 1552; 'The Schole Master; or, plaine and perite way of teaching children to understand, write, and speake the Latin tongue,' 4to., London, 1570. This work has recently been carefully edited by the Rev. J. E. B. Mayor. 'Familiarum Epistolarum libri tres,' 8vo., London, 1576. Hallam says, 'Among the learned men who surrounded Cheke at Cambridge, none was more deserving than Ancham, whose knowledge of ancient languages was not shown in profuse quotation, or enveloped in Latin phrase, but served to enrich his mind with valuable sense, and taught him to transfer the firmness and precision of ancient writers to our own English, in which he is nearly the first that deserves to be named, or that is now read.'

ANCHARI, a famous Mahometan doctor, founder of the Ancharian sect, died about 940, at Bagdad. He maintained that God acts always by general laws, and not by particular providence. His followers held absolute and gratuitous predestination.

ASCLEPIADES, a famous philosopher, a native of Phlius, in Peloponnesus, and disciple of Stipo, to whose school he drew Menedemus, with whom he contracted so close a friendship, that they might be compared to Orestes and Pylades.

ASCLEPIADES, a celebrated physician, born at Prusa, in Bithynia, practised at Rome in the time of Pompey, 96 B.C. Celsus and Galen often mention his works. There were several other celebrated persons of the same name.

ASCOLI, CECRO D'. See **CECCO**.

ASCOUGH, WILLIAM, an English prelate, was descended from an ancient family in Lincolnshire, and consecrated bishop of Salisbury in 1438. He was inhumanly murdered at the altar by Jack Cade and his followers, 29 June, 1450.

ASSELIO, GASPARE, a learned physician, born at Cremona about 1581, became professor of anatomy and surgery at Pavia, and died at Milan, 14 April 1626. He was the first who discovered the lactea vessels, for which his name has ever since been honoured in the history of medicine.

ASFELD, JACQUES VINCENT D', abbat of Le Vieuville, and a celebrated doctor of the Sorbonne, died at Paris, 25 May, 1715. His attachment to the cause of the Jansenists drew upon him *lettre de cachet*, 1721.

ASGILL, Sir CHARLES, the first baronet of the name, rose by his industry and integrity from the office of out-door collector to a banking-house in Lombard Street to the possession of considerable wealth and the highest civic dignities. In 1755 he was elected lord mayor of London, and in 1761 created a baronet. He died 15 Sept., 1788. His son, Sir Charles Asgill, the second baronet, adopted the military profession, and rose to the rank of general. He died 1823, when the baronetc became extinct.

ASGILL, JOHN, an English writer, was born about the middle of the seventeenth century. He studied in Lincoln's Inn, and in 1699 went to Ireland, where he acquired a fortune, and was elected a member of parliament; but in 1700 he was ex-

pelled the House for writing a book, entitled 'An Argument, proving that Man may be translated from hence without passing through Death,' &c. This work was voted a blasphemous libel, and ordered to be burnt. Finding his affairs desperate, he returned to England, where he was chosen member for Brumber, in Sussex, and enjoyed his seat two years. During an interval of privilege he was committed to the Fleet for debt. While he was in confinement the House took into consideration the above book, and having voted it blasphemous, he was expelled from his seat. He continued in the rules of the Fleet and King's Bench thirty years, in which time he published several political tracts, and died in Nov., 1738.

ASH, EDWARD, M.D., a London physician of considerable eminence, died in April, 1829. He made some important discoveries in galvanism.

ASH, JOHN, LL.D., a dissenting minister at Pershore, Worcestershire, where he died, 13 April, 1779, in the 55th year of his age. He was author of an 'English Grammar,' 'The Complete English Dictionary,' 'Sentiments on Education,' 2 vols. 8mo., and other works which were very popular in his day.

ASH, JOHN, M.D., an English physician, was son of Joseph Ash, gentleman, of Coventry, and received his education at Oxford (B.A. 1743, M.A. 1746, M.B. 1750, M.D. 1754). He practised at Birmingham, and founded the General Hospital in that town. He died at Brompton, Knightsbridge, 28 June, 1798. He was author of several professional works.

ASH, ST. GEORGE, an Irish prelate, born in the county of Roscommon, and educated at the university of Dublin, of which he became provost, 692. During the troubles in Ireland, under James II., he went abroad, and was engaged in the service of Lord Paget, William III.'s ambassador at Vienna. He was promoted to the bishopric of Cloyne, 1695. In 1697 he was translated to Clogher, and in 1716 to Derry. Died 17 Feb., 1717. He is author of several papers in the 'Transactions of the Royal Society,' and other works.

ASHBURN, THOMAS DE, D.D., an Augustinian friar, was a native of Ashbourn, in Derbyshire, and studied at Oxford, where he was created D.D. He engaged in the controversy with the Lollards, and wrote a treatise against the 'Triologus' of Wickliffe.

ASHBURNHAM, GEORGE ASHBURNHAM, third earl of, was born 1760, and died Oct., 1830. He published 'A Narrative by John Ashburnham, of his attendance on King Charles the First, from Oxford to the Scotch Army, and from Hampton Court to the Isle of Wight,' never before printed. To which is prefixed a vindication of his character and conduct from the misrepresentations of Lord Clarendon. By his lineal descendant and present representative, London, 2 vols. 8vo., 1830.

ASHBURNHAM, JOHN, an English politician, was son of Sir John Ashburnham, of Ashburnham, in Sussex. He was a zealous supporter of King Charles I., and Charles II., and had a principal share in the contrivance and execution of the escape of the former sovereign from Hampton Court in 1647, and his surrender to Colonel Hammond, governor of the Isle of Wight. Born about 1694; died 1671.

ASHBURNHAM, WILLIAM, Colonel, was a younger son of Sir John Ashburnham, and an active military commander for King Charles I.

during the civil wars. In 1644, when governor of Weymouth, he defended that town for four months against the parliamentary army. Died 1679.

ASHBURTON, ALEXANDER BARING, Lord, was born 27 Oct., 1774, being a younger son of Sir Francis Baring, a very eminent merchant. He was destined for a mercantile life, and was accordingly placed in his father's counting-house at an early age. During many years of his early life he was constantly and actively engaged in the service of his 'house' in the United States and the Canadas, where he acquired all that special information and general knowledge of business which he afterwards turned to account in the structure and consolidation of his fortune, and ultimately in the political service of his country. In 1810, on the death of his father, he became the head of the great house of London merchants, Baring Brothers and Co. He entered Parliament as member for Taunton, and at subsequent periods represented Callington, Telford, and North Essex in the House of Commons. In Dec., 1834, he obtained a seat in Sir Robert Peel's cabinet as president of the Board of Trade and master of the Mint, and a few days before the retirement of his friends from office he was raised to the peerage by the title of Lord Ashburton, by patent dated April, 1835. In the House of Peers he continued to support the policy of Sir Robert Peel until the final measure of free trade, to which he was wholly opposed. In 1842 he was nominated a special commissioner to settle the disputes which then threatened to involve this country in a war with America. His mission was eminently successful, and resulted in the treaty of Washington. During a long life devoted to activity, both mercantile and territorial, he found leisure to cultivate the fine arts, and was one of their best patrons. Died 13 May, 1848.

ASHBURTON, JOHN DUNNING, Lord, was born at Ashburton, Devonshire, 1731. His father was an attorney, to whom he served his clerkship; after which he removed to London, studied in the Temple, and was called to the bar. In 1759 he drew up 'A Defence of the English East India Company' against the claims of the Dutch. This brought him into notice, and he afterwards added to his popularity by being counsel for Wilkes. In 1766 he was chosen recorder of Bristol, and the next year he was appointed solicitor-general, which office he resigned in 1770. On the change of administration, in 1782, he was created Baron Ashburton, sworn of the privy council, and appointed chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster. He died at Exmouth, 28 Aug., 1783. Lord Ashburton is one of the many individuals to whom the authorship of the letters of Junius has been ascribed.

ASHBURTON, WILLIAM BINGHAM BARING, Lord, eldest son of Alexander, Lord Ashburton, was born June, 1799, and educated at Oriel College, Oxford. In Sept., 1811, he was appointed president of the Board of Control, on the accession of Sir Robert Peel to office, and remained at that post till Feb., 1845, when he became paymaster-general of the forces and treasurer of the navy. The duties of these offices he discharged until July, 1846, when Lord John Russell became the head of the government. Died 23 March, 1864.

ASHBURY, JOSEPH, a noted actor and theatrical manager, was born in London, 1638, and died at Dublin, 24 July, 1720. He raised the Irish stage to a degree of respectability which it had never before attained.

ASHBY, GEORGE, an English writer, who lived in the reign of Henry VI., and was clerk of the signet to Queen Margaret, for the instruction of whose son—Edward Prince of Wales—he wrote a poem in English 'On the active policy of a prince.' Ashby was in his 80th year when he composed this work. Died 1474-5.

ASHBY, GEORGE, B.D., F.S.A., rector of Barrow, Suffolk, wrote an essay on the Roman millitary, which was found at Thurmaston, near Leicester, in 1771, and other antiquarian treatises. Born 5 Dec., 1724; died 12 June, 1808.

ASHBY, HENRY, a distinguished writing-engraver, born 17 April, 1744, at Wotton-under-Edge, Gloucestershire; died at Exning, Suffolk, 31 Aug., 1818.

ASHBY, Sir JOHN, a distinguished British admiral, died 12 July, 1693.

ASHBY, NATHAN, a native of Barbadoes, was ordained a missionary of the Church Missionary Society, and in 1846 became incumbent of St. Michael's, Kingston, Jamaica. He died at Bath, in England, Aug., 1853. A volume of his 'Parochial Sermons,' edited by his widow, was published at London, 12mo., 1854, with a preface by the Rev. Charles Clayton, M.A.

ASHBY, RICHARD, whose real name was *Thimbleby*, an English Jesuit, and president of St. Omer's College, where he died 28 Aug., 1692. He wrote 'A Treatise on Purgatory,' and 'Remarks on Stillingfleet.'

ASHDOWNE, WILLIAM, an English Unitarian, resided at Canterbury at the close of the last and beginning of the present century. Between 1780 and 1798 he published five works in defence of Unitarian opinions.

ASHE, ANDREW, a famous performer on the flute, born at Lisburn, in Ireland, 1759; died March, 1838.

ASHE, JOHN, a dissenting minister, was son of Edward Ashe, a grocer and mercer, at Tideswell, Derbyshire. He was born 11 Feb., 1671-2, and received the first part of his education at Chesterfield, under Mr. Foxlow, who was afterwards vicar of Presbury, Cheshire. He then removed to a school kept by Samuel Ogden, at Wirksworth, whence he proceeded, in 1688, to the dissenting academy of the Rev. Mr. Frankland, at Rathmil. At his first entrance in the ministry he became chaplain to Lady Sarah Houghton, of Houghton Tower, in Lancashire, but was afterwards recalled to the Peak, in Derbyshire. He received ordination 1696. Ultimately his ministry was confined chiefly to Ashford, where he died, 1 Oct., 1734. He published 'A short Account of the Life and Character of the Rev. William Bagshaw, with a prefatory Letter by the Rev. William Tong,' 1704, and some single sermons. He had prepared for the press eleven volumes of his sermons, but only one volume was published.

ASHE, ROBERT HOADLY, D.D., born about 1751, was educated at Oxford, and became rector of Crewkerne, Somersetshire. Died 1775. He wrote 'A Letter to the Rev. John Milner, D.D., F.S.A., Author of the "History of Winchester,"' occasioned by his false and illiberal aspersions on the memory and writings of Dr. Benjamin Hoadly, formerly Bishop of Winchester,' 1799.

ASHE, SIMEON, a nonconformist divine, was educated at Emmanuel College, Cambridge, and afterwards settled in Staffordshire, whence he removed to London, where he exercised the ministry

twenty-three years. He was a Presbyterian, and one of the deputies who went to congratulate Charles II. on his restoration at Breda. He died in 1662, about the 18th of August. He composed a 'Treatise on the Power of Godliness,' edited Ball's works, and published several sermons of his own composition.

ASHE, THOMAS, B.D., a monk of Christchurch, Canterbury, composed 'Conciones variae,' one of which was preached at the election of Archbishop Kemp, in 1452. He died 21 Jan., 1473, in the sixty-third year of his profession.

ASHE, THOMAS, of Gray's Inn, wrote a number of books to facilitate the study of the law. He was living in 1618.

ASHE, THOMAS, a miscellaneous writer, commonly known as Captain Ashe, was born at Glasnevin, near Dublin, 15 July, 1770, and died at Bath, 17 Dec., 1835. A few weeks before his decease Mr. Ashe was in Oxford, and received alms from the Anti-Mendicity Society. He wrote 'Travels in America,' 3 vols., 1806; 'The Spirit of the Book, a novel,' 1808; 'The Liberal Critic, or Henry Percy, a novel,' 1812; 'Commercial View of the Brazils and Madeira,' 1812; and 'Memoirs and Confessions of Captain Ashe, written by himself,' 3 vols. 12mo., London, 1815.

ASHFIELD, EDMUND, an English painter of the time of Charles II.

ASHFORD, WILLIAM, an English painter, was a native of Birmingham, and settled in Ireland in 1764, being at that time about eighteen years of age. He was a favoured protégé of Mr. Ward, then at the head of the ordnance department in Dublin, during the viceroyalty of Earl Harcourt, and held a situation in one of the offices of that department. This he relinquished to follow his favourite studies, and to devote himself, with all the energy of his nature, to the witchery of landscape painting. His name is to be found among the early contributors to the exhibitions of the Incorporated Society of Artists of London. He resided in College Green, and was much noticed by all the distinguished lovers and encouragers of the fine arts. Afterwards he sold his house in College Green, and retired to Sandymount, where he pursued his profession with indefatigable industry; painting, both in oil and water-colours, the 'counterfeit presentment' of much of the finest scenery of England, Wales, and Ireland. He was one of the three artists to whom their brethren paid the distinguished compliment of confiding the selection of eleven others to constitute, with themselves, the Royal Hibernian Academy, of which he became the first president. He died at Sandymount, in 1824, at the advanced age of seventy-eight. His early pictures were somewhat in the manner of Claude. There is a beautiful specimen of his early style in the committee-room of the Dublin Society; and in the council-room of the Royal Hibernian Academy is a very fine work of his, 'Orlando under the Oak,' in which the breadth, high finish, and fine pencilling of the foliage are peculiarly to be admired, and afford a very fair specimen of his best and most matured style.

ASHLEY, ANTHONY, an English writer, of whom nothing is known except that he was partly the author and partly the translator of 'The Mariner's Mirror,' fol., London, 1588.

ASHLEY, JOHN, a person well known in musical circles in London, but rather as a trader in music than a musician. In 1795 he undertook the

management of the Lent oratorios at Covent Garden theatre. Of his four sons, General, Richard, Charles Jane, and John James, all of whom were more or less distinguished as musicians, biographical sketches are given in that excellent, though unfinished work, the Biographical Dictionary of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge.

ASHLEY, JOHN. See ASTLEY.

ASHLEY, Lord. See SHAFTESBURY, Earl of.

ASHLEY, ROBERT, born at Damerham, Wiltshire, 1565, was educated at Hart Hall, Oxford, from whence he removed to the Middle Temple, and was called to the bar. He died in Oct., 1641. He published 'Urania, sive Musa Cœlestis,' 1589; translation of the 'Uranie' of Du Bartas; 'The Interchangeable Course of Things,' 1594, translated from the French of Le Roy; 'Almansor, the victorious king of Spain, his Life and Death,' 1627, a translation from the Spanish; 'A Relation of the Kingdom of Cochin-China,' 1635, from the Italian of Father Christopher Borri; and 'David Persecuted,' 1637, a translation of Malvezzi's 'Il Davide perseguitato.'

ASHMOLE, ELIAS, a famous English antiquary, born at Lichfield, 23 May, 1617, and educated in the grammar school there. He afterwards removed to London, and in 1638 became a solicitor, being subsequently admitted an attorney. On the breaking out of the Rebellion he went to Brasenose college, Oxford, and applied with great vigour to the study of natural philosophy, mathematics, and astronomy. He was for some time in the royal army, but when the king's affairs were ruined he settled in London, and became acquainted with the great astrologers, Sir Jonas Moore, Mr. Lilly, and Mr. Booker, who received him into their fraternity. In 1647 he went down into Berkshire, where he lived an agreeable and retired life in the village of Englefield. Here he became acquainted with Lady Mainwaring, to whom he was married in 1640. Soon after his marriage he settled in London, where his house was frequented by all the learned and ingenious men of that day. He now diligently applied himself to the study of our national antiquities, and in 1658 began to collect materials for his history of the Order of the Garter. In the restoration of Charles II. he was graciously received by his Majesty, who, on 18 June, 1660, bestowed upon him the office of Windsor herald, and afterwards gave him other marks of the royal favour. In 1669 he was created M.D. by the university of Oxford. In 1683 he sent his collection of rarities to the museum at Oxford, which has since been called by his name, and this benefaction as considerably augmented by the addition of his MSS. and library at his death, which took place at South Lambeth, 18 May, 1693. His works, printed and in MS., are numerous. In 1650 he published, under the feigned name of James Hasolle, his 'Fasciculus Chemicus, or Chemical Collections, expressing the Ingress, Progress, and Egress of the secret Hermetic Science.' His 'Theatrum Chemicum Britannicum,' published in 1652, contains many pieces by our old hermetic philosophers. His work gained him a considerable reputation, which was very much increased by his laborious and accurate 'History of the Order of the Garter,' 1671. His 'Antiquities of Berkshire' is a less meritorious work.

ASHMORR, JOHN, an English poetical writer, published 'Certain Selected Odes of Horace Englished, and their Arguments annexed. With poems,

ancient and modern, of divers subjects, translated. Whereunto are added, both in Latin and English, sundry new Epigrammes, Anagrammes, Epitaphes,' 4to., London, 1621. This book is very rare.

ASHTON, Sir ARTHUR. See ASTON.

ASHTON, CHARLES, D.D., a learned divine and classical scholar, was born at Bradway, in the parish of Norton, Derbyshire, 1665, and educated at Queen's College, Cambridge, of which society he became a fellow. In 1701 he was appointed master of Jesus College and prebendary of Ely. Died March, 1752. He published some valuable works, though without putting his name to them, particularly 'Locus Justini Martyris emendatus in Apol. i. p. 11, edit. Thirlb.,' in Wasse's 'Bibliotheca Literaria,' No. 8, 1724; 'Tully and Hirtius reconciled as to the time of Cæsar's going to the African War. With an account of the Reformation of the old Roman year, made by Cæsar,' in the same work. His edition of 'Hieroclis in Aurea Carmina Pythagoreæ Commentarius' was published, with a preface by Dr. Warren, in 1742. After Dr. Ashton's death, a valuable edition of 'Justin Martyr' was published from his papers by Mr. Keller, fellow of Jesus College, Cambridge.

ASHTON, EDWARD, a zealous royalist, was a colonel in the army. He was brought to trial before the high court of justice, charged with a design to fire the city, assassinate the Protector, and introduce monarchy in the person of Charles Stuart. Being found guilty, he was hanged, drawn, and quartered, 2 July, 1658.

ASHTON, HUGH. See ASTON.

ASHTON, JOHN, an English gentleman, was executed at Tyburn, 28 Jan., 1690-1, having been convicted of conspiring to effect the restoration of King James II.

ASHTON, or ASHETON, PETER, translated into English 'A shorte Treatise upon the Turkes Chronicles, compyled by Paulus Jovius, byshop of Nucerne,' 8vo., London, 1546.

ASHTON, ROBERT, a native of Ireland, produced about 1727 a tragedy entitled 'The Battle of Aughrim; or the Fall of Monsieur St. Ruth.' It has been several times printed.

ASHTON, Sir THOMAS, an English alchemist, who was living in 1445-6.

ASHTON, THOMAS, was educated at Cambridge and being appointed master of Shrewsbury School, in 1562, he raised that institution to a very high position. Died 1578.

ASHTON, THOMAS, D.D., son of Dr. Ashton, usher of the grammar school at Lancaster, was born in 1716, and educated at Eton, from whence he was elected to King's College, Cambridge, in 1733. In 1749 he was presented to the rectory of Sturminster Marshall, in Dorsetshire, and in 1762 was elected preacher at Lincoln's Inn. Died 1 March, 1775. A volume of his sermons was published in 1770.

ASHWARDBY, JOHN, D.D., fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, and vicar of St. Mary's, in that city, flourished about 1380. He composed several works in favour of the doctrines of Wiclif.

ASHWELL, GEORGE, an English divine, born in London, 1612; died at Hanwell, Oxfordshire, of which parish he was rector, 8 Feb., 1693-4. He wrote 'Fides Apostolica; or a Discourse asserting the Received Authors, and Authority of the Apostles' Creed'; 'Gestus Eucharisticus; concerning the gesture to be used at the receiving of the

Sacrament;' 'De Socino et Socianismo Dissertatio,' &c.

ASHWELL, JOHN, a graduate of the university of Cambridge, became prior of Newnham, Bedfordshire, about 1527. He was alive in 1535. He wrote letters sent to the bishop of Lincoln against George Joye, which that person printed at Strasburg, together with his answers, in 1527.

ASHWELL, THOMAS, a Carmelite of Hitchen, and D.D. of the university of Oxford, wrote 'Sermones de tempore,' and 'Collationes quædam.' The latter work has also been ascribed to Peter Stokes.

ASHWELL, THOMAS, an English musical composer, was a member of the choir of St. Paul's cathedral during the reigns of Henry VIII., Edward VI., and Mary.

ASHWORTH, CALEB, D.D., a dissenting minister, was born in Lancashire, 1722, and bred a carpenter, which calling he abandoned, and became a student under Dr. Doddridge, at Northampton. He afterwards had a congregation at Daventry, whither, in 1752, he removed the academy formerly kept by Doddridge. In 1759 he was created D.D. by some Scotch university. Died 18 July, 1775. He published several funeral sermons; 'A Collection of Psalm Tunes, with an Introduction to the Art of Singing, &c.,' 'The Principal Rules of Hebrew Grammar, with complete paradigms of the verbs,' and 'An easy Introduction to Plane Trigonometry.'

ASKE, ROBERT, an English gentleman, one of the leaders of the 'Pilgrimage of Grace' in the reign of Henry VIII., was executed, Feb., 1536.

ASKEW, EGEON, born in Lancashire about 1576, was educated at Oxford, and afterwards became minister of Greenwich. He wrote 'An Apology of the use of the Fathers, and Secular Learning,' &c.

ASKEW, ANNE, an accomplished English lady, was the daughter of Sir William Askew, of Kelsay, Lincolnshire, where she was born about 1520. She had a learned education, and when young was married to a Mr. Kyme, much against her inclination. On account of some harsh treatment from her husband she went to the court of Henry VIII. to sue for a separation, where she was greatly taken notice of by those ladies who were attached to the Reformation; in consequence of which she was arrested, and having confessed her religious principles, was committed to Newgate, and afterwards burnt in Smithfield, 16 July, 1546, in company with her tutor, John Lascelles, Nicholas Beleniau, a clergyman of Shropshire, and John Adams, a tailor.

ASKEW, ANTHONY, M.D., a learned physician, was born at Kendal, Westmorland, 1722, and sent first to the school of Sedbergh, and afterwards to that of Newcastle-upon-Tyne. From school he removed to Emmanuel College, Cambridge, where he continued until he took his degree of M.B., and was elected a fellow in 1745, after which he studied for a year at Leyden. He then travelled for some time, and visited Hungary, Athens, and Constantinople, returning home through Italy. In 1750 he graduated M.D. at Cambridge, and then established himself as a physician in London, where he continued in good practice during the remainder of his life. He occupied the posts of physician to St. Bartholomew's and to Christ's Hospital, and registrar of the College of Physicians. Died at Hampstead, 27 April, 1774. He collected

a noble library, which at his death was sold by auction for £4000. His works are, 'Novæ editionis Tragediarum Æschyli Specimen,' 4to., 1746; and a MS. volume of Greek Inscriptions, now preserved among the Burney MSS. in the British Museum.

ASPASIA, a native of Miletus, was celebrated at Athens for her genius and beauty. She was so well skilled in eloquence and politics, that Socrates himself received lessons from her. Pericles was so passionately in love with Aspasia that he left his wife in order to marry her. She is said to have governed the republic by the advice she gave her husband, and to have induced him to undertake the war of Samos and that of Megara, from whence arose the Peloponnesian war. After the death of Pericles, about 428, B.C., Aspasia attached herself to a man of mean birth, and raised him by her intrigues to the first dignities of the republic. She became infamous by entertaining courtesans at her house.

ASPER, JOHN, a Swiss painter, born, 1499, at Zurich, where he died, 21 March, 1571.

ASPINWALL, EDWARD, D.D., was educated at Cambridge, was installed prebendary of Westminster, 1729, and died 3 Aug., 1732. He wrote 'A Preservation against Popery,' and 'An Apology being a Series of Arguments in proof of the Christian Religion.'

ASPINWALL, WILLIAM, a distinguished American physician, born at Brooklyn, Massachusetts June, 1743; died 16 April, 1823.

ASPLIN, WILLIAM, an English clergyman, was born in or about 1688, and received his education at Oxford, where he took the degree of M.A. He mentioned as being vicar of Banbury, Oxfordshire in 1717 and 1723. In 1728 he was collated to the rectory of East Leche St. Martin, or Burthorpe Gloucestershire, on the presentation of King George I., and held that living till his death 1758. He wrote a curious work, the full title of which is as follows:—'Alkibla: a disquisition upon worshipping towards the East. In two parts. Part I. contains the general antiquity, the rise, and reasonableness of this religious ceremony in the Gentile world; its early adoption into the church of Christ; with a free and impartial examination of the reasons assigned for it by the ancient Fathers. Part II. contains an historical account of this ceremony in the Christian Church from the primitive to the present times; with a serious and impartial examination of the reasons assigned for the practice by our modern divines. By a Master of Arts of the University of Oxford.' 8vo., London, 1724.

ASSELIN, GILLE THOMAS, a minor French poet, born 1682; died 11 Oct., 1767.

ASSELYN, JOHN, a Dutch landscape painter, was born at Antwerp, 1610, and died at Amsterdam, 1660.

ASSEMANNI, JOSEPH LOUIS, nephew of the archbishop Joseph Simon, mentioned below, a younger brother of Stephen Evodius Assemani, was born at Tripoli in Syria, about 1710, and educated at Rome, where he made rapid progress in the oriental languages. Died 9 Feb., 1782. He wrote, 'Codex liturgicus Ecclesie universæ, xv. libros distributus,' 12 vols. 4to., Rom. 1749-63; 'De sacris ritibus Dissertatio,' &c.

ASSEMANNI, JOSEPH SIMON, a Syrian Maronite, born in 1687, became librarian of the Vatican, an archbishop of Tyre. He was well acquainted with

the ancient and Asiatic languages. Died 14 Jan., 1768. Among his works are, 'Bibliotheca Orientalis,' 4 vols. folio., Rome, 1719-28, and 'Kalenaria Ecclesiae Universae,' 6 vols. 4to.

ASSEMANNI, SIMON, a learned orientalist, born at Tripoli in Syria, 20 Feb., 1752; died at Padua, April, 1821. His works include an 'Essay on the origin, civilization, literature, and manners of the Arabs before Mahomet,' 1787.

ASSEMANNI, STEPHEN EYODIUS, nephew of the preceding, and his successor at the Vatican library, drew up a catalogue of the oriental MSS. preserved in the library at Florence, and other learned works. The date of his death is not given.

ASSER, the principal writer of the Babylonian calendar, was born at Babylon, 353, and died 426.

ASSER, commonly called ASSERIUS MENESENSIS, bishop of Sherborne, in the ninth century, was a native of Wales and a monk of St. David's. It is said that King Alfred founded the university of Oxford by his advice. In gratitude to that prince, by whom he had been created a bishop, he wrote his life, which was published by Archbishop Parker in 1574. The genuineness of this work, however, has been doubted, and it is generally thought that the 'Chronicon sive Annales Asserii,' published by Gale, is also spurious. According to the Saxon Chronicle, Asser died in 910.

ASSERETO, JOACHIM, a painter of Genoa, born 1600; died 1649.

ASSHETON. See ASHTON.

ASSHETON, NICHOLAS, born about 1590; died 6 April, 1625. He resided at Downham, Lancashire. His journal for the year 1617, and part of the year following, was published by the Chetham Society in 1848. The editor, the Rev. E. R. Raines, is interspersed notes from the life of Assheton's contemporary, John Bruen.

ASSHETON, WILLIAM, D.D., an English divine, was born, 1641, at Middleton in Lancashire, of which parish his father was rector. He received his education at Brasenose College, Oxford, and became a fellow of that society. In 1676 he was presented to the rectory of Beckenham in Kent, where he died in Sept., 1711. He was a pious and learned man, and published several pieces in defence of the Established Church; but he is best known as the projector of a scheme for providing maintenance for the widows of clergymen and others, by means of a jointure payable by the Mercers' Company.

ASSOUCY, CHARLES COYPEAU D'. See DASSOUCI.

AST, GEORGE ANTHONY FREDERICK, a distinguished German scholar, born at Gotha, 1778; died 30 Dec., 1841. His writings are on philosophical and philosophical subjects. Ast did much to facilitate the understanding of the works of Plato.

ASTA, ANDREW DELL', a Neapolitan painter, born at Bagnoli about 1673; died 1721.

ASTBURY, J., a great improver of the manufacture of pottery in England. Died 1743, aged 75.

ASTELL, MARY, an English polemical writer, was born at Newcastle-upon-Tyne about 1668. Her father was a merchant, and from her uncle, a clergyman, she learnt Latin, French, mathematics, and philosophy. At the age of twenty she settled near London, where she devoted herself to a studious life, and formed an acquaintance with some of the greatest men of the age, as Atterbury, Wicks, Norris, and others. She died of a cancer,

after submitting to an operation with great patience, 11 May, 1731. Her principal works are, 'Letters concerning the Love of God,' 'An Essay in defence of the female sex, in a Letter to a Lady,' 'A serious Proposal to the Ladies for the Advancement of their true and greatest interest, &c.,' 'A fair Way with the Dissenters and their Patrons,' 'Reflections upon Marriage,' and 'The Christian Religion, as professed by a Daughter of the Church of England.'

ASTERIUS, a rhetorician of Cappadocia, one of the most zealous defenders of Arianism. Having sacrificed to idols under Maximilian Hercules about 304, the Arians never dared to raise him to the ecclesiastical state. He was author of several works against the Catholic Church, none of which are extant.

ASTERIUS, a learned bishop of Amasia, in the fourth century, by whom there are several homilies in the Library of the Fathers, translated into French by Maucroix, 12mo., 1695.

ASTERIUS, or ASTURIUS, a Roman consul, 449. There is a 'Conference of the Old and New Testament,' under his name, in Latin verse. Each strophe contains an historical fact from the Old Testament in the first verse, and in the second an application of the fact to some point of the New.

ASTESANUS, a Franciscan, so called because he was a native of Asti, published a summary of cases of conscience, entitled 'Astisania,' which has been often printed. He died 1330.

ASTLE, THOMAS, an English antiquary, was born at Yoxall, Staffordshire, about 1734, being son of Daniel Astle, keeper of the forest of Needwood. After receiving a good education, he obtained the patronage of the Right Hon. George Grenville, who employed him, about 1763, with Sir Joseph Ayliffe and Dr. Ducarel, in superintending the records at Westminster. In 1766 he was appointed to manage the printing of the ancient records of parliament. He became chief clerk in the record office in the Tower, 1775, and on the decease of Sir John Shelly he succeeded to the office of keeper of the records. Died 1 Dec., 1803. He contributed many papers to the 'Archæologia,' but his chief work is 'The Origin and Progress of Writing, as well Hieroglyphic as Elementary; illustrated by Engravings taken from Marbles, Manuscripts, and Charters, Ancient and Modern; also some Account of the Origin and Progress of Printing,' 4to., London, 1781 and 1803. This is the best work on the subject in the English language.

ASTLEY, JACOB, Baron Astley of Reading, served in the Netherlands, under Prince Maurice and his brother Henry, and afterwards under Christian IV., king of Denmark, and Gustavus Adolphus, king of Sweden. On account of his signal services he was created Baron Astley of Reading, 4 Nov., 1644, by King Charles I. He was among the first who entered that monarch's service, and his last hope when the royalist cause was on the decline. But this brave and loyal old soldier was totally defeated with the remnant of the royal army near Stow-on-the-Wold, in Gloucestershire, 21 March, 1645-6. Died 1651. Sir Bernard Astley, his son, had the command of a regiment in the civil war, and signalized himself by his courage at the siege of Bristol and the second battle of Newbury.

ASTLEY, JOHN, often called ASHLEY, M.P. for Maidstone in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, wrote

a curious treatise on 'The Art of Riding.' He died about July, 1595.

ASTLEY, JOHN, a painter, born at Wemm, Shropshire, died at Duckenfield Lodge, Cheshire, 14 Nov., 1787.

ASTLEY, PHILIP, the founder of the celebrated amphitheatre in Lambeth, was born at Newcastle-under-Lyne, 1742, and came to London with his father, who was a cabinet-maker, in 1753 or 1754. He worked at his father's business till 1759, when he enlisted in the 15th, or Elliott's Own Light Horse. He behaved with great bravery, and was made a sergeant; but after serving seven years he obtained his discharge. While in the service, Astley witnessed the performance of an itinerant equestrian named Johnson, and after being discharged he made that species of riding his profession. He commenced his equestrian performances in an open field, near the Halfpenny Hatch, Lambeth; but in 1780 he was enabled to erect a roofed building with a commodious auditorium. This structure was originally called 'The Amphitheatre Riding-House,' and at subsequent periods the 'Royal Grove,' and the 'Amphitheatre of Arts.' On 16 Aug., 1794, during Mr. Astley's abode on the continent, as a volunteer with the army, the building was burnt to the ground, together with nineteen adjoining houses. Unappalled by the calamity, though his property was scarcely, if at all, insured, he obtained leave of absence, came over to England, rebuilt his theatre, and reopened it on the succeeding Easter Monday, 1795, under the designation of the 'Royal Amphitheatre.' On 2 Sept., 1803, this building, with nearly forty houses, was consumed by fire. The loss in the theatre was estimated at £30,000, of which only £5000 was insured. When this event occurred Mr. Astley was at Paris, where he had a theatre. He returned to England, and with his accustomed fortitude, perseverance, and celerity, erected a new amphitheatre time enough to open on Easter Monday, 1804. He had previously leased the property to his son John, who continued to be lessee of the new amphitheatre during the remainder of his father's life. Mr. Astley, senior, went to Paris to dispose of the amphitheatre he had built there, but was seized with illness, and dying 20 Oct., 1814, was buried at Père la Chaise. On 19 Oct., 1821, his son, who had gone to Paris for his health, died in the same house, chamber, and bed in which his father had breathed his last.

ASTON, ANTHONY, an English actor and dramatist, died some time after the year 1747. He published 'Pastora; or the Coy Shepherdess,' an opera, 1712; 'The Fools' Opera,' an imitation of the 'Beggars' Opera,' under the name of Matthew Medley, 1731; and 'A Brief Supplement to Colley Cibber, Esq., his Lives of the late famous Actors and Actresses.'

ASTON, SIR ARTHUR, a commander in the service of Charles I., was born at Parson's Green, in the parish of Fulham, Middlesex, being son of Sir Arthur Aston, of that place. While young he went abroad, and served in several armies. On the breaking out of the civil war he offered his services to King Charles I., who, however, declined to avail himself of them on the ground that the cry of Popery already ran so high against him that it would certainly inflame matters if he admitted so many persons of that communion. Afterwards, it is said, Sir Arthur, by way of trial, made a similar offer to Sir Thomas Fairfax, who immediately

accepted it. The king, being made acquainted with this circumstance, not only granted a commission to Sir Arthur, but gave a general invitation to the Catholics to come to his assistance. At Edgehill, Sir Arthur, as general of the dragoons, proved himself to be an expert commander. His behaviour on this occasion led to his being appointed governor of Reading, a town without any regular fortifications. The garrison consisted of about 3000 foot and 300 horse, and was besieged by the parliament army of 16,000 foot and 300 horse. Sir Arthur happening to be dangerously wounded and disabled, Colonel Fielding commanded in his place, and was obliged to surrender the town after a siege of twelve days. Afterwards Sir Arthur was made governor of Oxford, when he received a wound in the leg, which rendered necessary the amputation of the limb. After the execution of Charles I., and when the royal cause was past recovery in England, Sir Arthur carried over a considerable body of the veteran troops into Ireland, and being appointed governor of Drogheda, made a noble stand against Oliver Cromwell in 1649. The town, however, was eventually taken and sacked, Sir Arthur Aston's brains being dashed out with his wooden leg during the slaughter, about 10 Aug., 1649.

ASTON, or ASHTON, HUGH, one of the gentlemen of the chapel royal in the reign of Henry VII., composed some masses, which are in the musical library bequeathed by Dr. Heyther to the university of Oxford.

ASTON, or ASHTON, JOHN, a master of arts of Merton College, Oxford, was an avowed supporter of the doctrines of Wiclif. He was convicted of heresy in 1382, and sentenced to a term of imprisonment, but was set at liberty on recanting his opinions. He wrote 'Contra usurpationes cleri,' 'De recto suo sacramenti,' 'Ratio sue fidei,' &c.

ASTON, SIR THOMAS, was born in Cheshire, of an ancient family, and educated at Brasenose College, Oxford. In 1628 he was created a baronet, and in 1635 was high sheriff of Cheshire. On the breaking out of the Rebellion he raised a troop of horse for the king, but was defeated and wounded in 1642, near Nantwich, by Sir William Brereton. He was afterwards taken prisoner and carried to Stafford, where, while endeavouring to escape, he received a blow on the head from a soldier. This caused his death, 24 March, 1645-6. He wrote 'A Remonstrance against Presbytery;' 'Short Survey of Presbyterian Discipline;' and 'A Brief Review of the Institution, Succession, and Jurisdiction of Bishops.'

ASTON, WALTER, Lord Aston of Forfar, was eldest son of Sir Edward Aston, of Tixall, Staffordshire, and was baptized at Chericote, 9 July, 1524. The Order of the Bath was conferred upon him at the coronation of James I., and he was created a baronet of England on the first institution of that dignity, 22 May, 1611. He was a statesman of considerable celebrity, and was honourably distinguished for his acuteness and fidelity in various diplomatic services, particularly in Spain, as well as by the princely magnificence with which he supported the dignity of his country during those missions, to the great injury of his private fortune. In 1620 he was sent with the earl of Bristol to Madrid, to manage the proposal of a match betwixt Prince Charles and the Infanta of Spain, and proceeded in that nice and difficult treaty with great prudence and wariness. After

expanding the greater part of his large family estates in this embassy, he returned to England just at the accession of King Charles I., and was by that monarch, by letters patent, dated at Whitehall, 28 Nov., 1627, created a peer of Scotland, by the title of Lord Aston, baron of Forfar. His lordship died 13 Aug., 1639, and was buried in St. Mary's Church, Stafford. He patronized Michael Drayton, who was one of his esquires at his investiture as Knight of the Bath, and whom he supported for many years, as Drayton gratefully acknowledges in one of his dedications to Sir Walter Aston, to whom he inscribed several of his poems.

ASTON, WILLIAM, a Jesuit, born in London, 1735; died at Liege, 15 March, 1800. He published *D'Arales*, '*Compte Rendu*,' '*Lettres Ultra-Montaines*,' and '*La Cosmopolite*.'

ASTRUC, JEAN, a French medical writer, was born, 1684, at Sauve, in Lower Languedoc, and studied physic at Montpellier, where he became professor. In 1743 he was appointed physician to the king, and professor in the Royal College at Paris. He was also at Warsaw for some time, as first physician to the king of Poland, which post he quitted for his native country and literary pursuits. Died 5 May, 1766. His principal works are, '*De Morbis Veneris*,' '*Memoirs relative to the Natural History of Languedoc*,' '*A Treatise on Pathology*,' '*A Treatise on Therapeutics*,' '*On the Inoculation of the Small-pox*,' '*On Tumours and Ulcers*,' and '*On the Diseases of Women*.' The first and last have been translated into English.

ASTRY, RICHARD, an English antiquary, was a native of Huntingdonshire, and on 14 March, 1647-8, was admitted of Queen's College, Cambridge. He proceeded B.A. at the feast of St. John the Baptist, 1651; and in 1654 obtained from his college a grace for M.A., though it does not appear that he actually took that degree. After leaving the university he was elected an alderman of Huntingdon, and was buried at St. Mary's, in that town, 11 Aug. 1714, aged 83. He is author of a quarto volume of collections, heraldic and topographical, relating to the county of Huntingdon, MS. Laud., 921. The authorship of this MS., which is the only systematic attempt towards a history of Huntingdonshire, has hitherto been erroneously ascribed to Sir Robert Cotton. Mr. Thomas Baker, it may be remarked, has made copious extracts from this work in the thirty-sixth volume of his MSS., now deposited in the University Library, Cambridge. Mr. Astry also drew up Alphabetical Catalogues of English Surnames, with the arms belonging to them, and the particular times that the persons recorded lived; forming three small but rather thick oblong folio volumes, now or lately in the possession of the Rev. Henry Freeman, of Norman Cross.

ASTULPHUS. See AISTULPHUS.

ASTY, JOHN, an Independent minister, was born about 1672, probably at Norwich. In 1713 he was appointed minister of the chapel in Rope-maker's Alley, London, which charge he retained till his death, on 20 Jan., 1729-30. He was buried in Bunhill Fields. Mr. Astry published '*A Funeral Sermon* [on Job ix. 12] occasioned by the Death of Mrs. Elizabeth Fleetwood,' 8vo., London, 1728; and an edition of Dr. John Owen's works, 1721, with a biographical memoir prefixed.

ASTYAGES, son of Cyaxares, was the last king

of Media; reigned from 595 to 560 B.C., according to Herodotus. He was dethroned by his grandson, Cyrus, and Media was then reduced to a Persian province.

ATAHUALPA, or ATABALIPA, the last Inca of Peru, was defeated and taken prisoner by Francisco Pizarro, the Spanish general, and strangled in 1533, contrary to the promise which had been made to him. The Inca offered to fill a room with gold by way of ransom; but after the Spaniards had obtained possession of the treasure, they tried the unhappy monarch on some frivolous charges, and sentenced him to be burnt alive. This sentence, however, was subsequently altered to strangling.

ATA-MELIK, a Persian statesman and historian, was born about 1226, and died at Bagdad, 1282. His work on the history of the Moguls is referred to by many eminent oriental writers as the principal authority on the subject.

ATEY, Sir ARTHUR, was educated at Oxford, where he was appointed principal of St. Alban's Hall. He was secretary to the earl of Leicester, and afterwards became a favourite of the earl of Essex. He was knighted by James I., and died 1604.

ATHANASIA, St., an illustrious widow, native of the island of Ægina, and abbess of Timea, died 15 Aug., 860.

ATHANASIO, PETER, a Spanish painter, born 1638; died 1688.

ATHANASIUS, St., a doctor of the church, patriarch of Alexandria, and the greatest defender of the faith against the Arians, was a native of Egypt. He followed St. Alexander to the Council of Nice, 325, where, though but yet a deacon, he forcibly disputed against Arius, and, the following year, was promoted to the see of Alexandria. The Arians, finding he refused to receive them to communion, published the blackest calumnies against him, and deposed him at the Council of Tyre, 335. Athanasius had recourse to Constantine; but the Arian deputies having accused him of preventing the corn of Alexandria from being sent to Constantinople, the emperor banished him to Treves without hearing his defence. Constantine, being sick, ordered the holy bishop to be recalled to Alexandria, 337. At his return his enemies began to accuse him afresh, and placed Gregory of Cappadocia in his seat, which obliged St. Athanasius to go to Rome, and appeal to Pope Julius. He was declared innocent in a council, 342, and in that of Sardis, 347; and two years afterwards was restored to his see at the solicitation of Constantine, but after the death of that prince was again banished by the Emperor Constantius, whereupon he retired to the desert. Pope Liberius, ill-used in his exile, for having defended St. Athanasius, at last subscribed to his condemnation. The Arians placed George in his room, who being killed in a popular sedition under Julian, 360, St. Athanasius returned to Alexandria, but was afterwards exiled by Julian, and restored under Jovian. He addressed a letter to this emperor, in which he proposes the Nicene Creed as the rule of orthodox faith, and condemns those who deny the divinity of the Holy Ghost. St. Athanasius suffered again under Valens, who banished him, 367, and recalled him afterwards. His life, which had been so full of troubles and persecutions for the faith, ended happily, 2 May, 373. His works are chiefly in defence of the mysteries of the Trinity, of the Incarnation, of the Divinity of the Word, and of the Holy Ghost.

He was not the author of the creed which bears his name.

ATHELSTAN, king of England, was the natural son of Edward the Elder, whom he succeeded in 925. He obtained a great victory over the Danes in Northumberland, after which he reigned in tranquillity. He greatly encouraged commerce, by conferring the title of thane on every merchant who had made three voyages. He died at Gloucester, 25 Nov., 941, at the age of 46 or thereabouts.

ATHENÆUS, a celebrated physician and philosopher, a native of Cilicia, and contemporary with Pliny.

ATHENÆUS, a mathematician of Cizycus, was contemporary with Archimedes. He wrote a treatise on machines, in the works of the ancient mathematicians, printed at Paris, 1693.

ATHENÆUS, a Greek grammarian and rhetorician, was a native of Naucratis in Egypt, and lived at the beginning of the third century. His *Δειπνοσοφισταί*, or 'Banquet of the Learned,' in 15 books, is a treasure of various and useful knowledge. It is a rich source of information on topics of philosophy, history, poetry, and antiquities, and preserves many interesting fragments and monuments. There is no English translation of Athenæus.

ATHENAGORAS, a Christian philosopher of Athens in the second century, wrote an apology for the Christians, addressed to Marcus Aurelius and Commodus, and a work on the resurrection of the dead. Both these pieces were printed at Oxford in 1706.

ATHENODORUS, a Stoic philosopher, was a native of Tarsus in Cilicia, and lived about 50 B.C. He was preceptor to Augustus, who had a high esteem for his virtue and probity.

ATHERTON, JOHN, D.D., an infamous Irish prelate, was born at Bawdrif, near Bridgewater, Somersetshire, 1598, and educated at Gloucester Hall, Oxford. In 1636 he was advanced to the bishopric of Waterford and Lismore, in Ireland. 'In this vineyard he laboured very profitably, and did grind the people of his diocese, the Roman Catholics especially, with too much severity.' After a most disgraceful career, he was convicted of unnatural crime, and executed on Gallows Green at Dublin, 5 Dec., 1640.

ATHIAS, JOSEPH, a Jew, was a celebrated printer at Amsterdam. He brought out two excellent editions of the Hebrew Bible, 1661 and 1667, 2 vols. 8vo.; and died 1700.

ATHLONE, GODERT DE GINKELL, first earl of, and a distinguished general, derived his descent from a very ancient family in the United Provinces, where he was Baron de Reede and Ginkell, Baron of Ameronger, Middachier, Livendaal, Elst, Stervelt, Roenbergh, &c. He came to England with William III. in 1688, and served him with great reputation in Ireland, where he acted at first as lieutenant-general. Ballymore surrendered to him in June, 1691, and in the next month Athlone, which he carried in an hour. The gallantry of this action is almost unparalleled, as a wide, deep, and rapid river lay between him and the enemy. He had only 3000 troops, his adversaries a large army; in addition to which they were masters of all the forts, and well entrenched. Ginkell and his men were exposed to the innumerable grenades which flew around them. Marching breast-high through the stream, they took the city by

storm. The Irish viewed the obtaining this place as a miracle, and they fled with precipitation. The victor did not lose more than fifty of his soldiers. For this exploit he was created earl of Athlone and baron of Aghrim, by patent dated 4 Mar., 1691. Soon after the capture of Athlone he entirely routed the army of James II., which was much superior in numbers to his own, and commanded by St. Ruth, a gallant officer from France, who was killed in the battle, with 7000 men. The king, fully sensible of Ginkell's skill and intrepidity, promoted him to the supreme command of his army in Ireland; after which he reduced the cities of Galway and Limerick, and at length the whole kingdom. The English House of Commons returned him a vote of thanks. The monarch gave a more solid mark of his gratitude, in a grant of forfeited estate of William Dongan, earl of Limerick, consisting of 26,480 acres of land, which the parliament confirmed in 1695; but the Commons revoked the grant in 1699, pronouncing it too extravagant. Disgusted at this ungenerous treatment, he left the British dominions, and retired to Holland, where he was well received, and employed in the armies of that country. He burnt the magazines of the French at Givet, in Flanders, in 1696, containing stores of every kind sufficient to supply an army of 100,000 men for three months. As a reward for his services he was made velt-marshall of the States armies, on the death of Prince Nassau Staarburgh. Ginkell died at Utrecht, 11 Feb., 1702-3.

ATKEY, ANTHONY, a dissenting clergyman, was born in or about 1701, and in 1730 became minister of Shepton Mallet, Somersetshire, and continued to act in that capacity until his death on 27 Dec., 1734. He wrote 'The rectitude of Providence under the severest Dispensations: a Funeral Sermon [on Jer. xii. 1] on the late Rev. Simon Browne, preach'd December 31, 1732,' 8vo., London, 1733.

ATKINS, JAMES, a Scotch prelate, was born at Kirkwall, in Orkney, and educated first at Edinburgh, and lastly at Oxford, where he took the degree of D.D. In 1677 he was consecrated bishop of Moray, from whence he was translated to Gallo-way, 1680. He died at Edinburgh, 28 Oct., 1687.

ATKINS, JOHN, an English navy surgeon, probably a native of Plaistow, Essex, entered the service about 1703, and served in various parts of the world. Died Dec., 1757, aged 73. His works are 'A Voyage to Guinea, Brazil, and the West Indies, 2nd edit., 8vo., London, 1737; 'The Navy Surgeon, or a Practical System of Surgery,' 8vo., London, 1737; and 'A Treatise on Chirurgical Subjects, 12mo., London, n. d.

ATKINSON, PAUL, an English Franciscan, who had held several important offices in his order, was apprehended in London in 1698, and sentenced to perpetual imprisonment. He was accordingly conveyed to Hurst gaol, in Hampshire, where, after thirty years of strict confinement, he died, 15 Oct. 1729, æt. 74.

ATKINSON, THOMAS, a native of London, was educated at St. John's College, Oxford, where he took the degree of B.D. 1630. He afterwards became rector of South Warnborough, Hampshire, which he exchanged with Dr. Peter Heylyn for the rectory of Islip, near Oxford. He was buried in the chapel of St. John's College, 6 Feb., 1638-9, after he had enjoyed the living of Islip only a few months. He wrote two MS. poems, in Latin

Sapphic verse, respectively entitled 'Andrei Melvini Anti-Tami-Cunicategoria,' and 'Melvinus delirans.' One Thomas Atkinson, probably the same, wrote a Latin tragedy entitled 'Homo,' preserved in MS., Harl., 6925.

ATKINSON, THOMAS, of Glasgow, died at sea, on his way to Barbadoes, 10 Oct., 1833. He was possessed of considerable literary abilities, and published, among other things, an annual called 'The Chameleon,' of which three volumes appeared.

ATKINSON, THOMAS WILKINSON, an English architect, artist, and traveller, died 13 Aug., 1861.

ATKINSON, WILLIAM, D.D. of Cambridge, canon of Lincoln and Windsor, translated the 'Imitation of Christ,' and died 8 Aug., 1509.

ATKINSON, WILLIAM, a native of York, was the son of a clergyman, and was admitted a sizar of Jesus College, Cambridge, 29 Dec., 1775. He graduated B.A. 1780, M.A. 1783. Subsequently he became lecturer at the parish church of Bradford, Yorkshire, and in 1792 rector of Warham All Saints, Norfolk. He died at Thorpe Arch, Yorkshire, 30 Sept., 1846, aged 89. Mr. Atkinson was author of 'Poetical Essays,' 4to., Leeds, 1886.

ATKINS, JOHN TRACY, an English barrister, compiled 'Reports of Chancery cases, extending from Hilary term, 1736, to Michaelmas term, 1754.'

ATKINS, RICHARD, an English writer on typography, was born in Gloucestershire, 1615, and educated at Balliol College, Oxford. He afterwards removed to Lincoln's Inn, but became unfortunate, and died a prisoner for debt in the Marshalsea prison, 14 Sept., 1677. He wrote 'The Original and Growth of Printing, collected out of History and the Records of this Kingdom,' 4to., London, 1644. Meerman has proved that the author grossly imposed on several persons by means of false title-pages. Atkins also wrote some religious pieces.

ATKINS, SIR ROBERT, an English judge, born in Gloucestershire, 1621. He received his education at Balliol College, Oxford, from whence he removed to Lincoln's Inn. At the Restoration he was created K.B., and in April, 1673, was appointed a judge of the Common Pleas, but he resigned this office in 1679, and retired to his estate. He assisted Lord Russell with his advice. In 1689 King William III. appointed him chief baron of the Exchequer; and in the same year he was chosen speaker of the House of Lords, which office he continued to hold until the great seal was given to Lord Somers, in 1693. In 1695 he withdrew altogether from public life, and retired to his seat at Sapperton, near Cirencester, where he spent the remainder of his life. Died 1709. His tracts, in one vol. 8vo., are valued as a treasure of constitutional and legal knowledge.

ATKINS, SIR ROBERT, son of the preceding, was born 1646, and educated with great care under the eye of his father. He afterwards represented his native county in parliament, and died in his house at Westminster, 29 Oct., 1711. He wrote 'The Ancient and Present State of Gloucestershire,' which has been twice printed in folio.

ATRATUS, or BLACK HUGH, a cardinal in the thirteenth century, was born at Evesham, Worcestershire, and made such progress in the sciences, particularly philosophy, mathematics, and medicine, as to obtain the appellation of the phoenix of his age. Pope Martin II. made him a cardinal, 1281. He died of the plague, 1287. He wrote

'De Genealogiis Humanis,' and 'Canones Medicinales.'

ATSLOW, EDWARD, M.D. of Oxford, was a celebrated London physician in the reign of Elizabeth. He was a zealous Catholic, and a partisan of the Queen of Scots.

ATSYLL, RICHARD, an English artist, was seal-engraver to Henry VIII., for which office he received the annual salary of £20.

ATTALUS I., king of Pergamos, succeeded to the throne 241 B.C., and died 197 B.C.

ATTALUS II., PHILADELPHUS, king of Pergamos, was son of the preceding, and ascended the throne 159 B.C.; died 138 B.C.

ATTALUS III., PHILOMETER, succeeded to the throne 138 B.C., and died 129 B.C.

ATTERBURY, FRANCIS, an English prelate, was son of Dr. Lewis Atterbury, the rector of Milton-Keynes, Bucks, where he was born, 6 March, 1662. He was educated at Westminster School, from whence he was elected to Christchurch, Oxford, in 1681. In 1687 he took his degree of M.A., and the same year vindicated the character of Luther against Obadiah Walker. He had for a pupil the Hon. Charles Boyle, whom he assisted in his controversy with Bentley. In 1691 he came to London, where his eloquence brought him into notice. He became chaplain to William and Mary, lecturer of St. Bride's, and preacher at the Bridewell chapel. One of his sermons, 'On the Power of Charity to cover Sins,' was attacked by Hoadly; and another, entitled 'The Scorn,' was severely animadverted upon by an anonymous disputant. In 1700 he engaged in a dispute with Dr. Wake on the rights of convocations, and was presented with his doctor's degree by the university of Oxford: the same year he was installed archdeacon of Totnes. In 1704 he was promoted to the deanery of Carlisle, and in 1707 Bishop Trelawney appointed him canon-residentary of Exeter. In 1709 he had another dispute with Hoadly on passive obedience. In 1710 he assisted Dr. Sacheverel in drawing up his defence, for which the doctor left him a legacy. The same year he was chosen prolocutor of the lower house of Convocation. In 1712 he was made dean of Christchurch, and the year following promoted to the bishopric of Rochester and the deanery of Westminster. The death of Queen Anne put a stop to further advancement. When the rebellion broke out in Scotland, he and Bishop Smalridge refused to sign the Declaration of the bishops; besides which, Atterbury drew up some violent protests in the House of Lords. In 1772 he was apprehended on suspicion of being engaged in a plot to bring in the Pretender, for which he was committed to the Tower. An act of parliament having passed, though not without much opposition, for 'inflicting pains and penalties on the bishop,' he was banished for life, and left the kingdom in June, 1723. He died at Paris, 15 Feb., 1731-2, and was buried in Westminster Abbey.

ATTERBURY, LEWIS, D.D., an English divine, was born at Milton, Northamptonshire, about 1631, and became a student of Christchurch, Oxford, 1649. In 1654 he was presented to the living of Broad Kissington, Gloucestershire; and in 1657 to the rectory of Milton, or Middleton-Keynes, in Buckinghamshire. In 1660 he was created D.D. by the university of Oxford. He was drowned in 1693. He published a few single sermons.

ATTERBURY, LEWIS, LL.D., elder brother of

the bishop, was born at Caldecot, in the parish of Newport-Pagnell, Bucks, 2 May, 1656, and educated at Westminster School, from whence he went to Christchurch, Oxford. In 1684 he was preferred to the rectory of Sywell, Northamptonshire. He took his degree of LL.D. 1687, and was chosen preacher of the chapel at Highgate in 1695, about which time he was one of the six preaching chaplains to the Princess Anne of Denmark. In 1707 he was presented to the rectory of Shepperton, in Middlesex, and in 1719 to that of Hornsey, in the same county. He died at Bath, 20 Oct., 1731. There are four volumes of his sermons and tracts in print. He endowed a school for girls at Newport-Pagnell.

ATTURBURY, LUFFMAN, an English glee-writer of some eminence towards the close of the eighteenth century.

ATTERSOL, WILLIAM, a learned Englishman of the seventeenth century, author of a 'Commentary on the Booke of Numbers,' fol., London, 1618; a 'Commentary upon the Epistle of Paul to Philemon,' 1618, 1633; and other works.

ATTEY, JOHN, an English musician, author of 'The First Booke of Ayres, of four parts, with Tablature for the Lute; so made that all the parts may be played together with the Lute, or one Voice with the Lute and Bass Violl,' London, 1622.

ATTICUS, TITUS POMONIUS, a Roman knight, and one of the most learned men of ancient Rome, who retired to Athens during the civil wars of Marius and Sylla, where he learned to speak Greek as elegantly as his native language. On his return to Rome he contracted a close friendship with Cicero, Hortensius, and other learned men. Agrippa married his daughter Pomponia. Atticus conducted himself so prudently during the civil wars between Pompey and Cæsar, Mark Antony and Brutus, that, without joining any party, he was beloved by all. He steadily declined being promoted to public offices, preferring a private and studious life. He wrote 'Annals,' and several other works in Greek and Latin, and died 32 B.C., aged 77. Cicero addressed many of his letters to Atticus.

ATTICUS, a celebrated patriarch of Constantinople, a native of Sebastia. He was appointed to the see of Constantinople four months after the death of Arsaces, 406, while St. John Chrysostom was living. This election stirred up the enemies of Atticus, among whom was Pope Innocent and several bishops of the east. However, after the death of St. John Chrysostom, Innocent granted him communion. He died about 427.

ATTILA, king of the Huns, one of the most famous conquerors of the fifth century. He was surnamed 'The Scourge of God.' He ravaged the east, imposed a tribute on Theodosius the younger, traversed Pannonia and Germany, and entered Gaul, 450, with an army of 500,000 men. He took several towns, and besieged Orleans, but Ætius and Theodoric compelled him to raise the siege, and soon afterwards engaged him in a great battle at Meri, a small city of Champagne, where he lost above 200,000 men. Attila passed from thence into Italy, 452, where he destroyed Aquileia, and many other towns. St. Leo went to meet him, and stopped him, by his entreaties and the promise of a tribute from Valentinian III., from going to Rome. Attila then, it is said, retired beyond the Danube. He died in 453.

ATTIRET, JEAN DENYS, a French painter, was born at Dôle, in Franche-Comté, 31 July, 1702. After completing his artistic education, he became a lay brother of the Society of Jesus, at Avignon, whence, in 1737, he went to China in the capacity of painter attached to the Jesuit mission at Pekin. He became a great favourite of the emperor Kien Loong. He died at Pekin, 8 Dec., 1768.

ATTWOOD, THOMAS, a musical composer, was born 1767, and at the age of nine was admitted a chorister in the Chapel Royal, where he received his first musical instruction under Dr. Nares, and afterwards under Dr. Ayrton. Attwood made rapid progress, and went to Italy at the charge of the prince of Wales, afterwards George IV., and also to Vienna, where he studied under the celebrated Mozart. In 1796 he was elected organist of St. Paul's Cathedral, and shortly afterwards succeeded Dr. Dupuis as composer to his Majesty. He died 24 March, 1838. A list of his compositions for the stage, and of his church music, is given in the Biographical Dictionary of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge.

ATWATER, WILLIAM, bishop of Lincoln, died 4 Feb., 1520. He was much employed by Cardinal Wolsey.

ATWELL, GEORGE, a surveyor at Cambridge, wrote 'The Faithful Surveyor,' Cambridge, 1662. Newton mentions him with honour.

ATWELL, HUGH, an English actor, contemporary with Shakspeare, died 25 Sept., 1621.

ATWOOD, GEORGE, M.A., F.R.S., an eminent mathematician, born 1746, and educated at Westminster School, whence, in 1765, he was elected to Trinity College, Cambridge. He graduated B.A. (third wrangler) 1769, became a fellow of his college, and took the degree of M.A. in 1772. A course of lectures, given by him at the university on natural philosophy, was, it is said, attended by Mr. Pitt, who, as a testimony of his admiration, appointed Mr. Atwood, in 1784, to the sinecure office of one of the patent searchers of the Customs, and also employed him in financial calculations for the public revenue. Mr. Atwood died in his house at Westminster, July, 1807, and was buried in St. Margaret's Church. His published works are, 'A Treatise on the Rectilinear Motion and Rotation of Bodies, with a Description of original Experiments relative to the subject,' royal 8vo., London, 1784; 'An Analysis of a course of Lectures on the Principles of Natural Philosophy,' 8vo., 1784; and 'A Dissertation on the Construction and Properties of Arches,' with a supplement, 1801-1804. He also contributed several papers to the 'Philosophical Transactions' of the Royal Society, which conferred upon him the Copleian medal in 1796. Mr. Atwood possessed, in addition to his mathematical attainments, no mean skill as a musician.

ATWOOD, PETER, an English Dominican, governed his order in England from 1698 to 1706, and died 12 Aug., 1712.

ATWOOD, THOMAS, formerly chief judge of the island of Dominica, and afterwards of the Bahamas, died in the King's Bench Prison, at an advanced age, and broken down by misfortune, 27 May, 1793. He was author of 'The History of the Island of Dominica,' 8vo., 1791.

ATWOOD, WILLIAM, a political writer, flourished at the end of the seventeenth and the beginning of the eighteenth century. He was at one time chief justice of New York. Among his works are.

Jani Anglorum Facies Nova (anon.) 1680; 'The History and Reasons of the Dependency of Ireland upon the Imperial Crown of the Kingdom of England, rectifying Mr. Molineaux's state of the case, of Ireland's being bound by Acts of Parliament in England,' 1698; and 'The Superiority and Direct Dominion of the Imperial Crown of England over the Crown and Kingdom of Scotland, the true foundation of a complete Union, reasserted,' 8vo., 1705.

AUBERTIN, EDMUND, a Protestant minister of Charenton, was born at Châlons-sur-Marne, 1595; and died at Paris, 1652. He wrote several works on the holy eucharist, which were answered by Arnould in 'La Perpetuité de la Foi.'

AUBERY, ANTOINE, an industrious French writer, born at Paris, 18 May, 1616; died 19 Jan., 1695. Among his numerous works are histories of Cardinal Richelieu and Cardinal Mazarin.

AUBERY, LOUIS, *Sieur du Maurier*, a French writer, died 1687, having been attached to various embassies. He composed 'Memoirs relative to the history of Holland,' and a history of Hamburg.

AUBESPINE, CLAUDE DE L', *Baron de Chateaufort-sur-Cher*, and secretary of state, signalled himself by his services under Francis I., Henry II., Francis II., and Charles IX. of France. Queen Catharine de Medicis asked his advice on all affairs of importance. Died 11 Nov., 1567.

AUBESPINE, GABRIEL D', a French prelate, born 10 Jan., 1579. He became a learned doctor of the Sorbonne, chancellor of the royal orders, councillor of state, and succeeded his relation, Jean de Aubespine, as bishop of Orleans. He was consecrated at Rome, 1604, by Clement VIII. After being employed in many important negotiations, he died 15 Aug., 1630. He wrote 'De Veteribus Ecclesiæ Ritibus,' 4to., 1622, and other works.

AUBESPINE, MADELEINE DE L', wife of Nicholas de Neuville, Seigneur de Villeroi, a French lady, celebrated for her wit and beauty, author of several works. She died, 1596, at Villeroi.

AUBIGNE, THEODORE AGRIPPA D', a French writer, born at St. Maury, near Pons, in Saintonge, Feb., 1550. He became a favourite of Henri IV., who bestowed upon him many high and honourable preferments; but eventually he lost the royal favour on account of his frankness, and retired to Geneva, where he died a Protestant, 29 April, 1630. He composed a history of his own times; 'Universal History,' satires, and other works.

AUBLET, JEAN BAPTISTE CHRISTOPHE FUSÉE, French botanist, born at Salon, in Provence, Nov., 1720; died at Paris, 6 May, 1778.

AUBREY, JOHN, an antiquary, born at Eastoners, Wiltshire, 3 Nov., 1626. He was educated at Trinity College, Oxford, where he pursued his studies with great diligence, making the history and antiquities of England his peculiar object. In 1646 he was admitted of the Middle Temple, but the death of his father prevented his pursuing the study of the law. He succeeded to several estates, and they were involved in many law-suits. These suits, together with other misfortunes, by degrees consumed all his estates, and forced him to lead a more active life than he would otherwise have been inclined to. However, he did not break off acquaintance with the learned at London and Oxford. On the contrary, he maintained a close correspondence with them, and supplied Anthony Wood with some materials for his two large works. In 1666 he sold his estate in Wiltshire,

and was at length obliged to dispose of all he had left, so that in the space of four years he was reduced even to want, though his spirit remained unbroken. His chief benefactress was Lady Long, of Draycot, in Wilts, who gave him an apartment in her house, and supported him until his death, which took place about 1697. He composed several curious treatises, some of which remain unprinted in the Ashmolean Museum. His 'Perambulation of the county of Surrey, begun 1673, ended 1692,' was published by Dr. Rawlinson, 5 vols. 8vo., 1719, with large additions and improvements. His 'Miscellanies,' by which work he is best known, show that he was somewhat credulous and tainted with superstition.

AUBREY, WILLIAM, LL.D., a civilian, born in Brecknockshire, in or about 1529, was educated at Oxford, where he became fellow of All Souls College, professor of civil law, and principal of New Inn Hall. He also held some considerable employments under Queen Elizabeth. Died 23 July, 1595. None of his works are in print, except some of his letters, which are in Strype's 'Life of Grindal.' Dr. Aubrey was grandfather of John Aubrey, the antiquary.

AUBRIET, CLAUDE, a painter of plants, flowers, butterflies, birds, and fishes, was born at Châlons-sur-Marne, 1651, and died at Paris, 1743. He held the office of draughtsman to the king's garden. From his drawings were engraved the plates in the 'Elements de Botanique' of Tournefort, and the 'Botanicon Parisiense,' fol., Leyden, 1727.

AUBRY DE GOUGES, MARIE. See GOUGES.

AUBUSSON, PETER D', thirty-ninth grand-master of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, whose residence was then in the island of Rhodes. He signalled himself in Hungary, became a favourite of the Emperor Sigismund, and displayed great bravery at the siege of Montcreau-Faut-Yone. Being created grand-master, 1476, he built several forts for the security of the island. It was Aubusson who, in 1480, sustained the famous siege against the Turks, who appeared before Rhodes with a fleet of 160 sail, and were obliged, two months after, to flee with their galleys. Mahomet II., dying the same year, Zisimo, one of his sons, asked an asylum at Rhodes: the grand-master sent for him, and received him magnificently. He applied himself afterwards to solicit a crusade against the Turks, made the wisest regulations for the advantage of the order, and of religion, and died at Rhodes, 3 July, 1503, aged above 80. Popes, princes, and writers have given him the highest eulogiums. Innocent VIII. honoured him with the purple. His life has been written by Bonhours.

AUCHINLECK, Lord. See BOSWELL.

AUCHINLECK, JAMES, a Scotch poet, supposed to have died 1497. A piece by him, entitled 'The Quair of Jealousy,' is printed in the 'Bannatyne Miscellany.'

AUCHINLOSS, J., D.D., a dissenting minister, died 29 May, 1800. He published 'The Cry of Injured Innocence, in a series of Letters to Mr. James Black, Minister, Dundee,' 8vo., Dundee, 1793; and 'The Sophistry of both the First and Second Parts of Mr. Paine's Age of Reason; or, a Rational Vindication of the Holy Scriptures as a Positive Revelation from God. With the Causes of Deism. In four Sermons,' 8vo., Edinburgh, 1796.

AUCHMUTY, ROBERT, an English lawyer, who,

in 1703, was made judge of the court of admiralty at Boston, in America, but continued in this post only a few months. In 1740 he became a director of the Land Bank scheme. Being sent to England as agent for the colony, he suggested the expedition to Cape Breton, in a pamphlet entitled 'The Importance of Cape Breton to the British Nation, and a Plan for taking the Place.' He afterwards was reappointed to the judgeship of the Boston admiralty court. Died April, 1750.

AUCHMUTY, Sir SAMUEL, a distinguished general, was son of Dr. Samuel Auchmuty, a clergyman of New York, and was born 1756. He served with distinction in India and Egypt, and in 1803 was made K.C.B. He afterwards served in South America, where he won fresh laurels by the capture of Monte Video. In 1810 he was again sent to India as commander-in-chief in the presidency of Fort St. George, and the next year he commanded the troops at the reduction of the island of Java. He returned to England in 1813, and was subsequently appointed commander of the forces in Ireland. He died at Dublin, 11 Aug., 1822.

AUCKLAND, GEORGE EDEN, Earl of, second son of William, first Lord Auckland, was born at Eden Farm, near Beckenham, Kent, 20 Aug., 1784, and received his education at Christchurch, Oxford. He afterwards was called to the bar, and was elected M.P. for Woodstock, which borough had previously been occupied by his brother, who was accidentally drowned, 1810. He succeeded to the peerage as second Baron Auckland, on the death of his father, in 1814. In Nov., 1830, he was appointed president of the Board of Trade and master of the Mint, with a seat in the cabinet of Earl Grey. In July, 1834, Sir James Graham resigned the office of First Lord of the Admiralty, and Lord Auckland presided at that board during the following four months, going out with his party when it was disarranged by the accession of Lord Althorp to the peerage. Upon the speedy return of his friends to office he was appointed governor-general of India, and in Sept., 1835, he left England for that country. He was advanced to the dignity of an earl by patent, dated 21 Dec., 1839. The chief feature of his government in India was the Afghan war. The change of ministry, in Sept., 1841, had the effect of recalling Lord Auckland from India. He died at the Grange, near Alresford, Hampshire, 1 Jan., 1849.

AUCKLAND, WILLIAM EDEN, Lord, was born 1744, being the third son of Sir Robert Eden, Bart., of West Auckland, in the county of Durham, and was brought up to the bar. In 1772 he published his valuable work, entitled 'Principles of Penal Law,' and in that year quitted the legal profession for the post of under-secretary of state. He was returned M.P. for Woodstock in 1774, and in 1776 was appointed one of the lords of trade. As a member of the House of Commons he distinguished himself by his attention to public business, and took a leading part on several important subjects of internal regulation. He was one of the commissioners deputed in 1778 to America, for the purpose of reconciling the colonies with the mother country, and after its failure he engaged as a writer in the dispute. In 1780 he accompanied the Earl of Carlisle to Ireland as his chief secretary, and had a great share in the establishment of a national bank in that country. After his return he was made a privy councillor, and in 1786 was sent as minister plenipotentiary

to the court of Versailles, for the purpose of negotiating a commercial treaty. Several other important concerns were also entrusted to his management, in which he acquitted himself with great ability. In 1788 he went as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the court of Madrid; and, on his return in 1789, was raised to the dignity of an Irish peer. Soon after he was nominated ambassador to the Seven United Provinces, and by his negotiations exerted himself to promote the independence of that country and its connection with Great Britain. He returned thither in the same capacity in 1792, and in the following year was raised to the British peerage. He vigorously supported the measures of Mr. Pitt's administration, both by speech and pen; and his various services received the reward of a pension. Died 28 May, 1814.

AUDE, Le Chevalier JEAN, a French dramatic writer, born at Apt, in Vaucluse, 12 Dec., 1755; died at Montmartre, near Paris, Oct., 1841.

AUDEBERT, GERMAIN, a learned lawyer of Orleans, where he was born, 15 March, 1518. He was 'President de l'Election' in his native city, and died there, 24 Dec., 1598. He left various works in Latin verse, 8vo., Hanover, 1603.

AUDEBERT, JEAN BAPTISTE, a French naturalist and engraver of natural history, was born at Rochefort in 1759. He excelled in elegant representations of animals, and his productions are esteemed the most valuable of their kind. His first performance was 'L'Histoire Naturelle des Singes de Makis; et des Galeopithecques,' folio, Paris, 1800. He was engaged upon other works of equal splendour when he died, in 1800.

AUDELAY, JOHN, a canon of the monastery of Haughmond, in Shropshire, about 1426, wrote some curious poems in the Shropshire dialect. These are preserved in MS. at Oxford, and have been printed by the Percy Society, under the editorship of J. O. Halliwell, 8vo., London, 1844.

AUDENAERDE, or OUDENAERDE, ROBERT VAN, an historical and portrait painter, was born at Ghent, 1663, and died there, 1743.

AUDIFREDI, JOHN BAPTIST, an Italian astronomer and bibliographer, born at Saorgio, near Nice, 1714; died 3 July, 1794. When very young he entered the order of St. Dominic, and became keeper of the library of Cardinal Casanate at the convent of the Minerva at Rome. He constructed a small observatory, in order that he might indulge his taste for astronomy, and published successively 'Phænomena cœlestia observata,' Rome, 1753; 'Transitus Veneris ante solem observatae Romæ 6 Junii, 1761, Expositio;' 'Investigatio parallaxis solis, exercitatio Dadei Ruffi' [anagram of 'Audifredi'], 4to., Rome, 1765; 'Dimostrazione della stazione della cometa, 1769;' 'Catalogus historicus criticus Romanarum editionum sæculi xv.,' Romæ, 1785; 'Catalogus bibliothecæ Casanatensis librorum typis impressorum,' 4 vols. folio, Romæ, 1761-88; and 'Catalogus historico-criticus editionum Italicarum sæculi xv.,' 4to., Rome, 1794.

AUDIFRET, JEAN BAPTISTE, a French engraver, was ambassador at the courts of Mantua, Parma, and Modena. He died at Nancy in 1777, aged 76. He wrote 'Ancient and Modern Geography,' 3 vols. 4to., Paris, 1689.

AUDIGUIER, VITAL D', a French soldier and a man of letters, was born about 1570, and killed at Paris, 1624. He was the author of a vast number of translations from the Spanish, and poems.

AUDLEY.

AUDLEY, EDMUND, bishop of Hereford, 1492; of Salisbury, 1502; died 15 Aug., 1524.

AUDLEY, HENRY, Lord, the first of the line of Lords Audley, died between 1241 and 1247. In 1223 he founded and endowed an abbey for Cistercian monks at Hilton, in Staffordshire.

AUDLEY, HUGH, a noted English miser, died Nov., 1662. There is a curious work, entitled *The way to be rich*, according to the practice of the great Audley, who began with two hundred pound, in the year 1605, and dyed worth four hundred thousand pound this instant November, 1662, 4to., London, 1662.

AUDLEY, Sir JAMES, K.G., son of Sir James Audley, was engaged in the service of Edward the Black Prince, and behaved with great heroism at the battle of Poitiers, 1356. Died 1369. He was one of the original knights of the Order of the Garter.

AUDLEY, JAMES TUCHET, fourth lord, placed himself at the head of the Cornish insurrection against Henry VII. He led the rebels to Blackheath, near Greenwich, where they encamped. They were dispersed 22 June, 1498, by the royal troops under the earls of Oxford, Essex, and Daupency. Lord Audley was captured, and on 28 June, 1498, was beheaded on Tower-hill.

AUDLEY, JOHN. See **AWDELEY** and **AUDALAY**.

AUDLEY, MERVYN, Lord. See **CASTLEHAVEN**, Earl of.

AUDLEY, THOMAS AUDLEY, Lord, was born in Essex, 1488, and educated, it is supposed, at Buckingham College, Cambridge. He afterwards studied law in the Inner Temple. In 1532 he was knighted, and made lord-keeper of the great seal, being advanced to the dignity of lord-chancellor 26 Jan., 1532-3. He was created Lord Audley of Walden 1538, and elected a K.G. 1540. Died 30 April, 1544. He is represented to have had much learning, but he proved himself a submissive tool of his tyrannical master, and must be regarded as a mean, crafty, sordid, and unprincipled politician. He in part founded and endowed Magdalen College, Cambridge.

AUDOIN, PIERRE, a French engraver, born 1768, at Paris, where he died 1822.

AUDOIN, JEAN VICTOR, a distinguished entomologist, born at Paris, 27 April, 1797; died 9 Nov., 1841.

AUDRAN, the name of a family of artists in France. *Charles Audran*, the elder, was born at Paris in 1594. His works are numerous and excellent. They are distinguished by a K. He died in 1673. *Claude*, a nephew of the preceding, was born at Lyons in 1639, and studied under his uncle. He was employed by Le Brun in painting part of the pictures of Alexander's battles, at Versailles, and became professor of painting in the Royal Academy of Paris, where he died, in 1684. *Girard*, the brother of the last-mentioned, and the most celebrated of the family, was born at Lyons in 1640, and studied under Le Brun, at Paris. He engraved that artist's pictures of Alexander's battles in a masterly manner, and died at Paris in 1703. *Claude*, nephew of Girard, was born at Lyons in 1685, and became famous for painting ornaments. He was appointed king's painter, and died in 1734. *John*, brother of the last-mentioned, was born in 1667, and studied engraving under his uncle Girard; he died at Paris in 1756.

AUDUBON, JOHN JAMES, F.R.S., a very eminent ornithologist, was born at Louisiana about 1780, of

AUFRERE.

French parents. After spending his boyhood in Louisiana, he was taken to France, where he received his education, and attained considerable proficiency as a painter, under the mastership of the celebrated David. On arriving at years of maturity, his father gave him a residence on the banks of the Schuylkill; but, although surrounded by every luxury, the taste which he had acquired in Paris for ornithology inspired him with an ardent desire to become acquainted with the birds of the western and intertropical forests of America. Accordingly, in 1810, he left home in an open skiff, with his wife and infant son, and floated down the Ohio in search of a locality more romantic, in an ornithological point of view, than that selected by his father. He fixed upon a site in Kentucky, and, having established a new home, pursued his favourite studies in every direction with unflagging zeal, roaming through the forests, sailing on every river, and drawing the hitherto undescribed birds which he shot. The history of his perilous adventures for a period of twenty years, in which he passed through every degree of habitable latitude, constantly exposed to varied alternations of heat and cold, forms a monument of his zeal and ardent love of nature. In 1824 Audubon, at the instance of Lucien Bonaparte, prince of Canino, himself a very eminent naturalist, resolved to publish his valuable labours. For this purpose he visited England, where he landed as a stranger with a portfolio of magnificent drawings, but without the slightest definite plan for their publication. However, the publication of his great work, *'The Birds of America'*, was commenced in 1830, and completed at the end of fourteen years. Sir David Brewster, Sir Walter Scott, Lord Jeffrey, and Wilson were warm supporters of this splendid undertaking, which led to its author being elected a F.R.S., and a member of many other learned societies here and on the continent. In 1839 Audubon returned to America, and established himself in a place of peaceful retirement on the banks of the Hudson. There he laboured, conjointly with Dr. Bachman, in preparing *'The Quadrupeds of America'*, published in 1846. This was followed by *'Biography of American Quadrupeds'*, shortly before his death, which took place at New York, 27 Jan., 1851.

AUFRERE, ANTHONY, an English writer, born about 1756, being the eldest son of Anthony Aufreze, of Hoveton Hall, Norfolk. Early in life he acquired a taste for German literature, and he translated and published the following works:—*'A Tribute to the memory of Ulric von Hutten, from Goethe'*, 1789; *'Travels through the Kingdom of Naples in 1789, from the German of Salis'*, 1795; *'A warning to Britons against French perfidy and cruelty: or, a short account of the treacherous and inhuman conduct of the French officers and soldiers towards the peasants of Suabia, during the invasion of Germany in 1796. Selected and translated from a well-authenticated German publication. With an address to the people of Great Britain, by the translator'*, 8vo., London, 1798. In 1791 Mr. Aufreze married Matilda, youngest daughter of General James Lockhart, of Lee and Carnwath, in North Britain, a count of the holy Roman empire, in consequence of which connection he became the editor of the *'Lockhart Letters'*, in 2 vols. 4to., containing much curious correspondence between the ancestors of that family and the confidential supporters of the Pretender,

previous to and during the rebellions of 1715 and 1745. Mr. Aufrère died at Pisa, 29 Nov., 1833.

AUGENIO, HORACE, an Italian medical writer, was born about 1527, at Monte-Santo, near Ancona, studied either at Bologna or Pisa, and taught medicine at Turin and Padua. He died in the latter city, 1603. His 'Epistolarum et consultationum medicinalium libri xxiij. in duos tomos distributi, Quibus accessere eiusdem authoris, de hominis partu, libri, ii.,' were printed at Frankfurt, fol., 1597.

AUGER, ATHANASE, a French translator, born at Paris, 12 Dec., 1734, became professor of rhetoric, first at Rome, and then in his native city. He was appointed vicar-general of Lescar by M. de Noë. Died 7 Feb., 1792. His translations of Demosthenes, Æschines, Isocrates, Lysias, and other Greek orators, are held in esteem on account of their accuracy, though they are weak and colourless. His best work is the 'Constitution des Romains sous les rois et du temps de la république,' on the composition of which he spent thirty years. His writings have been collected in twenty-nine octavo volumes.

AUGER, EDMOND, a French Jesuit, born 1530, at Alleman, near Sezannes, in Brie, and took the habit at Rome, under St. Ignatius, about 1550. On his return into France he applied himself to the conversion of Protestants, and brought back many to the Catholic faith. A Protestant clergyman, touched with the eloquence of Auger, and hoping to gain him to his party, saved him from the gallows, to which he had been sentenced by the Baron Des Adrets; but he did not relax his zeal for the conversion of Protestants. His conduct during the plague at Lyons was admirable. It was Auger who re-established the Catholic religion in that city, 1563. Henri III. afterwards appointed him to be his preacher and confessor. He died at Côme, 1591, leaving some controversial works.

AUGER, LOUIS SIMON, a French miscellaneous writer, born at Paris, 29 Dec., 1772; died 2 Jan., 1829.

AUGEREAU, PIERRE FRANÇOIS CHARLES, duke of Castiglione, a celebrated marshal of France, born at Paris, 21 Oct., 1757; died 12 June, 1815.

AUGURELLO, JOHN AURELIUS, was born at Rimini, about 1441, and was professor of the belles-lettres at Treviso, where he died, 24 Oct., 1524. He was an inferior chemist and poet. In his poem entitled 'Chrysopoëia,' he displays what he knew of the philosopher's stone. The dedication is addressed to Pope Leo X., who presented the author with an empty purse, remarking that those who could make gold only wanted a place to keep it in.

AUGUSTINE, ST., one of the most illustrious doctors of the Church, was born 13 Nov., 354, at Tagasta, a small town of Africa, in the inland part of Numidia. He was son of Patricius and his wife St. Monica. He studied at Tagasta, then at Madaura, and afterwards at Carthage, where, from an illicit attachment, he had a son named Adeodatus, a prodigy of genius, who lived only to the age of 16. Augustine afterwards embraced the doctrines of the Manichæans, and professed rhetoric at Tagasta, Carthage, Rome, and lastly at Milan. In the latter city, going out of curiosity to hear the sermons of St. Ambrose, he was so touched by them that he resolved on a reformation, to which the tears of his mother, St. Monica, contributed. He was baptized by St. Ambrose, at

Milan, 387, renounced his profession of rhetorician, and returned to his native place. On his arrival there he distributed his possessions among the poor, and lived in a community with some of his friends. Going three years afterwards to Hippo, for the conversion of a man of rank, he was ordained priest by Valerius, the bishop of that place, 391, notwithstanding his reluctance. St. Augustine then established at Hippo a select community of persons, who lived in common, without any private property. In 395 he became coadjutor of Valerius, and in the following year succeeded him in the bishopric of Hippo. He now lived in common with the clergy, and performed all the duties of the episcopal office. He opposed the Donatists, the Manichæans, the Pelagians, and the Semi-Pelagians; instructed the people by constant preaching; relieved the poor; and maintained discipline in several councils. He died at Hippo, 28 Aug., 430, when that city was threatened by the Vandals. St. Augustine's numerous works have been repeatedly printed in a collected form. The most famous are the 'De Civitate Dei;' 'De Gratiâ Christi;' 'De Peccato Originali;' and his 'Confessions.' His writings have always been held in veneration by the Catholic Church.

AUGUSTINE, ST., apostle of the English. He was prior of a monastery at Rome, dedicated to St. Andrew, when Pope Gregory the Great selected him for the purpose of coming to this country to convert the pagans who then inhabited it. This was an object which Gregory had greatly at heart, and, indeed, before his elevation to the chair of St. Peter, he intended to undertake the work himself. Augustine, accompanied by several Roman monks, and some Frenchmen who acted as interpreters, numbering altogether about forty persons, landed at the isle of Thanet, on the east side of Kent, A.D. 596. From this place St. Augustine sent to Ethelbert, king of Kent, signifying that he was come from Rome, and had brought him a most happy message with an assured divine promise of a kingdom which would never have an end. The king ordered the missionaries to remain in the island, where he took care that they should be furnished with necessities, whilst he deliberated on the course he should pursue. After some days the king went in person to the island, and the religious men came to him in procession, 'carrying for their banner a silver cross and the image of our Saviour painted on a board, and singing the Litany as they walked, made humble prayers for themselves and for the souls of those to whom they came.' Being admitted into the presence of the king, he announced to him the word of life. His majesty listened attentively, and answered that their word and promises indeed were fair, but new and uncertain; however, he promised that they should not be molested, nor hindered from preaching to his subjects. He also appointed them necessary subsistence and a dwelling-place in Canterbury, the capital city of his dominions. In a short time the king and many of his subjects were converted and baptized. After this Augustine went back to France and received episcopal consecration at the hands of Virgilius, archbishop of Arles, A.D. 597. On his return to Britain he sent to Rome for more labourers, and among those who came over were Mellitus, the first bishop of London; Justus, the first bishop of Rochester; and Paulinus, the first archbishop of York. With this colony of

new missionaries the pope sent all things necessary for divine worship and the service of the church, viz., altar-cloths, ornaments for churches, vestments, and many books. In the year 600 Gregory sent Augustine, the archiepiscopal pallium, with authority to ordain twelve bishops, who should be subject to the archiepiscopal see of Canterbury. In the latter part of his life he was engaged in a dispute with the schismatics of Wales, who did not observe Easter at the due time, and differed from the Roman Church in the manner of administering baptism. The massacre of the monks of Bangor, however, which has sometimes been ascribed to his instigation, did not occur till after his death. He died in 604, on the 26th May, on which day he is commemorated by the Catholic Church.

AUGUSTINE, ANTHONY, a Spanish prelate, born at Zaragoza, 1516, was sent to England by the pope, 1554, after which he assisted at the council of Trent. In 1574 he was made archbishop of Tarragona, where he died 1586. Besides works which are chiefly on legal and theological subjects, he wrote dialogues concerning medals.

AUGUSTULUS, or ROMULUS AUGUSTUS, a Roman emperor, was the son of Orestes, who, having deposed Julius Nepos, refused the throne for himself, but conferred it upon his son, 476. Shortly after Odoacer and the barbarians invaded Italy, slew Orestes, and deprived the young emperor of his dignity. He was, however, suffered to lead a private life in Campania, and a liberal pension was allowed him. With him ended the Roman empire in the west.

AUGUSTUS, CAIUS JULIUS CÆSAR OCTAVIANUS, emperor of Rome, was the son of Caius Octavius, by Attia, the niece of Julius Cæsar. He was born at Velitæ, 23 Sept., 63 B.C. Having received a liberal education, he was adopted by Julius Cæsar. He was at Apollonia in Epirus when his uncle was assassinated. On receiving the news he returned to Rome, where he found two parties, the republicans and the followers of Antony and Lepidus. Octavianus was treated with great respect by the magistrates and principal citizens; but Antony treated him with contempt. When Antony was proscribed Octavianus joined the army that was sent against him, but afterwards he thought it prudent to enter into a treaty with that commander. Octavianus, Antony, and Lepidus then formed the famous triumvirate, by which they agreed to enjoy an equal portion of authority for five years. Soon after this Octavianus gratified the malicious spirit of his associates by sacrificing his friend Cicero, and, in short, the triumvirs deluged Rome with the blood of its best citizens. On the death of Brutus at Philippi, another partition took place, Antony and Octavianus sharing the Roman empire between them, while Lepidus took the African provinces. Octavianus obtained Rome, and gave his sister Octavia in marriage to Antony. At length Lepidus was deposed, and a difference broke out between Antony and Octavianus, which ended in the destruction of the former and the establishment of the latter in the empire. In the 36th year of his age the senate conferred upon him the title of AUGUSTUS. It also complimented him by changing the name of the month *Sextilis*, in which he came to the consulate, to *August*. After attaining the imperial dignity, he seems to have corrected his eager temper, and to have conducted himself with

moderation. He made some good regulations in the government, reducing the number of the senators from 1000 to 600, and raising the degree of wealth which was to qualify them for that dignity. He also set about reforming the public morals. Augustus carried his arms with success into Gaul, Germany, and the East; but in the latter part of his life the Romans suffered some severe losses in Germany. He died at Nola, 19 Aug., A.D. 14. Augustus so greatly improved Rome, that it was said 'he found it brick, and left it marble.' He was a liberal encourager of men of letters, and his reign was called the Augustan age of literature.

AUGUSTUS I., elector of Saxony, was born 31 July, 1526, and died 11 Feb., 1586.

AUGUSTUS II., king of Poland and elector of Saxony, was born 12 May, 1670, and died 1 Feb., 1733.

AUGUSTUS III., king of Poland and elector of Saxony, son of the preceding, was born 1696; obtained the crown of Poland 1734; and died 5 Oct., 1763.

AUGUSTUS FREDERICK, prince of Great Britain and Ireland and duke of Sussex, was sixth son of George III., and was born at Buckingham Palace 27 Jan., 1773. He travelled into Italy, where he contracted a marriage with Lady Augusta Murray, second daughter of the earl of Dunmore. The ceremony was first performed at Rome, in 1793, according to the rites of the English Church, and afterwards repeated at St. George's, Hanover Square, London. This marriage being in contravention of the Royal Marriage Act, was in 1794 declared to be null and void. The duke died at Kensington Palace 21 April, 1843. In politics he was a hearty supporter of the Liberal cause, being an advocate of religious toleration in its widest sense, including the abolition of all civil distinctions founded upon differences of creed.

AULISIO, DOMINIC D', a learned professor of civil law at Naples, where he was born 14 Jan., 1639. Died 29 Jan., 1717. His works relate to a variety of subjects. Panzini describes him as 'the most splendid ornament of the university of Naples; profoundly versed in every branch of science: in medicine, philosophy, the learned and Oriental languages; well skilled in Roman, Greek, and Hebrew learning, and a consummate master of jurisprudence.'

AULUS GELLIUS, a Roman grammarian, was born in the reign of Trajan, and died in that of Marcus Aurelius, about A.D. 180. He resided in Athens a considerable time. His '*Noctes Atticæ*,' or Attic Nights, is a curious work. It has gone through a variety of editions, and been translated into English by Beloe.

AUMONT, ANTOINE D', a peer and marshal of France, distinguished himself in various sieges and battles. He commanded the right wing at the battle of Rhetel, 1650, and was made marshal of France, 1651, governor of Paris, 1662, duke and peer, 1665. Died 1669, aged 68.

AUMONT, JEAN D', a French military commander, was made a marshal of France by Henri III., in 1579. He signalled himself at the battle of Ivry, and died 19 Aug., 1595, aged 73.

AUNGERVILLE, RICHARD. See BURY, RICHARD DE.

AUNGIER, FRANCIS AUNGIER, Lord, master of the rolls in Ireland, was born at Cambridge, and died 8 Oct., 1632.

AUNOY, MARIE CATHERINE, Countess d', daughter of M. le Jumel de Berneville, was born 1650, and became the wife of François de la Mothe, Comte d'Aunoy. She died a widow, Jan., 1705. She wrote 'Les Aventures d'Hippolite, Comte de Douglas,' 'Les Contes des Fées' (Fairy Tales), the work by which she is best known; 'Le Comte de Warwick,' 'Mémoires Historiques,' 'Mémoires de Cour d'Espagne.'

AURELIAN, LUCIUS DOMITIUS, a Roman emperor, and one of the greatest generals of antiquity, was the son of a husbandman, and rose to the empire by his valour 270, shortly after the death of Claudius. He defeated the Goths, Sarmatians, Marcomanni, and Vandals; conquered Zenobia, queen of the Palmyrenians, and Tetricus, general of the Gauls, and made them accompany his triumph, 274. This emperor is said to have killed above 900 men with his own hand in different battles. His punishments were extremely severe, from whence it was said 'that Aurelian was a good physician, but took away rather too much blood.' This prince raised a cruel persecution against the Christians 272, but it was not of long duration. Mnestheus, one of his freedmen, caused him to be assassinated in Thrace 275, as he was preparing to enter Persia with a great army.

AURELIANUS, AMBROSIVS. See **AMBROSIVS**.

AURELIUS, ABRAHAM, was born about 1575, and became pastor of the French church in London. He was living 1632. His works are 'Theses Logicæ,' 4to., Leyden, 1596; 'In nuptias Frederici V. comitis palatini ad Rhenum et Elizabethæ magnæ magnæ Britanniarum regis filiæ epithalamium,' 4to., London, 1613; and 'Jobus; sive de patientia liber poetica metaphrasi explicatus,' 4to., London, 1632.

AURELIUS, JOHN MUTIUS, a Latin poet of Mantua. He endeavoured to imitate Catullus, but there is nothing licentious or contrary to decency in his poems. Leo X. had appointed him governor of Mondolfo, but the inhabitants, finding he oppressed them, killed him, and threw his body into a well, about 1520.

AURELIUS, MARCUS. See **MARCUS**.

AURELIUS VICTOR. See **VICTOR**.

AURIA, VINCENT, an Italian antiquary, was born 5 Aug., 1625, at Palermo, where he died 6 Dec., 1710. He wrote several books in Latin and Italian, particularly a History of the eminent men of Sicily, 1704, and a History of the Viceroys of Sicily, 1697.

AURISPA, JOHN, one of the most learned men of the fifteenth century, was born at Noto, in Sicily, about 1369, and died 1459. He was secretary to Eugenius IV., and afterwards to Nicholas V., who rewarded him with two rich abbeys. He left a translation of Hierocles and other works, but his services to literature consisted much less in what he wrote than in his zeal and success as a teacher, and as a collector of classical MSS.

AUROGALLUS, MATTHEW, a Bohemian by birth, became professor of Latin, Greek, and Hebrew at Wittenberg, and in 1542 was appointed rector of that university. Died 10 Nov., 1543. He assisted Luther in the German translation of the Bible, and wrote a Hebrew grammar; 'De Hebrais Urbium, &c., Nominibus,' and other works.

AURUNGZEBE, emperor of Hindostan, was born 1618; assumed the sovereignty 1658; and died 21 Feb., 1707.

AUSONIUS, DÉCIMUS MAGNUS, a native of Burdigala (Bordeaux), and probably a Christian, was a grammarian, rhetorician, and poet, of the fourth century. He was preceptor to the emperor Gratian, under whom he afterwards held the office of consul at Rome. A translation of some of his epigrams is to be found in T. Kendall's 'Flowers of Epigrammes out of sundrie the most singular authors,' London, 1577.

AUST, SARAH, an accomplished English lady, was wife of the Hon. William Murray, after whose decease in 1786 she married Mr. George Aust. Died 5 Nov., 1811, aged 67. While Mrs. Murray, she published 'A Compendious and Useful Guide to the Beauties of Scotland; to the Lakes of Westmoreland, Cumberland, and Lancashire; and to the Curiosities in the District of Craven; to which is added a particular Description of Scotland, especially that part of it called the Highlands,' 8vo., London, 1799; and 'A Companion and useful Guide to the Western Highlands of Scotland and the Hebrides; to which is added a Description of Part of the Mainland of Scotland, and of the Isles of Mull, Ulva, Staffa, Icolumbkill, Tiree, Coll, Eigg, Skye, Raza, and Scalpa,' 2 vols., 8vo., London, 1802-3.

AUSTEN, JANE, an English novelist, was daughter of the rector of Steventon, Hampshire, where she was born 16 Dec., 1775. Her father removed to Bath when he was upwards of seventy, and she accompanied him to that city. After his decease the family removed to Southampton, and thence, in 1809, to the village of Chawton, Hampshire. She died at Winchester, 18 July, 1817. Her novels, which exhibit extraordinary graphic power and truthfulness, are all of the domestic class, and consist of delineations of every-day life and actual society. Their titles are, 'Sense and Sensibility,' 'Pride and Prejudice,' 'Mansfield Park,' 'Emma,' 'Northanger Abbey,' and 'Persuasion.' The whole were reprinted in Bentley's 'Standard Novels,' 1833. They have been translated into French.

AUSTEN, RALPH, an English writer on gardening, was born in Staffordshire, but resided, during the greater part of his life, at Oxford, where he died 1766. It seems that he had studied in Magdalen College. He published, 'A Treatise of Fruit Trees,' 1653; 'Observations upon some part of Sir Francis Bacon's Natural History, as it concerns Fruit Trees, Fruits, and Flowers,' &c.

AUSTEN, WILLIAM, an English metal-founder of the fifteenth century, was one of the artists employed in the construction of the splendid tomb of Richard earl of Warwick, in St. Mary's church, Warwick.

AUSTIN, JOHN, a native of Walpole, in Norfolk, was born about 1613, and admitted of St. John's College, Cambridge, 31 March, 1631. About the year 1640 he embraced the Catholic religion, and leaving the university, designed to follow the law. Accordingly he entered himself of Lincoln's Inn. Afterwards he was for some time tutor to Walter Fowler, Esq., of St. Thomas, in Staffordshire; and then retiring to private lodgings in London, he died in Bow Street, Covent Garden, 1669. He wrote, under the name of *William Birchley*, 'The Christian Moderator; or, Persecution for Religion Condemned by the Light of Nature, Law of God, Evidence of our own Principles, but not by the Practice of our Commissioners for Sequestrations,' 4to., London, 1651; 'The Christian Moderator, Third Part; or, the Oath of Abjuration

arraign'd by the Common Law and Common Sense, Ancient and Modern Acts of Parliament, Declarations of the Army, Law of God, and Consent of Modern Divines,' 4to., London, 1653. He likewise published 'Reflections on the Oaths of Supremacy and Allegiance; or, the Christian Moderator, the Fourth Part. By a Catholick Gentleman, an obedient Son of the Church, and loyal Subject of his Majesty,' 1661; 'A Letter from a Cavalier in Yorkshire to a Friend;' 'Devotions in the Old Way,' 2 vols., 8vo., Paris, 1675.

AUSTIN, JOHN, of Glasgow, published, in or about 1800, a System of Stenography on a single engraved sheet. He was also author of an elaborate work, entitled 'A System of Stenographic Music, invented by J. Austin, Glasgow. Dedicated to the Musical World, in English, French, Italian, German, and other Languages,' Glasgow, oblong folio, no date. On the title-page is an engraved portrait of the author, who states in the preface that 'The design of this work is to represent to the musical world a new, easy, concise, and universal method of writing music completely on one line only, and adapted to all kinds of vocal and instrumental music and musical instruments, whereby an expert writer may note it down as he hears it performed, so that to those who make it their amusement or profession it will be equally interesting, together with the pleasure of improving and profiting by the art.'

AUSTIN, JOHN, professor of jurisprudence in the university of London, died at Weybridge, Dec., 1859, aged 70. He wrote 'The Province of Jurisprudence Determined,' 8vo., London, 1832, 1861; and, 'A Plea for the Constitution,' 2nd edition, 8vo., London, 1859.

AUSTIN, or AUSTINE ROBERT, D.D., an English author, wrote 'Allegiance not Impached,' 1644; and 'The Parliament's Rules and Directions concerning Sacramental knowledge,' 1647.

AUSTIN, SAMUEL, born in Cornwall, in or about 1666, proceeded M.A. at Oxford, 1690. He is author of 'Urania,' a poem, published 1629. He left a son, of both his names, who published 'Naps upon Parnassus,' 1658; and 'A Panegyric on Charles II.,' 1661. The son died about 1665.

AUSTIN, WILLIAM, a barrister of Lincoln's Inn, died 16 Jan., 1633-4, and was buried in the church of St. Mary Overy. He wrote 'Hæc Homo, or, the Excellency of Women;' and a book of 'Meditations on the Principal Fasts and Festivals of the Church,' folio, 1637. He likewise translated Cicero's 'Cato Major; or, the Book of Old Age,' 2nd edition, London, 1671.

AUSTIN, WILLIAM, a minor English poet, was a member of Gray's Inn, and, it is said, a son of the preceding. He wrote 'Atlas under Olympus; an heroic Poem,' 1664; and 'Επιλοιμία ἔρη; or, the Anatomy of the Pestilence, a Poem,' 1666.

AUTELZ, GUILLAUME DES, a gentleman of Burgundy, born about 1520, died in or about 1599. He composed a great number of works in French, both verse and prose, one of which was 'Fanfre-luche et Gaudichon,' 16mo., 1574.

AUTEROCHÉ, CHAPPE D'. See CHAPPE.

AUTOMNE, BERNARD, a French lawyer, born 1667, or 1687; died 1666. He wrote 'Commentaire sur la Coutume de Bordeaux;' 'Conference du Droit Romain avec le Droit Français,' 2 vols., folio; and 'Censura Gallica in Jus Civile Romanorum.'

AUTON, JEAN D', a French Benedictine, born

at Saintogne, was prior of Angle, and died in Jan., 1527. He wrote a life of Louis XII., which has been printed. His poems are preserved in MS. in the Bibliothèque Impériale at Paris.

AUTREAU, JACQUES D', a French poet and dramatist, was born at Paris, and died in the Hospital of the Incurables in that city, 1745, aged 89. His dramatic works were published in 4 vols. 12mo., 1749. He had little merit as a painter.

AUVERGNE, ANTOINE D', a French musical composer, born 4 Oct., 1713; died 12 Feb., 1797.

AUVERGNE, THEOPHILE MALO CORRET DE LA TOUR D'. See LA TOUR.

AUVIGNY, JEAN DU CASTRE D', a French historian. He was both a writer and a soldier, and was killed at the battle of Dettingen, 27 June, 1743. He wrote 'The Memoirs of Madame Barneveldt,' 2 vols.; the Histories of Rome and France, abridged for Young Persons; the History of Paris, 4 vols., 12mo.; and 'Lives of Illustrious Frenchmen.'

AUXENTIUS, a famous Arian of Cappadocia, who usurped the see of Milan, being favoured by the emperor Constantius, 355, and was violent in the highest degree against the Catholics. He died 374. St. Ambrose was his successor. He must be distinguished from *Auxentius the Younger*, another Arian, who held a disputation with St. Ambrose, 386.

AUZOUT, ADRIEN, of the Academy of Sciences, died 1691 or 1693. He was author of a treatise 'Du Micrometre,' printed 1693.

AVALOS, ALPHONSE D', cousin of Ferdinand Avalos, marquis of Pescara, became lieutenant-general of the armies of the Emperor Charles V. in Italy, and knight of the Golden Fleece. He followed the emperor in his expedition to Tunis, and was afterwards ambassador at Venice about 1540. The next year he procured the assassination of Caesar Fregose, a Genoese, and of Antonio Rinco, a Spaniard, whom Francis I. had sent to Venice. He forced the Prince d'Enghien to raise the siege of Nice, 1543, but lost the famous battle of Cériseles, 14 April, 1544. Died 31 March, 1546, aged 42.

AVALOS, FERDINAND FRANÇOIS D', marquis of Pescara, one of the most famous generals of the emperor Charles V., and grand chamberlain of the kingdom of Naples, was descended from an illustrious family, and at an early age married Victoria Collonna, a lady celebrated for beauty, sense, and virtue, whose poems were printed in 1548. The marquis was taken prisoner at the battle of Ravenna, 1512, and during his confinement composed an ingenious dialogue upon 'Love,' which he dedicated to his wife. Being restored to liberty, he took arms against the French, and rendered signal service to the emperor. He contributed much to the success of the battle of Bi-coque, to the recovery of the Milanese, and to the victory of Pavia over Francis I. in 1525. He died at Milan 24 Nov., 1525, aged 32.

AVANTIO, JOHN MARIO, a celebrated Italian lawyer, born 23 Aug., 1564; died 2 March, 1622. He was much admired at Ferrara, Rovigo, and Padua. Avantio dedicated a poem to Ferdinand, archduke of Austria, afterwards emperor.

AVAUX, COMTE D'. See MESMES.

AVED, JACQUES ANDRÉ JOSEPH, a French portrait-painter, born 1702; died 4 March, 1766.

AVENTIN, JOHN, whose original name was *Thürmayer*, was born 1456, being son of a tavern-keeper at Abensberg. He wrote the 'Annals of

Baravia,' the best edition of which work appeared 1710. Died 9 Jan., 1534.

AYERANI, BENEDICT, a learned Italian, born 1645, at Florence, was appointed Greek professor at Pisa, 1676, and died 28 Dec., 1707. His chief Latin works were printed at Florence, 1717; 3 vols. fol. He was a man of such prodigious and universal erudition that he was capable of teaching every science; and had so great a memory, that, without taking notes from the authors he had read, he could quote them as authorities in his discourses.

AYERANI, JOSEPH, brother of the preceding, was born at Florence, 1662, and became professor of law at Pisa, where he died 24 Aug., 1738. He wrote 'Interpretationum Juris, lib. v.;' 2 vols. 4to. Lyons, 1751; a work much esteemed by lawyers.

AYERANI, NICHOLAS, brother of the two preceding, died at Florence, 1727. He wrote a treatise, 'De Mensibus Egyptiorum,' and edited the works of Gassendi.

AYERDY, CLEMENT CHARLES DE L', minister and comptroller-general of the finances under Louis XV., was born at Paris, 1720 or 1723. He was counsellor of parliament, and so high was his reputation that his appointment gave general satisfaction to the people, whose confidence, however, he lost by mismanagement. In 1764 he was dismissed at his own request, whereupon he retired to his estate, and employed himself in agricultural pursuits. He was guillotined 24 Nov., 1793. He wrote 'Code Pénal;' 'De la Pleine Souveraineté du Roi sur la Province de Bretagne,' 1765; and 'Suite des Expériences de Gambais sur les Blés noirs et cariés,' 1788.

AYERRELL, ADAM, was born at Mullan, county Tyrone, 7 May, 1754, and educated at Trinity College, Dublin. He took orders in the Established Church, but afterwards turned Methodist, and was for nearly thirty years president of the Primitive Wesleyan Methodist Conference. Died 16 Jan., 1847. Alexander Stewart and George Revington published 'Memoirs' of him in 1840.

AYERRELL, WILLIAM, an English writer, published three curious black-letter pamphlets between 1583 and 1590. One is entitled, 'A meruailous combat of contrarieties, malignantie striuing in the members of man's bodie, allegoricallie representing vnto vs the enuied state of ovr flourishing Commonwealth: wherein dialogue wise by the way, are touched the extreame vices of this present time, &c.'

AYERROËS, or IBN ROSCHID, of Cordova, one of the most subtle Arabian philosophers. He flourished in the middle of the twelfth century, and was judge of Morocco, and of Mauritania; but executed all those offices by deputies, rather than leave Cordova. He was accused by his enemies of having no religion, and Manzor obliged him to make his confession at the gate of the mosque, and to have his face spit upon by those who entered; nor was this without cause if what is said of him be true, viz., that he called the Christian religion the impossible religion; that of the Jews the religion of children; and that of the Mahometans the religion of swine. Averroës was the first translator of Aristotle into Arabic; his commentaries on that philosopher, to whom he was much attached, gained him the surname of 'The Commentator.' He also taught physic, but knew more of the theory than the practice. He died at Morocco, probably in 1198. His medical works

were printed at Venice, 1490, fol.; and his commentaries on Aristotle's 'Venice,' 1495, fol.

AVESBURY, ROBERT of, an English historian, was keeper of the registry of the court of Canterbury, about 1356. He intended to have written a history of Edward III., but his work, which was published by Hearne in 1720, breaks off at the year 1356.

AVIANUS, FLAVIUS, a Latin writer, probably lived in the second century, in the reign of the Antonines. He wrote forty-two fables in elegiac verse, which are still extant. He is sometimes confounded with Rufus Festus Avienus.

AVICENNA, an Arabian physician, was born 980. At the age of eighteen he began to practise with such success that he was appointed physician to the court of Bagdad. At last he fell under the displeasure of the prince in whose service he was engaged, and was thrown into prison, where he died, 1037. He left a number of works, chiefly on metaphysical and medical subjects. They have been often printed in Arabic and Latin.

AVIENUS, RUFUS FESTUS, a Latin writer, probably flourished about A.D. 400. His principal work was a translation of the astronomical poem of Aratus.

AVILA, D'. See DAVILA.

AVILER, AUGUSTIN CHARLES D', a French architect, was born at Paris, 1653. On his passage to Rome he was taken by the Algerines, and carried to Tunis, where he designed a grand mosque, which is greatly admired. He obtained his liberty in two years, and settled at Montpellier, where he died in 1700. He wrote a Course of Architecture, 2 vols. 4to., 1691; and a dictionary of architectural terms.

AVISON, CHARLES, an English musical composer, was organist of St. Nicholas' church, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, where he died, 9 May, 1770, in the sixtieth year of his age. As a composer he is known principally by his concertos. He wrote an 'Essay on Musical Expression,' and a memoir of Marcello, prefixed to Garth's edition of that composer's psalms.

AVITUS, MARCUS MÆCILIUS, emperor of the West, was born in Auvergne, of an illustrious family. His merit raised him to several important stations, and on the death of Maximus, in 455, he was chosen emperor. After his election he abandoned himself to pleasure, which alienated the affections of the Romans from him, and he was obliged to resign his dignity fourteen months after his election; and the Senate intended to put him to death, on which he fled towards the Alps, but died on the road. His daughter married Sidonius Apollinaris, who wrote an eulogy on his father-in-law, which is still extant.

AVITUS, SEXTUS ALCIMUS EDCICIUS, was born about the middle of the fifth century, and in 40 was made bishop of Vienne, in Dauphiné. Died 5 Feb., 525. His works are to be found in the Library of the Fathers; and his poems are in Maittaire's collection.

AVOGADRO, PETER, a painter of Brescia, flourished in the earlier part of the eighteenth century.

AVRIGNY, CHARLES JOSEPH LÉILLARD D', French dramatist and poet, born in the island of Martinique about 1760; died 17 Sept., 1823. On one of his dramatic pieces was printed. His chief published work is a poem entitled, 'Le Départ de la Peyrouse, ou la Navigation moderne,' 1807. H

also contributed to Michaud's work on Mysore, an elegant and vigorous sketch of the origin and progress of British power in India.

AVRIGNY, HYACINTHE ROBILLARD D', a French Jesuit, was born at Caen, 1675, and died at Alençon, 24 April, 1719. His reputation as an historian is deservedly high. His works are, 'Mémoires chronologiques et dogmatiques pour servir à l'Histoire ecclésiastique, depuis 1600, jusqu'en 1716, avec des Reflexions et des Remarques critiques' (anon.), 4 vols. 12mo. [Paris, 1720]; and 'Mémoires pour servir à l'Histoire universelle de l'Europe, depuis 1600, jusqu'en 1716,' 4 vols. 12mo., 1725, 1731; 5 vols. 12mo., 1757.

AWDELEY, JOHN, an English painter and miscellaneous writer in the sixteenth century.

AWSITER, JOHN, M.D., a physician at Brighton, published 'An Essay on the Effects of Opium considered as a Poison, with the most Rational Method of Cure deduced from Experience,' 8vo., London, 1763; and 'Thoughts on Brighelmstone concerning Sea-bathing, and drinking Sea-water,' 4to., London, 1768.

AWTIE, DANIEL, a noted counterfeiter of the coin of the realm, was hanged at York, 1702.

AXTEL, DANIEL, a native of Bedfordshire, joined the Parliament army, and took an active part at the trial of Charles I. He was convicted of high treason and executed at Tyburn, 19 Oct., 1660.

AYALA, BALTHAZAR, a Dutch jurist, born at Antwerp, about 1548; died at Alost, 16 Aug., 1584.

AYALA, PETER LOPEZ DE, a popular Spanish chronicler, born 1332; died 1407. The most complete edition of his 'History of Castile,' is that of Madrid, 2 vols. 4to., 1779.

AYESHAH, the wife of Mahomet, and daughter of Abubeker, 'Though she bore the impostor no children, yet he loved her better than his other wives. She opposed the succession of Ali, and levied an army against him. After a severe contest she was taken prisoner, but was dismissed by the conqueror with civility. She died 677.

AYGNANI. See ANGRANI.

AYGONNIS. See ANGRANI.

AYLESBURY, Sir THOMAS, a mathematician, was born in London, 1576, and educated at Westminster school, from whence he removed to Christ Church, Oxford (B.A. 1602; M.A. 1705). His mathematical knowledge recommended him to the duke of Buckingham, by whose means he was created a baronet, and made master of the Mint. He encouraged men of science, and the famous Thomas Harriot was one of his dependents. He suffered much during the Rebellion, and on the murder of the king retired to Flanders, where he died in 1657. His daughter married the great earl of Clarendon.

AYLESBURY, THOMAS, a divine, was educated at Cambridge, where he took the degree of B.D., being incorporated at Oxford, 1626. He wrote, among other things, 'Treatise of the Confession of Sin, with the Power of the Keys,' 4to., 1657; 'Diatribæ de Æterno Divini beneplaciti circa creaturas intellectuales decreto, ubi patrum consulta, &c.' 4to., Cambridge, 1659.

AYLESBURY, WILLIAM, son of Sir Thomas Aylesbury, born about 1612, was educated at Christ Church, Oxford (B.A. 1631). He was sometime tutor to the young duke of Buckingham. He died at Jamaica, 1657. In conjunction with

Sir Charles Cotterel, he translated into English D'Avila's work on the Civil Wars of France.

AYLETT, ROBERT, LL.D., an English poet, was born about 1583, and educated at Trinity Hall, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A., 1604-5; M.A., 1608; LL.D., 1614. He was admitted an advocate 1 Nov., 1617, then became master in the faculties, and was a master in Chancery from 13 to 24 Car. I. He wrote 'Divine and Moral Speculations,' in verse, 1654; 'Susanna, or the Arraignment of the two Elders,' in verse, 8vo., London, 1622.

AYLIFFE, JOHN, LL.D., fellow of New College, Oxford, published 'The Ancient and Present State of the University of Oxford,' 1714; 'Parergon juris Canonici Anglicani; or a Supplement to the Canons and Constitutions of the Church of England,' 1726; 'The Law of Pledges or Pawns, as it was in use among the Romans,' 1732; and 'Pandect of the Roman Civil Law,' 1734. Of Ayliffe's personal history no particulars have been discovered.

AYLMER, JOHN, bishop of London, was born in Norfolk, in or about 1521, and educated at Cambridge (B.A., 1540-1, M.A., 1545). Having accepted the office of domestic chaplain to the marquis of Dorset, he removed to Bradgate, in Leicestershire, where he spent some time in educating the marquis's children. In this capacity he imparted to the unfortunate Lady Jane Grey that piety and learning which gained for her so much admiration. In the reign of queen Mary, being unwilling to receive the crown of martyrdom, he fled to Germany, and resided first at Strasburg and afterwards at Zurich. He also visited the principal universities of Italy and Germany. On Elizabeth's accession he returned home, and was one of the eight Protestants appointed to dispute with the like number of Catholic divines at Westminster. After receiving some minor preferments, and taking the degree of D.D. at Oxford, he was, on the translation of Sandys to York, promoted to the bishopric of London, receiving consecration 24 March, 1576-7. Sandys had always been on friendly terms with Aylmer, had been his fellow-exile, and had been instrumental in obtaining his promotion; but, notwithstanding all this, Aylmer was no sooner made bishop than he entered into a very disreputable squabble with his predecessor about the income of the see, and subsequently commenced an action for dilapidations. He died 3 June, 1594. Bishop Aylmer was a good scholar, master of the three learned languages, had read much history, and was skilled in the civil law. His mind, however, was narrow and bigoted, and the rigour with which he exercised the tyrannical powers of the high commission rendered him an object of the most intense hatred to the Puritans. With regard to the Catholics, he preferred having recourse to fines rather than imprisonment, which, he observed, 'by sparing their housekeeping, greatly enricheth them!' Bishop Aylmer was not a very voluminous author. His principal work was published anonymously in 1559, and is entitled 'An Harborowe for faithfull and trewe Subjects, against the late blowne Blast, concerning the Government of Women.' It is a reply to the famous work of John Knox. It is related of Aylmer, that upon one occasion when Queen Elizabeth was suffering from toothache, but was unwilling to bear the pain of having the tooth extracted, he called the dentist, saying, 'Come, though I am

an old man, and have but few teeth to spare, draw me this; which was done accordingly, and her majesty, seeing him treat the affair so lightly, had hers drawn also.

AYLOFFE, JOHN, a lawyer and political character in the reign of Charles II. He early made himself remarkable by an insult to the government. At a time when the ascendancy of the court of Versailles excited general uneasiness, he contrived to put a wooden shoe, the established type of French tyranny, into the chair of the House of Commons. Being convicted of complicity in the Rye-house plot, he was executed before the gate of the Inner Temple, 30 Oct., 1685.

AYLOFFE, Sir JOSEPH, bart., of Framfield, in Sussex, an eminent antiquary, was born about 1708, and educated at Westminster school. In 1724 he was admitted of Lincoln's-inn, and entered of St. John's College, Oxford. In 1731 he was elected fellow of the Royal and Antiquarian societies. He was secretary to the commissioners for building Westminster-bridge, in 1737; and appointed one of the keepers of the state-papers in the Paper Office. He printed, in 1772, *Calendars of the ancient Charters, &c.*, in the Tower of London, 4to. He also edited *Leland's Collectanea* in 9 vols. 8vo.; *Liber Niger Scaccarii*, 2 vols. 8vo.; and *Hearne's Curious Discourses*, 2 vols. 8vo., besides other works. He died 19 April, 1781. There are many curious papers of his in the *Archæologia*.

AYLWARD, THEODORE, Mus. D., an English musical composer, was, for some years, organist of St. George's Chapel, Windsor, and in 1771, became professor of music at Gresham College. Died 1801.

AYMAR, JACQUES, a peasant of St. Véraie, in Dauphiné, who boasted of discovering treasures, metals, the limits of lands, thefts, murders, and adulteries of both sexes, by means of the 'divining rod;' but being summoned from Lyons to Paris, his imposture was detected at the hotel of Condé, 1693, and he lost his credit. He died in his native village, 1708, aged 46. M. de Vallemont has written a treatise '*De la Baguette Divinatoire*,' 12mo.

AYMON, JOHN, a Piedmontese, who entered into orders and attended the bishop of Maurienne into France in the capacity of almoner. He afterwards retired to Holland, and there turned Calvinist; but professing a design of returning to the church of Rome, he obtained a passport for France, by the interest of M. Clement, keeper of the king's library. M. the cardinal de Noailles procured him a pension from his majesty, and placed him in the seminary of foreign missionaries. During this time M. Clement permitted him free access to the king's library; but he had the baseness and ingratitude, in return for all the favours he had received, to steal from thence several books; among them the original of the Synod of Jerusalem, held 1672, which he printed in Holland, with the letters of Cyrillus Lucar, and some other pieces, under the title of '*Monuments authentiques de la Religion des Grecs, et de la Fausseté de plusieurs Confessions de la Foi*,' Amsterdam, 1718, 4to. This work has been strongly refuted by M. Renaudot, who proves the ignorance and dishonesty of the author. Aymon also published '*Les Synodes Nationaux des Eglises reformées de France*,' printed 1710, 2 vols. 4to.; and a bad translation of the Letters and Memoirs of the

nuncio Visconti, 1719, 2 vols. 12mo.; '*Tableau de la Cour de Rome*,' 1707, 12mo. The date of Aymon's death is not known.

AYRAUT, PIERRE, criminal judge at Angers, where he was born, 1536. He wrote a treatise '*De la Puissance Paternelle*,' on the occasion of his son entering the Society of Jesus without his consent; and other works. Died 1601.

AYRAY, JAMES, an English Franciscan, was chaplain to the Spanish ambassador in London. It is probable that he died in 1705. Some of his sermons were published.

AYRE, JOSEPH, a physician at Hull, where he died 15 Jan., 1860, aged 78. He published several works on cholera and '*Researches into the Nature and Treatment of Dropsy in the Brain, Chest, Abdomen, Ovary, and Skin*,' 8vo., London, 1825, 1833, 1846.

AYRES, JOHN, who called himself colonel, was a famous English penman. In early life he was a footman to Sir William Ashurst, but afterwards turned writing-master and teacher of arithmetic, and opened a school in St. Paul's churchyard. At one time, it is said, he gained £800 a-year by the exercise of his profession. Died 27 July, 1709. His works are '*The Accomplished Clerk*,' 1683, 1700; '*Tradesman's Pocket Book, or Apprentice's Companion*,' 1687; '*Arithmetic made Easy for the Use and Benefit of Tradesmen*,' 1694; '*Tutor to Penmanship*,' 1695; '*Alamode Secretary, or Practical Penman*,' '*Paul's School Roundhand*,' 1700; and '*The Penman's Daily Practice*.'

AYRES, PHILIP, an English writer in prose and verse, of whom no biographical particulars can be discovered. He appears to have been living in 1689. His '*Emblems of Love in Four Languages*' appeared at London in 1683.

AYRTON, EDMUND, Mus. D., a composer of English cathedral music, was born at Ripon, 1734. In 1780 he succeeded Dr. Nares, as 'master of the children of his majesty's chapels,' and in 1784 took his doctor's degree at Cambridge. Died 1808.

AYSCOUGH, EDWARD, an English historian, was educated at Christ's College, Cambridge (B.A. 1590), and afterwards resided at Cotham, in Lincolnshire. He was living 1633. He wrote '*A Historie contayning the Warres, Treaties, Marriages, and other occurents betweene England and Scotland*,' 4to., London, 1607.

AYSCOUGH, FRANCIS, D.D., was educated at Corpus Christi College, Oxford (M.A. 1723), and obtained a fellowship. He afterwards became dean of Bristol, but the date of his death is unknown. He published several sermons.

AYSCOUGH, GEORGE EDWARD, only son of Francis Ayscough, D.D., dean of Bristol. He became an officer in the army; but after a few years' service, was compelled by the state of his health to relinquish his profession. He then travelled into Italy, but without deriving any permanent benefit. Died 19 Oct., 1779. He published an edition of the works of George Lord Lyttelton; '*Semiramis, a Tragedy*,' 1770; and '*Letters from an Officer in the Guards to his Friend in England, containing some accounts of France and Italy*,' 8vo., 1778.

AYSCOUGH, JAMES, a London optician, published a work on Spectacles, which went through several editions. It first appeared in 1750.

AYSCOUGH, SAMUEL, an industrious compiler, was born at Nottingham, where he received his education under Mr. Johnson but his father

being reduced in his circumstances, the son was taken from school and became servant to a miller. About 1770 a gentleman who had been his school-fellow, hearing of his distress, sent for him to London, where not long after he obtained employment in the British Museum. Here his abilities began to be respected, and his salary increased till he was appointed assistant-librarian. He also entered into orders, and obtained the curacy of St. Giles-in-the-Fields. In 1790 he was appointed to preach the Fairchild lecture on Whit Tuesday, at Shoreditch Church, before the Royal Society, which he continued to do till 1804. He assisted in the regulation of the records in the Tower; and compiled a catalogue of the MSS. in the British Museum, an index to fifty-six volumes of the 'Gentleman's Magazine,' to the 'Monthly Review;' the 'British Critic;' to Shakespeare, and other works. He was also the author of 'Remarks on the Letters of an American Farmer.' Not long before his death the lord chancellor gave him the living of Cudham, in Kent. He died 30 Oct., 1804.

AYSUE, Sir GEORGE, an English admiral, a native of Lincolnshire. In the Dutch war before the Restoration he engaged Van Tromp and De Ruyter, and for his services was knighted by Charles I. In 1648, when the fleet revolted to Prince Rupert, he declared for the parliament, and brought the Lion man-of-war, which he then commanded, into the River Thames. He was the next year appointed admiral of the Irish seas, and had a great hand in reducing the whole island to the obedience of the Republic. In 1651 he forced Barbadoes, and several other British settlements in America, to submit to the Commonwealth. In 1652 he attacked a Dutch fleet of forty sail, under the convoy of four men-of-war; of those he burnt some, took others, and drove the rest on shore. Lilly tells us, in his almanack for 1653, that he, the year before, engaged sixty sail of Dutch men-of-war, with fourteen or fifteen ships only, and made them give way. He protested against Blake's retreat in that desperate action of 29 Nov., 1652, thinking it much more honourable to die by the shot of the enemy. This and his great influence over the seamen are supposed to have been the reasons for his being afterwards dismissed from his command. He was a short time admiral in Sweden, under Charles Gustavus; but returned to England soon after the Restoration. In 1666 he commanded on board the Royal Prince, the largest ship in the navy, and generally esteemed the finest in the world. He engaged the Dutch with his usual intrepidity and success in that memorable battle, which continued four days; but on the third day his ship ran on the Galloper Sand, and he was compelled by his own seamen to strike. He was for some months detained a prisoner in Holland; and during that time was carried from one town to another, and exposed to the people by way of triumph. He never afterwards went to sea. The date of his death is unknown.

AYTON, RICHARD, was born in London, 1786, and educated at the Grammar School, Macclesfield. He was intended for the bar, but found the study of the law so irksome that he abandoned it altogether. He died in London, 1823. Mr. Ayton wrote 'A Voyage round Great Britain, undertaken in the Summer of the year 1813, and commencing from the Land's End, Cornwall,

with a series of views, drawn and engraved by William Daniel, A.R.A.,' 8 vols., folio, 1814-25; 'The Rendezvous, an Opera, in one Act,' adapted from the French of C. B. Fagan, 8vo., London, 1818; and 'Essays and Sketches of Character, with a Memoir of his Life,' 2mo., London, 1825.

AYTON, or AYTOUN, Sir ROBERT, a Scotch poet. He was second son of Andrew Ayton, proprietor of Kinaldie, in Fifeshire, and was born 1570. According to Dempster he was a writer of Greek and French, as well as Latin and English verses. Ben Jonson made it a boast that Sir Robert Ayton loved him dearly. He was a member of the royal household of King James I., and afterwards became secretary to Henrietta, queen of Charles I. His death took place in Whitehall Palace, March, 1637-8. His poems, with a memoir and notes, were edited by Charles Roger, 'from a MS. in his possession, and other authentic sources,' and published at Edinburgh in 1844.

AZARA, FELIX DE, a Spanish naturalist and traveller, born at Barbunales, in Aragon, 18 May, 1746. He entered the army, and rose to the rank of brigadier-general. In 1781 he was appointed a member of the commission sent to South America to settle the boundaries of the possessions of Spain and Portugal in that country. He returned to Europe 1801, and died in his native country 1811. His 'Natural History of Quadrupeds of Paraguay and the River La Plata' was translated from the Spanish by W. Perceval Hunter, F.G.S., and appeared at Edinburgh; 2 vols., 8vo., 1838, accompanied by a memoir of the author, a physical sketch of the country, and numerous notes.

AZARA, JOSEPH NICHOLAS DE, a Spanish diplomatist and translator, brother of the preceding, born at Barbunales, in Aragon, 28 March, 1731; died at Paris, 26 Jan., 1804. He edited the works of Garcilaso de la Vega and of R. Mengs, and translated Middleton's 'Life of Cicero' into Spanish.

AZEVEDO, IGNATIUS, a Portuguese missionary, was born at Oporto, 1527, and entered the Society of Jesus, 1549. He sailed from Lisbon with thirty-nine companions on a mission to Brazil, 1570. On the voyage, when off the island of Palma, the ship was attacked by Jacques Sourie, a Calvinistic sea-captain in the service of the queen of Navarre, and having been captured after some hard fighting, Azevedo and the other Jesuits were put to death and thrown into the sea, 15 July, 1570. His life has been written by Father de Beauvais.

AZORIUS, JOHN, a Spanish theologian, born at Zamora, 1533. After studying with great reputation at Salamanca, he joined the Society of Jesus, and became professor of divinity at the college of Jesus at Rome. Died 1603. He wrote 'Institutionum Moralium, in quibus Universæ Quæstiones Conscientiarum recte, aut prave Factorum Pertinentes, breviter Tractantur, tomus tres,' folio, Lyons, 1616-25.

AZPILCUETA, MARTIN DE, a Spanish jurist, born 13 Dec., 1493, became professor of canon law at Salamanca, and died 22 June, 1586. His works were printed at Lyons, 1591, 3 vols., folio.

AZUNI, DOMINIC ALBERT, was born at Sassari, in Sardinia, 3 Aug., 1749, studied law at the university of Turin, and held various important judicial offices in different parts of Italy. Died at Cagliari, 23 Jan., 1827. He wrote in Italian, 'Universal System of the Principles of the Maritime

Law of Europe,' 2nd edition, 2 vols., 8vo., Trieste, 1796-7; and a universal dictionary of mercantile jurisprudence. The former of these works has been translated into French.

B.

BAAN, JOHN DE, a Dutch painter, who came to England, and was patronized by Charles II. Born 1633; died 1702. His son James also acquired celebrity as a painter, and died 1700, aged 27.

BAARS DORP, CORNELIUS VAN, physician and chamberlain to the Emperor Charles V. Died at Bruges 24 Nov., 1568. He wrote '*Methodus Universæ artis medicæ*.'

BABA-ALI, the first independent Dey of Algiers, was chosen the successor of Ibrahim 1710, and died 1718.

BABER, Sir JOHN, M.D., physician in ordinary to Charles II., by whom he was knighted, 19 March, 1660. Died 1703-4, aged 79.

BABER, ZAHIR EDDIN MOHAMMED, great grandson of Tamerlane, was born 14 Feb., 1483, and in 1494 was proclaimed sovereign of the Mogul empire in western Tartary and Khorassan. Died 28 Dec., 1530. He composed a relation of his conquests and a history of his life. These have been translated into English by J. Leyden and William Erskine.

BABEUF, FRANÇOIS NOËL, commonly called Caius Gracchus Babeuf, was a conspicuous actor in the French Revolution and editor of the journal called the '*Tribun du Peuple*.' He was born 1764, and perished on the scaffold, 25 May, 1797.

BABIN, FRANÇOIS, a French divine, professor of theology at Angers, his native place, published the '*Conférences of the Diocese of Angers*,' in 18 vols., 12mo. Born 1651; died 1734.

BABINGTON, ANTHONY, a gentleman of Dethick, in Derbyshire, being engaged in a conspiracy, with thirteen others, to release Mary queen of Scots, he and six of his accomplices were brought to trial. They pleaded guilty and were executed, 20 Sept., 1586. 'This conspiracy was commonly called 'Babington's plot,' he being the principal person concerned.

BABINGTON, BRUTE, D.D., an Irish bishop, is said to have been a native of Cheshire. He was matriculated as a pensioner of Christ's College, Cambridge, 17 June, 1572. He went out B.A. 1575-6, and was elected a fellow 1576. He was incorporated B.A. at Oxford 15 July, 1578, and it is observable that Gervase Babington was incorporated M.A. in that university at the same time. Brute Babington commenced M.A. 1579, was appointed one of the preachers of the university of Cambridge, 1582, and proceeded B.D. 1586. On 18 Sept., 1592, he was collated to a prebend in the church of Lichfield. He became divinity lecturer at Lichfield, and was also rector of Thurstaston, Leicestershire, and Tatenhill, Staffordshire; but I have not ascertained when he obtained those benefices. He is termed D.D., and no doubt took that degree at Cambridge, although no record of it is now to be found. The deanery of Lichfield became vacant in January, 1602-3, by the death of Dr. Boleyn. Brute Babington sought to obtain this preferment. There is a letter from Queen Elizabeth to the president and canons of Lichfield, requiring

his election as dean. It is probably a draft only. At any rate, the office was not filled up at Elizabeth's death, and Dr. James Montagu was ultimately appointed. On 6 July, 1603, he wrote to the earl of Shrewsbury, making heavy complaints of Dr. Zachary Babington, the chancellor of the diocese, who had dispossessed him of his divinity lectureship, and obstructed his suit for the deanery. Dr. James Montagu was installed dean ten days afterwards. Brute Babington was elected bishop of Derry before 31 May, 1610, when he was empowered by the king to hold in *commendam* his prebend residentiary in the church of Lichfield and the rectory of Tatenhill. He was consecrated at St. Peter's, Drogheda, apparently in the same year, and died in 1611, probably on 10 Sept.

BABINGTON, GERVASE, an English prelate, born in Nottinghamshire, probably in 1551. On 25 Oct., 1567, he was matriculated as a sizar of Trinity College, Cambridge. He proceeded B.A. 1571-2, was admitted a minor fellow of his college 28 Sept., 1574, and a major fellow 19 March, 1574-5. In 1575 he commenced M.A., being incorporated in that degree at Oxford 15 July, 1578. He entered the ministry, and in 1580 became one of the university preachers. On the recommendation of the heads of colleges, though at what period does not appear, he was appointed domestic chaplain to Henry earl of Pembroke, and became lecturer at Cardiff, passing part of his time, however, at Wilton, the earl's princely seat, which was at that time the resort of men of learning and genius, amongst whom are specified Dr. Thomas Moufet, Gerard, the herbalist, Philip Massinger, the dramatist, Hugh Sanford, Robert Parker, Abraham Conham, and Henry Parry, successively bishop of Gloucester and Worcester. In 1588 he was installed prebendary of Wellington in the church of Hereford. The following year he was created D.D., and in 1589-90 was collated to the office of treasurer of the church of Llandaff. On 7 Aug., 1591, he was promoted to the see of Llandaff. He was translated to Exeter 4 Feb., 1594-5, and to Worcester 30 Aug., 1597. In 1603 he took a part in the celebrated conference at Hampton Court; and in the following year preached the funeral sermon of the primate Whitgift. Dying 17 May, 1610, he was buried in Worcester Cathedral. As a writer on theology he was highly esteemed by his contemporaries, as is abundantly evidenced by the numerous editions of his works, viz., '*A very fruitfull Exposition of the Commandments*,' 8vo., London, 1581, 1583, 1586; '*A briefe Conference betwixt mans Frailtie and Faith*,' 8vo., London, 1584, 1590, 1596; '*A profitable Exposition of the Lord's Prayer*,' 8vo., London, 1588, 1596; '*A Sermon preached at the Court at Greenwich the fovre and twentieth day of May, 1590*,' 8vo., London, 1591; '*A Sermon preached at Paules Crosse the second Sunday in Mychaelmas tearme last, 1590*,' 8vo., London, 1591, edited by Richard Wilkinson. It is reprinted at the end of Sir Richard Hill's '*Apology for Brotherly Love*,' 1798; '*Certaine plaine, briefe, and comfortable notes vpon eurie chapter of Genesis*,' 4to., London, 1592, 1596; '*A Funerall Sermon*,' probably on Thomas Lewis; '*Notes vpon the bookes of Exodus and Leuiticus*,' 1604; '*Notes vpon the Bookes of Numbers and Deuteronomie*,' and '*An Exposition of the Catholike Faith*.' His collected works were published 4to., London, 1596; folio, 1615, 1622, 1637.

BABINGTON, JOHN, an English writer, born about 1604, was a great improver of the pyrotechnic art, and also a considerable proficient in practical mathematics. His 'Pyrotechnia, or a Discourse of Artificial Fireworks for Pleasure,' was printed in folio, 1635. To it is subjoined a short treatise of geometry, with the extraction of the square and cubic roots.

BABINGTON, WILLIAM, M.D., lecturer on chemistry at Guy's Hospital, London, published several valuable works on mineralogy. He was born at Portlengone, near Coleraine, in Ireland, July, 1756; and died in London, 29 May, 1833. His life has been written by Dr. R. Bright.

BABO, JOSEPH MARIA, a German dramatist, born at Ehrenbreitstein, 1756; died 5 January, 1822. He wrote 'Otho de Wittelsbach,' and several other tragedies, and edited a journal called the 'Aurora.'

BABRIAS or **BABRIUS**, a Greek writer, of whose history nothing is known. He composed a number of fables in verse, which form the foundation of the numerous collections that pass under the name of *Æsop*. One hundred-and-twenty-three of his fables were recently discovered in a MS. in a Greek monastery, and these were edited, with a Latin translation, and a critical commentary, by M. Boissonade, 8vo., Paris, 1844. By some critics Babrias is put on a level with *La Fontaine*, the best fabulist of modern times.

BABYLAS, St., bishop of Antioch, one of the most celebrated martyrs of the primitive church, refused to admit the emperor Philip into the church, though he declared himself a Christian, because of his crimes, and in particular his murdering the emperor Gordian, his pupil. St. Babylas was put to death by order of Decius, about 251.

BACCALAR Y SANNA, VINCENT, marquis of St. Philip, was born in Sardinia, of Spanish parents, and distinguished himself as a general and statesman under Charles II., and Philip V., king of Spain. He died at Madrid, 11 June, 1726. He wrote a 'History of the Hebrew Monarchy' and 'Memoirs of the History of Philip V.'

BACCINI, BENEDICT, one of the most learned men of his age, born 31 August, 1651, at Borgo San Donino, in Italy. He entered among the Benedictines and preached with great success; but being obliged to quit the pulpit on account of ill-health, withdrew to his study, and presented the public with several works in Latin and Italian. The principal are 'A Literary Journal' and 'De historiarum figuris ac differentiis.' He died at Bologna, 1 Sept., 1721.

BACCIO DELLA PORTA, better known as *Fra Bartolomeo di San-Marco*, was born at Savignano, in Tuscany, 1469. He became a Dominican friar and one of the most eminent painters of his time. He was a pupil of Leonardo da Vinci and Raffaele, and the intimate friend of Jerome Savonarola. He particularly excelled in colouring, and his 'St. Sebastian' is much esteemed. Died 8 Oct., 1517.

BACCIUS, ANDREW, of St. Elpidio, an eminent physician, exercised his profession with great reputation at Rome, 1586, and was physician to Sixtus V. The most scarce and valuable of his works are 'De Thermis,' 'De Naturali Vinorum Historia,' 'De Venenis et Antidotis,' 'De Geminis ac Lapidibus Pretiosis in Sanct. Script. relatis,' and 'Tabula Simplicium Medicamentorum.'

BACH, JOHN SEBASTIAN, one of the greatest

musicians of Germany, was born at Eisenach, 21 March, 1685. In 1703 he became musician to the duke of Weimar, and the remainder of his life was spent in the service of various German princes. He died 30 July, 1750. So great was Sebastian Bach as an organist, that he had but one rival, and this was Handel. His compositions of almost every class are very numerous, but few of them are known out of Germany. He left three sons, all eminent as musicians: viz. William Friedmann (died 1784); Charles Philip Emanuel (died 1788); and John Christian, who composed some operas for the London stage. The latter died in London, 1782.

BACHAUMONT, FRANÇOIS LE COIGNEUX DE, a French lawyer, born at Paris, 1624. He was involved in the intrigues of Cardinal de Retz, but soon retired from the hurry of business to give himself up to a voluptuous idleness. None of his works remain, but the account of his celebrated 'Voyage,' which he made with Chapelle. Died 1702.

BACHAUMONT, LOUIS PETIT DE, a French author, born at Paris. He wrote Secret Memoirs towards a 'History of the Republic of Letters in France,' 36 vols. 12mo., and other works. Died 28 April, 1771.

BACHELIER, JEAN JACQUES, a French painter, director of the Royal manufactory at Sèvres, born 1724; died 1805. Among his works is an 'Historical Memoir of the Origin and Progress of the National Manufactory of Porcelain in France.'

BACHELIER, NICHOLAS, a native of Toulouse, was a famous sculptor in the 16th century, and a pupil of Michael Angelo. He was living in 1566.

BACHOVIVS, REINHART, a German lawyer, born at Cologne, 1544; died 7 Feb., 1614.

BACICCIO, JOHN BAPTIST GAULI, an Italian painter, born at Genoa, 1639; died 1709. He excelled in portraits and scriptural subjects.

BACKER, JAMES, an historical painter, born at Antwerp, 1530; died 1560.

BACKER, JAMES, a Dutch painter, born at Harlingen, 1609. His chief residence was at Antwerp, where he was encouraged as a painter of history and portraits. Died 27 Aug., 1641.

BACKHOUSE, WILLIAM, an astrologer, alchemist, and Rosicrucian philosopher, was born in Berkshire about 1593, and educated at Christ Church, Oxford, but left the university without a degree, and settled on his estate at Swallowfield, Berks, where he devoted himself to his favourite studies. Died 30 May, 1662. He published 'The Pleasant Fountain of Knowledge,' translated from the French of John de la Fontaine, 1644; 'The Complaint of Nature;' and 'The Golden Fleece.' He was also the inventor of the 'Way Wiser.' Elias Ashmole was one of his disciples, and used to call him his father.

BACON. See SOUTHWELL, NATHANIEL.

BACON, ANNA, Lady, the second daughter of Sir Anthony Cooke, was born 1528, and became the wife of Sir Nicholas Bacon, the lord-keeper. Her talents and erudition, associated as they were with irreproachable manners, led to her appointment as governess to Edward VI. At an early age she displayed her capacity and application by translating from the Italian of Bernardine Ochine twenty-five sermons on the abstruse doctrines of predestination and election. This translation was published about 1550. Her two sons, Anthony and Francis, were, through her judicious attention, led into those paths of nature and science which

subsequently rendered them the ornaments of their age and country. Lady Bacon survived her husband many years, dying at Gorhambury, Hertfordshire, in 1600.

BACON, ANTHONY, fourth son of Nicholas Bacon, the lord-keeper, and brother of the illustrious Francis Bacon, was born 1558, and educated at Trinity College, Cambridge. He suffered from lameness, and throughout life his health was indifferent. From 1579 till Feb., 1591-2, he travelled on the continent. Immediately after his return to England he attached himself to the earl of Essex, who employed him in conducting a very extensive correspondence for the purpose of procuring trustworthy information from all parts. He also sat in parliament, first for Wallingford, and afterwards for the city of Oxford. His death took place in the spring of 1601. Anthony Bacon's correspondence and papers in the Lambeth Library form the basis of Dr. Thomas Birch's 'Memoirs of the Reign of Queen Elizabeth.' Sixteen volumes of transcripts and extracts from Mr. Bacon's papers are in the British Museum.

BACON, FRANCIS, baron of Verulam, viscount St. Albans, and lord chancellor of England, one of the greatest of modern philosophers, was born at York House, in the Strand, London, 22 Jan., 1560-61, being son of Sir Nicholas Bacon, lord keeper of the great seal, by his wife Anne, daughter of Sir Anthony Cooke. From his infancy he gave signs of superior ability, and his wit and talents were on several occasions noticed by Queen Elizabeth, who used to call him her 'young lord-keeper.' He was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he was entered 10 June, 1573, his tutor being Dr. John Whitgift, afterwards archbishop of Canterbury. It was then the custom in England to send to foreign countries, and particularly to France, young gentlemen who were destined for the public service. Accordingly, at the age of sixteen, Bacon went to Paris in the suite of Sir Amias Pawlett, ambassador to the French king. He was soon sent back to England on business which required secrecy and despatch. Having performed this duty, he returned to France, and travelled through several provinces in order to study the customs and laws of the country. At the age of nineteen he composed a treatise 'On the State of Europe,' which shows the precocious maturity of his intellect. On the death of his father in 1579 he returned to England, and applied himself to the study of the common law in Gray's Inn with such assiduity and success that at the age of twenty-eight he was appointed counsellor extraordinary to queen Elizabeth. He also distinguished himself in the House of Commons, which he entered in 1585 as member for Melcombe. In the parliament of 1586 he sat for Taunton; in that of 1588 for Liverpool; and in 1592-3 he was elected for Middlesex. In consequence of his attachment to the earl of Essex, who was at enmity with Cecil, Bacon unfortunately lost those advantages at court which he had a right to expect. The earl, however, fully appreciated his attachment, and gave him an estate of considerable value. Bacon subsequently took part in the prosecution of his friend and benefactor, for which he has been severely censured by many writers, though his conduct has recently been most ably vindicated by Mr. Hepworth Dixon, in his admirable 'Personal History of Lord Bacon.' On the accession of James I. his prospects began to brighten, and he obtained the honour

of knighthood, which was the prelude to more substantial marks of distinction. In 1604 he was appointed one of the king's counsel, with a salary of £40 a year, and a pension of £60 for life. The next year he published the introduction to his great work, under the title of 'The Advancement and Proficiency of Learning.' In 1607 he was constituted solicitor-general. About this time he married Alice, daughter of Benedict Barnham, a rich alderman of London. In 1611 he was appointed judge of the Marshalsea court, and about the same time obtained the place of registrar of the Star Chamber, the reversion of which had been granted to him twenty years before. In 1613 he was made attorney-general, and in 1616 was sworn of the privy council. At this time he contracted a close intimacy with the favourite George Villiers, to whom he addressed an admirable letter of advice, which is extant among his works. In 1616-17 he was raised to the dignity of lord-keeper of the great seal, and on 4 Jan., 1618-19, was constituted lord high chancellor of Great Britain, receiving also a patent of nobility, by the title of baron of Verulam, which he exchanged in the year following for that of viscount St. Albans. In 1620 he published the most elaborate of all his works, the 'Novum Organum Scientiarum,' the design of which is to lay down a more perfect method than any previously known of exercising the faculty of reason. This work he wrote twelve times over, making it a rule to revise and correct it once a year, till he brought it into the state in which it was published in 1620. In the year following he was accused of bribery and corruption in his high office, and, being found guilty, was fined £40,000, and was sentenced to be confined in the Tower during the king's pleasure, and rendered incapable of ever again filling any office in the State. All the circumstances relating to this matter are fully related in the work already referred to of Mr. Hepworth Dixon, who states that, 'After the most rigorous and vindictive scrutiny into his official acts, and into the official acts of his servants, not a single fee or remembrance traced to the chancellor can, by any fair construction, be called a bribe. Not one appears to have been given on a promise; not one appears to have been given in secret; not one is alleged to have corrupted justice.' Bacon was soon restored to liberty, his fine was remitted, and he was summoned to the first parliament of king Charles I. The remainder of his life he devoted to his favourite studies. He died at the earl of Arundel's house, at Highgate, 9 April, 1626, and was buried in St. Michael's church, at St. Albans. In his will he says, 'My name and memory I leave to foreign nations, and to my own countrymen, after some time be passed over.' Lord Bacon left no children. Early in life Bacon was struck with the absurdity of the method then in vogue of teaching philosophy in the public schools, and conceived the bold project of entirely remodelling the system of the sciences. All his studies and thoughts were directed to the attainment of this object. He reviewed all the branches of human knowledge, observing their connection one with another, and began by classifying them according to the faculties of the human mind to which they respectively belonged. Hence arose the division into three classes, viz., of memory, of reason, and of imagination. He has been called the father of experimental philosophy; and he was, indeed, the first

who showed that in every branch of positive science there was only one means of getting at the truth and of being assured that it was really the truth; namely, by observing nature, not only in the phenomena which she presents to our view, but also in those which are discoverable by means of experiment. It is not sufficient to have eyes for observing nature; an art is necessary to direct the observations; and another art, more difficult still, to interrogate nature. To attain this double end Bacon invented methods, which he applied to every branch of science. This is the object of the vast plan which he called 'the grand instauration of the sciences'—a plan which was never entirely executed, though a good idea of it is given in the two works entitled, 'De Dignitate et Augmentis Scientiarum' and 'Novum Organum Scientiarum.' Lord Macaulay remarks: 'It is by the Essays that Bacon is best known to the multitude. The "Novum Organum" and the "De Augmentis" are much talked of, but little read. They have produced, indeed, a vast effect on the opinions of mankind; but they have produced it through the operation of intermediate agents. They have moved the intellects which have moved the world. It is in the Essays alone that the mind of Bacon is brought into immediate contact with the minds of ordinary readers. There he opens an exoteric school, and talks to plain men in language which everybody understands, about things in which everybody is interested. He has thus enabled those who must otherwise have taken his merits on trust to judge for themselves; and the great body of readers have, during several generations, acknowledged that the man who has treated with such consummate ability questions with which they are familiar, may well be supposed to deserve all the praise bestowed on him by those who have not in his inner school.' An edition of Lord Bacon's works was published by Basil Montagu, 16 vols. 8vo., 1825-34; but this has been superseded by the edition of J. Spedding, R. L. Ellis, and D. D. Heath, the first volume of which appeared in 1857. There is an excellent analysis of all Bacon's writings, by Mr. Craik, in three small volumes.

BACON, JOHN. See BACONTHORPE.

BACON, JOHN, an English sculptor, was born in Southwark, 24 Nov., 1740. In 1755 he was bound apprentice to a manufacturer of china, in Lambeth, where he was employed in painting on porcelain. Here he so greatly improved himself in modelling shepherds, shepherdesses, and such small pieces, that in less than two years he formed all the models for the manufactory. While here he had an opportunity of observing the models of different sculptors, which were sent to the pottery to be burnt, and from the sight of them he conceived a strong inclination for his future profession. He applied himself to this pursuit with unremitting diligence, and his progress was so rapid that he obtained nine premiums from the Society for the Encouragement of the Arts. During his apprenticeship he formed a design, which he afterwards perfected, of making statues in artificial stone. About 1763 he began to work in marble; and having seen that operation performed, he invented an instrument for transferring the form of the model to the marble (technically called getting out the points), which instrument has since been adopted by other sculptors. In 1769 he obtained from the Royal Academy the first gold medal given by that society, and the year follow-

ing he was chosen an associate. The reputation acquired by the exhibition of his statue of Mars induced Dr. Markham, afterwards archbishop of York, to employ him in making a bust of the king for the hall of Christ Church, Oxford. While modelling this bust, the king asked him whether he had ever been out of the kingdom, and on being answered in the negative, 'I am glad of it,' said his majesty; 'you will be the greater honour to it.' His execution of this bust gained him the royal patronage, and he was employed in making another for the university of Göttingen. In 1777 he was engaged to prepare the model of a monument to be erected in Guy's Hospital to the memory of the founder, which occasioned him to be employed in the execution of Lord Chatham's monument in Guildhall. The year following he became a royal academician, and completed a beautiful monument to the memory of Mrs. Draper, in Bristol Cathedral. His other works are too numerous to be specified. It must suffice to mention two groups for the top of Somerset House; a statue of Judge Blackstone, for All Souls' College, Oxford; another of Henry VI., for Eton College; the monument of the earl of Chatham, in Westminster Abbey; and the monuments of Dr. Johnson and William Howard, in St. Paul's. Died 7 Aug., 1799. He wrote the article 'Sculpture' in Rees's Cyclopaedia.

BACON, JOHN, F.S.A., an antiquary, was born in or about 1738, and very early in life was admitted a junior clerk to the deputy remembrancer of the First Fruits Office, where he was also deputy receiver and deputy comptroller. In 1774 he was elected F.S.A. He became senior clerk in the Office of First Fruits, 1778, and in 1782 was appointed receiver. He was also treasurer of the Society of the Sons of the Clergy. His death took place at Friern Barnet, Middlesex, 26 Feb., 1816. He republished, with great additions, Mr. Ecton's 'Thesaurus,' under the title of 'Liber Regis; vel Thesaurus Rerum Ecclesiasticarum. With an Appendix containing proper Directions and Precedents relating to Presentations, Institutions, Inductions, Dispensations, &c.,' 1786.

BACON, MONTAGU, second son of Nicholas Bacon, Esq., of Shrubland Hall, Suffolk, was born at Coddennham, in that county, 1688, and having taken orders, obtained the rectory of Newbold Verdon, Leicestershire. Died 1749. Mr. Bacon wrote 'A Dissertation on Burlesque Poetry,' 3rd edition, 8vo., 1752; and 'Notes on Hudibras.'

BACON, SIR NATHANIEL, K.B., an excellent painter, was born in or about 1547, being son of the lord-keeper, and half-brother of the illustrious Francis Bacon. He travelled into Italy, where he studied painting, though his manner and colouring approach nearer to the style of the Flemish school. Sir Nathaniel was living in the year 1615.

BACON, SIR NICHOLAS, lord-keeper of the great seal, is said to have been born at Chislehurst, Kent, 1509. His father was sheep-reeve to the abbey of Bury St. Edmund's, and young Nicholas was probably educated in the school attached to the monastery, as he mentions his intimacy with Edmund Rougham, one of the monks who was noted for his wonderful proficiency in the art of memory. Subsequently he was admitted of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge (B.A. 1526-7), and thence proceeded to Paris. On his return to England he studied the law at Gray's Inn, and was called to the bar 1533. In 1537 he was appointed solicitor

to the court of Augmentations. About 1540, in conjunction with Thomas Denton and Robert Cary, he drew up a scheme for establishing, out of the revenues of the dissolved monasteries, a seminary for the education of statesmen; but the project proved abortive, as the money which should have been expended upon it was lavished on the king's pleasures and in wars. He received several valuable grants of abbey lands from the king, and, in 1546, the appointment of attorney of the court of Wards and Liveries. On the accession of Mary he quietly conformed to the Catholic religion, and lived in retirement: but when queen Elizabeth came to the throne he emerged from privacy, and on 22 Dec., 1558, received the great seal, with the title of lord-keeper. He was also made a knight, and sworn of the privy council. By letters patent, dated 14 April, 1559, the queen declared that he had the full powers of a chancellor, and expressly ratified all his acts since the great seal had been delivered to him. Her majesty had a great esteem for him, and visited him on several occasions. It is said that she one day remarked, 'My lord, what a little house you have gotten!' To which he replied, 'Madam, my house is well, but it is you that have made me too great for my house.' Towards the close of 1563, however, he fell into disgrace, in consequence of having written a pamphlet strongly in favour of the claim of the house of Suffolk to the crown. He was removed from the privy council, and enjoined to meddle with no business whatever except that of the court of chancery. Owing to the intercession of his friends, he was restored to the royal favour, and readmitted to the privy council. His death occurred at his London residence, York House, near Charing Cross, 20 Feb., 1578-9, and he was buried in St. Paul's cathedral. He was twice married, and had several children, among them the great philosopher, Francis Bacon. A long list of his works, which are for the most part in MS., is given in Cooper's 'Athenæ Cantabrigienses.' Lord Campbell remarks: 'As a judge, the lord-keeper gave the highest satisfaction; and it was universally acknowledged that since the time of Sir Thomas More justice had never been so well administered in the court of chancery. Thoroughly imbued with the common law, he soon became familiar with the comparatively simple system of equitable jurisprudence then established. . . . On the bench he was patient and courteous, and it was remarked that the parties against whom he decided, if not convinced by his reasons, never doubted his honesty, and admitted that they had had a fair hearing. More fortunate in this respect than his greater son, he was never once accused or suspected of bribery or corruption, either by his contemporaries or by posterity.'

BACON, PHANUEL, D.D., an English divine, was educated at Magdalene College, Oxford, and became rector of Balden, Oxfordshire, and vicar of Bramber in Sussex. He died 10 Jan., 1783, ætat. 83. He was author of some trifling dramatic pieces and a poem called 'The Artificial Kite.'

BACON, RICHARD MACKENZIE, an English journalist and writer on music, was born in or about 1775. For some time he was editor of the 'Quarterly Musical Magazine and Review,' and subsequently became proprietor and editor of the 'Norwich Mercury.' In 1813 he and Bryan Donkin obtained a patent for certain improvements in the implements or apparatus employed in printing,

whether from types, from blocks, or from plates. In the 'Norwich Mercury' of 30 Nov., 1814, is a prospectus of Mr. Bacon's printing machine, with an account of the progress it had then made. He died at Cossey, near Norwich, 27 Nov., 1844. His works are, 'Independent Remarks on the Queen's Case,' 8vo., Norwich, 1820; 'Reply to Mr. Cobbett,' 8vo., Norwich, 1822; 'Elements of Vocal Science,' being a philosophical inquiry into some of the principles of singing,' 8vo., London, 1824; 'A Letter to Edward Lord Suffield, upon the Distress of the Labourers, and its remedy,' 8vo., London and Norwich, 1831; and 'A Memoir of the Life of Edward, third Baron Suffield,' 4to., Norwich, 1838. Mr. Chappel says: 'His memory was so stored with traditional songs, learnt in boyhood, that, having accepted a challenge at the tea-table to sing a song upon any subject a lady would mention, I have heard him sing verse after verse upon teaspoons and other such themes, proposed as the most unlikely for songs to have been written upon.' It was principally owing to his exertions that the Norwich Musical Festival was established.

BACON, ROBERT, a mariner, of Cromer, in Norfolk, discovered Iceland, and is said to have captured, in the reign of Henry IV., the prince of Scotland, James Stuart, sailing to France for education.

BACON, ROBERT, an English Dominican friar, was born about 1168, and became divinity lecturer at Oxford. In 1233 he was appointed treasurer of Salisbury. Died 1248. He wrote the Life of St. Edmund, archbishop of Canterbury, and other works.

BACON, ROGER, an English philosopher, was born at Ilchester, Somersetshire, 1214, and educated at Oxford, under the auspices of Robert Grossetete, bishop of Lincoln, who was through life his great patron. Bacon was also encouraged and instructed in learning by Edmund Rich, archbishop of Canterbury, William Shirwood, chancellor of Lincoln, and an excellent mathematician, and Richard Fishacre, an able professor at Oxford and Paris. The last-mentioned university being at that time greatly frequented by students, on account of the learned lectures there delivered, Bacon, after laying in a good store of knowledge at home, went thither, and studied with so much diligence and success as to obtain the degree of D.D. On quitting France he retired to Oxford, and about the same time, A.D. 1240, entered into the order of St. Francis. He now devoted himself principally to chemistry, natural philosophy, and mathematics, and so ardent was he in making experiments as to spend, in the course of twenty years, £2000, entirely on these pursuits, which, considering the time he lived in, was a prodigious sum. The discoveries he made, and the celebrity he obtained, excited the envy and malice of the monks. It was reported and believed that he had recourse to the agency of evil spirits, and that all his knowledge consisted in his profound skill as a magician. In consequence of this he was forbidden to read lectures in the university, and was even confined to his cell without being allowed to see his friends, or to have a proper supply of food. The conduct of the monks seems only to have extended his reputation; for while he was under persecution, he received a letter from the cardinal bishop of Sabina, the pope's legate in England, requesting a copy of his works, which Bacon at first declined to give; but when that pre-

late was raised to the papal chair by the name of Clement IV. Bacon collected his writings into a volume entitled 'Opus Majus,' or the Greater Work, and sent them to his Holiness, who promised him his protection. This tranquility, however, did not long continue, for on the death of that pope he was exposed to new and more severe persecutions. His works were prohibited, and he was sentenced to close imprisonment, in which he remained above ten years. On being released he retired to Oxford, where he died, 11 June, 1292. The uncommon attainments of Bacon obtained for him, according to the custom of that age, the appellation of 'the Wonderful Doctor,' and it must be allowed that no man ever deserved it better. Bishop Bale mentions above eighty treatises written by this great man, of which he had himself seen near forty; and Doctor Jebb, the learned editor of his 'Opus Majus,' in 1 vol., folio, 1733, classes his writings under these heads: grammar, mathematics, physics, optics, geography, astronomy, chronology, chemistry, magic, medicine, logic, metaphysics, ethics, theology, philology, and miscellanies. It must, however, be confessed that one and the same work by him has, in other copies, borne another title. His chemical tracts are in the *Thesaurus Chemicus*, printed in 8vo., at Frankfurt, 1620. His treatise on the 'Means of Avoiding the Infirmities of Old Age,' was first printed at Oxford, in 1590; and an English translation of it, by Dr. Browne, appeared in 1683. Several pieces by him yet remain in MS., particularly one on chronology, entitled 'Computus Rogeri Baconis'; another, called 'Liber Naturalium,' and the 'Compendium of Theology,' are in the King's Library. Bacon was a considerable mathematician, and from some of his pieces in MS., it appears that he had a knowledge of the nature of convex and concave glasses; and some consider him as the inventor of the telescope. He also gives descriptions which correspond with the camera obscura and burning glass. His acquaintance with astronomy and geography was likewise very extensive and accurate. He detected the errors in the calendar, and suggested that reformation of it which was long afterwards adopted by Gregory XIII. In chemistry he appears to have been misled by the delusion which imposed upon other great men in more enlightened times than the one he lived in, that it was possible to transmute metals into gold. Yet this delusion has been the friend of experimental science, and Bacon, in pursuing it, discovered many secrets which modern philosophers have arrogated to themselves. In particular, he gives such a description of a certain composition and its powerful effects, as proves he was not unacquainted with gunpowder.

BACONTHORPE, or BACON, JOHN, an English Carmelite, of the thirteenth century, was born at Baconthorpe, Norfolk. He was called *The Resolute Doctor*, and wrote Commentaries on the Four Books of Sentences; a Compendium of the Law of Christ, &c. He died in London, 1346.

BADALOCCHIO, or ROSA, SISTO, an Italian painter and engraver, born at Parma, 1581; died at Rome, 1647.

BADCOCK, JOHN, a sporting writer, the rival of Pierce Egan, published several books on stable economy under the name of *Hinds*; also the following works under the pseudonym of *Jon. Bee*: 'Dictionary of the Turf, the Ring, the Chase, the

Fit, the Bon Ton, and the Varieties of Life, forming the completest and most amusing Lexicon Balatronicum hitherto offered to the notice of the Sporting World,' 12mo., London, 1823; 'Sportsman's Slang, a New Dictionary of Terms used in the affairs of the Turf, the Ring, the Chase, and the Cockpit,' 1825; and 'Living Picture of London for 1828, and Stranger's Guide through the Streets of the Metropolis; showing the Frauds, the Arts, Snares, and Wiles of all descriptions of Rogues that everywhere abound,' 12mo., London, 1828.

BADCOCK, SAMUEL, an English divine, born at South Moulton, Devonshire, 23 Feb., 1747. He was educated among the dissenters at St. Mary Ottery in that county, after which he officiated to a congregation at Winbourn, Dorsetshire, from whence he removed to Barnstaple, in 1769, where he cultivated polite literature, and shook off the prejudices of Calvinism. In consequence of a disagreement between him and his congregation, he returned to his native place, where he officiated to the dissenters till 1787, when he was ordained by the bishop of Exeter. After serving a curacy in Devonshire for a little time he went to Bath, and became assistant at the octagon chapel. He died in London, 19 May, 1788. Mr. Badcock is best known by his critiques in the 'Monthly Review,' on Madan's 'Thelyphthora,' Dr. Priestley's 'History of the Corruptions of Christianity,' &c. and by the considerable share he had in Dr. White's Bampton Lectures. He also collected some materials for a history of his native county. Mr. Badcock was a man of great liveliness, taste, and learning.

BADDELEY, ROBERT, a celebrated actor of low comedy at Drury Lane Theatre, died 20 Nov., 1794. He bequeathed to the theatrical fund his cottage at Hampton, upon trust that they should elect to reside in it such four of the pensioners of the society as might not object to live sociably together.

BADDELEY, SOPHIA, an English actress, was born in or about 1744, being daughter of Mr. Snow, serjeant-trumpeter to King George II. She made her debut at Drury Lane, 1764, in the character of Ophelia, and her performance was pronounced inimitable. Garrick always gave the most ample testimony to her merits. As a singer she was unrivalled wherever pathetic expression was necessary, and in the softer parts of both comedy and tragedy she had few, if any, superiors. She married Robert Baddeley, the subject of the preceding memoir, but soon left her husband, and thenceforward led a life of great depravity. She died at Edinburgh, 1 July, 1786.

BADESSA, or ABBATISSA, PAUL, a native of Messina, published in 1564, a metrical translation of five books of Homer's Iliad.

BADIA, THOMAS, a cardinal, born at Modena about 1483; died at Rome, 6 Dec., 1547. Paul III. sent him to the diet of Worms, of which he gives an account in a letter addressed to Cardinal Contarini.

BADIA-Y-LEBLICH, DOMINIC, a Spanish traveller, better known by the pseudonym of *Ali-Bey*, was born in Biscay, 1766, and died 30 Aug., 1818. After wandering through several eastern countries, he went to Paris in 1814, and there published an account of his travels.

BADIUS, CONRAD, was born at Paris, about 1510, and like his father, Jodocus Badius, became

famous as a printer and publisher. He died at Geneva, about 1568.

BADIUS, JOSSE, or JODOCUS, one of the most celebrated printers of Paris, and professor of Greek at Lyons and Paris. He was surnamed *Ascensius*, because he was a native of Asche, in the territory of Brussels. Born 1462; died 1535.

BADOARO, FREDERICK, a Venetian nobleman, was twice sent by the republic as ambassador to Charles V. and Philip II. He wrote some historical works and harangues in Latin and Italian. Born 1518; died 1595.

BADOARO, JAMES, a dramatic poet of Venice, lived in the seventeenth century.

BADOARO, LAURO, an Italian poet, was born about 1546. He joined the congregation of the Brethren of the Cross, and ultimately became bishop of Albe.

BADOARO, PETER, a celebrated advocate of Venice, who died 1591, wrote '*Orazioni civili*,' published in 1593.

BADOU, JEAN BAPTISTE, a pious priest of the congregation of the Christian Doctrine, was born at Toulouse, and died 12 Sept., 1727. He composed '*Spiritual Exercises*.'

BADUEL, CLAUDE, a French author, was rector of the college of Nîmes, his native place, which he quitted for Geneva, where he became a Calvinist minister. Died 1561. He wrote '*De ratione vitæ studiosæ ac litteratæ in matrimonio collocandæ ac degendæ*,' 1544.

BAELI, FRANCIS, a poet and miscellaneous writer, born at Milazzo, in Sicily, 15 Dec., 1639; died about 1710. He composed plays, odes, sonnets, and an historical account of Messina.

BAERT, BARON ALEXANDRE BALTHAZAR FRANÇOIS DE PAULE DE, a French writer, born at Dunkirk, about 1750. In early life he visited Russia and England, remaining in the latter country for a considerable time. In 1792, he proceeded to the United States, where he completed his great work on England and her colonies. After his return to France he was nominated a member of the chamber of deputies. He died at Paris, 23 March, 1825. His works are '*Mémoires historiques et géographiques sur les Pays situés entre la mer Noire et la mer Caspienne*,' 1799; and '*Tableau de la Grande-Bretagne, de l'Irlande, et des Possessions Anglaises dans les quatre Parties du Monde*,' 4 vols. 8vo., Paris, 1800.

BAFFIN, WILLIAM, an adventurous English navigator, was born about 1584, and was killed at the siege of Kismia, a small place near Ormuz, in May, 1622. He accompanied Hudson, Thomas Button, Robert Bylot, and captain Gibbins in the voyages which were undertaken for the purpose of discovering a passage by the north of America into the seas of Tartary and China. His name has been given by geographers to a vast bay on the north-east coast of America, between that continent and Greenland. His journals, printed in Purchas's '*Pilgrims*' contain useful remarks respecting the declension of the magnetic needle and other subjects.

BAGARD, CHARLES, a French medical writer, born 2 Jan., 1696, at Nancy, where he died 7 Dec., 1772. He was first physician to Stanislaus, king of Poland, and duke of Lorraine, who decorated him with the order of St. Michael.

BAGE, ROBERT, a novelist, was born 29 Feb., 1728, at Darley, a parish in the hamlet of St. Alkmond's, Derby, where his father was employed

in a paper-mill. He made rapid progress at school and continued to cultivate his mind after he became settled in the business of paper-making. He acquired a knowledge of the French and Italian languages, and even of the more abstruse branches of mathematics. A loss sustained in business is said to have first induced him to take up the pen, not as a source of emolument, but to divert his mind from pining reflections. With this view he wrote, and in 1781 published, '*Mount Heneth*,' a novel, which became justly popular. This was followed by other productions of the same kind; '*Barham Downs*,' the '*Fair Syrian*,' and '*James Wallace*,' which were all superior to the common run of novels. Mr. Bage died at Tamworth, 1 Sept., 1801.

BAGFORD, JOHN, an antiquarian collector, born at London, Oct., 1675. He was bred a shoemaker, but afterwards became a bookseller, and a great collector of curiosities. He was employed by Moore, bishop of Norwich, and the earl of Oxford, to enrich their libraries with scarce books and MSS. For his services the bishop placed him in the Charterhouse. Died 15 May, 1716. His collections respecting the history of typography are preserved among the Harleian MSS., and there are two volumes by him in the University Library at Cambridge (Dd. x. 56, 57). The title of one of the latter will give a fair idea of the extent of Bagford's orthographical acquirements. It is as follows: '*The History of Typography, its Origin, and progress from antient records, manuscripts, and printed books, collected with grate paynes, by Jo. Bagford*.'

BAGGER, JOHN, bishop of Copenhagen, was born at Lunden, 1646, and died 1693. He revised the Danish liturgy and published some discourses in Latin and Danish. In 1684, he was consulted by the government as to whether the interests of the Lutheran religion would suffer if the Calvinists, who had been expelled from France by Louis XIV., were permitted to enter Denmark. His reply was that their presence would expose the Lutherans to eternal damnation. He thus kept out of the country between 30,000 and 40,000 artisans and learned men, who would have enriched it by their industry and their talents.

BAGGERLEY, captain HUMPHREY, was in the service of James, the seventh earl of Derby. He was employed in the embarkation of that nobleman in the Isle of Man, 12 Aug., 1651, and was afterwards present at his execution, of which he wrote an account, printed by Draper, in his '*House of Stanley*.' In 1654, captain Baggerley was imprisoned at London for taking part in what was called Gerard's conspiracy. He subsequently acted as steward to William, ninth earl of Derby.

BAGGESEN, JENS, a popular Danish poet, was born at Korsør, 15 Feb., 1764, and died at Hamburg, 3 Oct., 1826.

BAGGS, CHARLES MICHAEL, an English Catholic prelate, was born in the county of Meath, 21 May, 1806. His father was a Protestant barrister, and destined his son for the legal profession, but a severe reverse of fortune, and his sudden death in 1820 induced Mrs. Baggs to withdraw her child from the Protestant school, and to place him first at Sedgley park, and afterwards at St. Edmund College, near Ware. In the spring of 1825, his superiors sent him to the English college at Rome, of which he became president in 1840. Pope Gregory XVI. treated Dr. Baggs with marked dis-

tion; he made him his honorary chamberlain, giving him the privilege of introducing to an audience all the British gentry. On the death of Dr. Baines, he was appointed vicar apostolic of the western district of England, being consecrated at Rome 28 Jan., 1844, by the title of bishop of Pella. He died at Prior Park, near Bath, 16 Oct., 1845. The works of Dr. Baggs are, 'A Letter addressed to the Rev. R. Burgess, B.D., the Protestant chaplain at Rome, 1836;' 'A Discourse on the Supremacy of the Roman Pontiffs,' delivered in the church of Gesù e Maria, in the Corso, Rome, 7 Feb., 1836; 'The Papal Chapel, described and illustrated from History and Antiquity, 1839;' 'The Ceremonies of Holy Week at the Vatican, and St. John Lateran's; with an account of the Armenian Mass at Rome, on Holy Saturday, and the Ceremonies of the Holy Week at Jerusalem,' Rome, 1839; 'The Pontifical Mass, sung at St. Peter's Church on Easter Sunday, on the Festival of SS. Peter and Paul, and Christmas-day; with a dissertation on Ecclesiastical Vestments,' Rome, 1840; 'Funeral Oration, delivered at the Solemn Obsequies of the Lady Guendoline Talbot, Princess Borghese, in St. Charles' Church, in the Corso, 23 Dec., 1841;' 'Dissertazione sul sistema Teologico degli Anglicani detti Puseyisti' in 'Annali delle Scienze Religiose, xv. No. 43;' and 'Dissertazione sullo Stato Odierno della Chiesa Anglicana,' in the same work, xvii. No. 49.

BAGLIONE, JOHN, a painter and writer, born at Rome about 1573, was employed in the pontificate of Sixtus V. in decorating the Vatican library, and was afterwards employed by the same pontiff on several important works. Most of his paintings are in fresco. He composed the 'Lives of the Painters, Sculptors, and Architects, from 1572 to 1642.'

BAGLIVI, GEORGE, an eminent physician, born at Ragusa 1669, became professor of anatomy at Rome, where he died in March, 1707. His works have passed through several editions.

BAGNOLI, JULIUS CÆSAR, of Bagnacavallo, an Italian poet, who attached himself to Michael Peretti, prince of Venafrò, by whom he was loaded with riches and honours. He died about 1600. The tragedy of the 'Argonais' and the 'Judgment of Paris,' are his most esteemed works.

BAGOT, LEWIS, an eminent bishop, son of Sir Walter Bagot, bart., and brother to the first Lord Bagot, was born 1 Jan. 1740. He was educated at Westminster School and Christ Church, Oxford. In 1777 he was installed dean of Christ Church. He was promoted to the see of Bristol, 1782, translated to Norwich the year following, and thence to St. Asaph in 1790. Died 4 June, 1802. He was the author of a Letter to Dr. Bell on the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper; a volume of Sermons on the Prophecies, preached at Bishop Warburton's lecture in Lincoln's Inn Chapel; and some single discourses.

BAGOT, WILLIAM, second Lord BAGOT, died 12 Feb., 1856. He compiled 'Memorials of the Bagot Family,' 4to., Blithfield, 1824.

BAGRATON, PETER, a famous Russian prince and general, termed 'the right hand of Suwarow,' was born 1765; and died at Sima, 24 Sept., 1812.

BAGSHAW, EDWARD, a gentleman of a Derbyshire family, was born in London and educated at Brasenose College, Oxford. Subsequently he was called to the bar and became a member of parlia-

ment. Eventually he espoused the cause of the king, which led to his being imprisoned by the parliamentarians. Died 1662. Among his works are 'The Life and Death of Mr. Robert Bolton,' 4to., Lond., 1633; and 'Treatise maintaining the Doctrine, Liturgy, and Discipline of the Church of England.'

BAGSHAW, EDWARD, son of the preceding, a nonconformist divine, was student of Christ Church, Oxford, where he took the degree of M.A. He was for some time assistant to Dr. Busby in Westminster School, and was ordained by Dr. Brownrigg, bishop of Exeter. He was a man of abilities, but of quick passions, and was sent to Newgate for refusing to take the oaths of allegiance and supremacy. He died at Westminster 28 Dec., 1671. He wrote a number of controversial works against Baxter, L'Estrange, and others.

BAGSHAW, HENRY, D.D., son of Edward Bagshaw, M.P., was born at Broughton, 1632, and educated at Westminster School and Christ Church, Oxford (M.A. 1657). He was chaplain to Sir Richard Fanshawe, ambassador in Spain and Portugal, and on his return to England, held in succession several profitable church preferments. He died at Houghton-le-Spring, 30 Dec., 1709. He published 'Diatribæ, or Discourses upon Select Texts, against Papists and Socinians,' 1680, and some single sermons.

BAGSHAW, WILLIAM, an English divine, was born at Litton, in the parish of Tidswell, 17 Jan., 1627-8, and educated in Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, after which he obtained the living of Glessop, Derbyshire, which he held till 1662, when he was ejected for nonconformity. He then officiated to a congregation of dissenters, and died 1 April, 1702. He wrote some good books on practical divinity. Among these is a work, partly biographical, entitled 'De Spiritualibus Peccis, or notes concerning the work of God, and some that have been workers together with God, in the High Peak' (of Derbyshire), 1702.

BAGSTER, SAMUEL, a London printer, and author of a Treatise on Bees; died 1835.

BAGWELL, WILLIAM, an English author, born about 1593, wrote 'The Mystery of Astronomy made easy to the meanest Capacity,' 8vo., 1655, and 'Vitæ Extraction, conveyed to the Ingenious in Riddles, Observations, and Morals, composed by W. B., Truth's Servant,' 1664. Bagwell was a prisoner for debt in 1637, and wrote a poem upon his sufferings in 1644.

BAHRDT, CHARLES FREDERICK, a Protestant divine, was born at Bischofswerda, 15 Aug., 1741, and died near Halle, 24 April, 1792. His immoralities, and the heterodoxy of his religious opinions, gained for him the hatred of his brother ministers, and led to his imprisonment. He composed a number of works and projected the sect of Illuminati, on the model of freemasonry, and having for its object a political and religious revolution.

BAIER, JOHN JAMES, an eminent physician and naturalist, born at Jena, 14th June, 1677; died at Altorf, 14 July, 1735.

BAIER, JOHN WILLIAM, born at Nuremberg, 1647, became professor of divinity at Halle, where he died 1694. He wrote 'Compendium Theologicum,' &c.

BAIER, JOHN WILLIAM, born 1675, became divinity professor at Altorf, and died 1729. He published some dissertations, in which he gives the result of his researches respecting the monu-

ments which now remain of the great deluge, and other theological questions.

BAIF, JEAN ANTOINE, son of Lazare de Baif, was born 1532, and died 1592, leaving a large collection of works in prose and rhyme. Cardinal Perron remarked that he was a very good man, but a very bad poet.

BAIF, LAZARE DE, a French author, statesman, and ambassador, died 1545. He wrote three treatises, which are much esteemed: 'De re Vestiaria,' 'De re Navali,' and 'De re Vascularia.' He likewise translated into French verse the 'Electra' of Sophocles, and the 'Hecuba' of Euripides.

BAIKIE, WM. BALFOUR, was born at Kirkwall, 1820, and studied medicine at Edinburgh, where he took the degree of M.D. Afterwards he joined the navy as assistant-surgeon, and in 1855 was sent out by the Government to open up the trade of the Niger. The steamer which conveyed him up the river having been lost, Dr. Baikie set himself down among the wild Africans and explored the country in every direction. After a stay of several years' duration he prepared to return to his native country, but was taken ill at Sierra Leone, where he died 12 Dec., 1864.

BAIL, LOUIS, a French divine, born at Abbeville; died at Paris, 1669. He composed several theological works in Latin.

BAILEY, JAMES, a classical scholar, was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge (B.A., 1814; M.A., 1823), and for many years was head-master of the Perse grammar-school in that town. In 1850, Queen Victoria granted him a pension of £100 per annum. Died in London 13 Feb., 1864. His classical publications were numerous, and he was a contributor to the 'Classical Journal.' He is best known by his edition of the Latin Lexicon of Facciolati and Forcellini, 2 vols., 4to., London, 1826.

BAILEY, NATHAN, author of a well-known dictionary of the English language, resided principally at Steppney, and there probably died 27 June, 1742, leaving no memorials of his personal history or character. In religion he is said to have been a Sabbatarian. His English dictionary, printed first in the early part of the 18th century (4th edit., 1728), was long the only one in use, and still continues a favourite with a certain class of readers. Bailey also published a 'Dictionarium Domesticum, or a Household Dictionary,' 1736; and 'The Antiquities of London and Westminster,' 24mo., 1726.

BAILEY, PETER, an English writer, was the son of a solicitor near Nantwich, and was educated at Rugby School, and Merton College, Oxford. He afterwards studied at the Temple, but soon abandoned the law for the more congenial pursuits of literature. At this period he published a poetical work, entitled 'Sketches from St. George's Fields, by Giorgione di Castel Chiuso.' Other proofs of his poetical power were given in a privately printed volume, entitled 'Idwal.' His last publication was 'A Queen's Appeal' in Spenserian stanzas. Mr. Bailey was for some time editor of a weekly periodical called 'The Museum,' and died suddenly in a coach as he was proceeding to the Italian Opera for the purpose of criticizing the performance, 25 Jan., 1823.

BAILEY, WALTER. See BAILEY.

BAILLET, ADRIEN, a French writer, was born 13 June, 1649, at Neuville near Beauvais. In 1676 he entered the priesthood and obtained a

small living, on which he supported his brother and himself. Died 21 Jan., 1706. His great work is the 'Jugemens des Savans sur les principaux Ouvrages des Auteurs' (Judgments of the Learned on the principal Works of Authors), in 9 vols. He wrote a great number of books on theological and historical subjects; particularly the Life of Des Cartes, and the Lives of Saints.

BAILLEY, Sir CHARLES, secretary to the unfortunate Mary queen of Scots, died 27 Dec., 1625, aged 84, and was buried in the churchyard of Hulse, near Brussels.

BAILLIE, JOANNA, an English dramatic writer, was born 1762 at Bothwell, in Lanarkshire, being daughter of the Rev. James Baillie, D.D., and sister of Dr. Matthew Baillie, the eminent anatomist. Early in life she and her sister Agnes removed to London, and for many years they lived in retirement, and latterly in strict seclusion, at Hampstead, where Joanna died 23 Feb., 1851. Her first dramatic efforts were published under the title of 'A Series of Plays, in which it is attempted to delineate the stronger passions of the mind, each passion being the subject of a tragedy and a comedy.' A long preface preceded the work, occupied by a dissertation by the authoress on the acted drama in general, in which she displayed sufficient technical ignorance of the stage to make it obvious that her plays could never live in representation. A second volume appeared in 1802, and a third in 1812. During the interval she gave the world a volume of miscellaneous dramas, including the 'Family Legend,' a tragedy founded upon a story of one of the Macleans of Appin, and which, principally through the endeavours of Sir Walter Scott, who was an enthusiastic admirer of Miss Baillie, was performed at Edinburgh in 1809 with great temporary success. In 1812 it was acted in London. The only 'Play of the Passions' ever represented on the stage was 'De Montfort,' brought out by John Kemble, and played for eleven nights. In 1821 it was revived for Edmund Kean, but fruitlessly. In 1836 Joanna published three more volumes of plays, and in 1851 a complete edition of her works was published, including a poem entitled 'Ahalya Bace,' which had been previously printed for private circulation, and some short poems which had not before seen the light. In their general character the dramas of Miss Baillie are marked by great originality of invention, for the foundations of them are for the most part not historical, not stories from real life, but combinations wrought out from her own conceptions. Her language is simple and forcible, and her power of portraying character has rarely been exceeded.

BAILLIE, JOHN, an orientalist, born about 1773; died at London, 20 April, 1833. He was a director of the East India Company, and a colonel on the Bengal establishment. He translated into English the code of Mahometan laws called 'Imamea,' and edited the original texts of five esteemed works on Arabic grammar.

BAILLIE, Mrs. MARIANNE, an English authoress, died 1831. She published a 'Tour on the Continent,' 8vo.; 'Sketches of the Manners and Customs of Portugal,' 2 vols.; and 'Trifles in Verse,' 12mo., London, 1825.

BAILLIE, MATTHEW, M.D., a celebrated physician and anatomist, was born 27 Oct., 1761, in a small village in Lanarkshire, Scotland, and died 23 Sept., 1823. He was nephew of the celebrated

anatomists John and William Hunter. After pursuing his studies, first under the direction of his father, and afterwards at the university of Glasgow, he took his degrees at Oxford, and then went to London, where he was employed in making preparations for the Hunterian Museum, and conducting the business of the dissecting room. On the death of John Hunter in 1783, he succeeded to the lectures with Mr. Cruikshank, and was highly popular as a teacher. At a later period he became physician to St. George's hospital, and a fellow of the College of Physicians. It was not, however, until the year 1798 that Baillie commenced to practise medicine with extraordinary success. In 1810 he was made physician to George III., and a baronetcy was offered to him, but he was not ambitious of such a distinction, and respectfully declined it. Besides leaving a fortune of about £80,000 to his family, he bequeathed his library and anatomical preparations to the College of Physicians. His principal works are, 'The Morbid Anatomy of some of the most important parts of the Human Body,' which has been translated into French, Italian, and German; 'Series of Engravings intended to illustrate the Morbid Anatomy,' and 'Lectures and Observations on Medicine.'

BAILLIE, ROBERT, a Scotch divine, born 1599 at Glasgow, where he took his degree of M.A., received episcopal ordination, and became regent of philosophy. He afterwards obtained the living of Kilwinning, but in the civil war he joined the Covenanters, renounced episcopacy, and was sent to London to exhibit charges against Archbishop Laud. While there he was chosen one of the assembly of divines at Westminster, and returned to his own country in 1646. He was one of the commissioners sent by the general assembly of Scotland to Charles II. at the Hague. At the Restoration he was made principal of the university of Glasgow, and might have had a bishopric, if he would have conformed. Died July, 1662. He wrote a number of polemical works. His letters and journal of his transactions in England were published at Edinburgh, 2 vols. 8vo., 1775.

BAILLIE, ROBERT, of Jerviswood, a distinguished Scotch patriot of the reign of Charles II., was found guilty of being concerned in the Rye House plot, and executed at Edinburgh 24 Dec., 1684.

BAILLIE, or BAILZIE, WILLIAM, a Scotch physician, studied medicine in Italy with so much reputation, that he was appointed professor of medicine in the university of Bologna, about 1484. He adopted the Galenic system in preference to the Empiric, and wrote 'Apologia pro Galeni Doctrina contra Empiricos,' Lyons, 1550.

BAILLIE, WILLIAM, an English engraver, born about 1736; died at the beginning of the nineteenth century.

BAILLIE, LE ROCH. See RIVIERE.

BAILLOU, GUILLAUME DE, an eminent physician of Paris, died 1616, aged 78. He left many valuable works, printed at Geneva, 1762, 4 vols. 4to.

BAILLY, DAVID, a painter, born at Leyden, 1588; died about 1630.

BAILLY, JACQUES, a clever engraver and miniature painter of Paris, died 1677.

BAILLY, JEAN SYLVAIN, an eminent French astronomer, born at Paris 15 Sept., 1736. In 1775 appeared the first volume of his great work,

'L'Histoire de l'Astronomie,' which was completed in 1779. He also wrote a 'History of Indian and Oriental Astronomy,' which, like his other works, blends with deep science and extensive reading much fancy and hypothetical reasoning. When the revolution broke out he was lost to science by his becoming deputy and president of the Tiers Etat, which last office he resigned to the duke of Orleans. He was next chosen mayor of Paris, which situation he discharged for two years and a half and then went abroad, but unfortunately returned to France in 1793, and on the 11th Nov. in that year perished by the guillotine.

BAILY, FRANCIS, D.C.L., F.R.S., an eminent astronomer and man of science, was son of a banker at Newbury, Berkshire, where he was born 28 April, 1774. For many years he was engaged in the business of the Stock Exchange, in which he realized an ample fortune. In 1825 he retired from business, and devoted the remainder of his life to the study of science, and more particularly of astronomy. It is impossible in this work to find space for an account of his scientific exertions and works, but a minute description of all his writings is given in a memoir by Sir John Herschel, read to the Astronomical Society in 1844. It may, however, be mentioned that he organized the Astronomical Society, to whose 'Memoirs' he was a frequent contributor. He also revised the catalogue of stars, published the correspondence of Flamsteed, revised the Nautical Almanac at the request of the Admiralty, and composed the best treatise that has yet appeared on life annuities and insurances. He died at London 30 Aug., 1844.

BAILY, THOMAS, D.D., an English Catholic divine, was a native of Yorkshire, and received his education at Cambridge, being appointed master of Clare Hall in that university about Nov., 1557. When Elizabeth succeeded to the crown he refused to comply with the change in religion, and being deprived of his mastership, went to Louvain. There he remained till 1576, when he proceeded to Douay on the invitation of Doctor, afterwards Cardinal Allen, who employed him in the government of the English college both at Douay and Rheims. He had the chief hand in managing the temporalities of the society, and in Dr. Allen's absence was usually appointed regent. Died 7 Oct., 1591.

BAINBRIDGE, JOHN, M.D., was born at Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Leicestershire, and educated at Emmanuel College, Cambridge (B.A. 1603; M.A. 1607; M.D. 1614). He then returned to his native county, where he practised physic, and kept a grammar school. He next removed to London, and was admitted a licentiate of the College of Physicians 1618. In the following year he published 'An Astronomical Description of the late Comet, from the 18th November, 1618, to the 16th December following.' This introduced him to the notice of Sir Henry Savile, who appointed him astronomical professor at Oxford. He thereupon became a member of Merton College in that university. Died 3 Nov., 1643.

BAINBRIG, THOMAS, D.D., rector of Orwell, and some time vicemaster of Trinity College, Cambridge, published in 1687 'An Answer to a Book entitled Reason and Authority, or the Motives of a late Protestant's Reconciliation to the Catholic Church, together with a brief Account of Augustine the Monk, and Conversion of the

English.* Born at Cambridge 1636; died 16 Aug., 1703.

BAINBRIGG, REGINALD, an English antiquary, born in or about 1546, was educated at Peterhouse, Cambridge (B.A. 1576-7), and about 1581 became head master of the grammar school at Appleby. His will is dated 1606. He rendered material assistance to William Camden, and left some topographical MSS., which are now in the British Museum.

BAINÉ, JAMES, M.A., a Scotch divine, was born at Bonhill, Dumbartonshire, 1710, and educated at Glasgow. Having taken orders, he joined the Relief Communion, and was a leading member of that church. He exercised his ministerial functions at Edinburgh, and died 17 Jan., 1790. Many of his sermons have been published. One of them, entitled 'The Theatre Licentious and Perverted,' was preached in 1770 against Foote's play of 'The Minor,' then being acted at Edinburgh.

BAINES, EDWARD, a native of Walton-le-Dale, Lancashire, was born 1774, and having been placed at an early age under the care of his uncle, Mr. Thomas Riggs, of King's Land, Hawkshead, he received his first education in the free grammar school of that town. At the age of fourteen he was apprenticed to Mr. Walker, a printer of Preston. Before the term of his apprenticeship expired he removed to Leeds for improvement, and entered that town as a poor journeyman printer seeking his fortunes. He soon engaged himself with the publisher of the 'Leeds Mercury,' with whom he served the remainder of his time. In 1801, by the aid of local friends, who knew and prized his great industry and thrift, he was enabled to purchase the paper on which he had worked as a journeyman, and thus, at the age of twenty-seven, the compositor became the proprietor. Owing to this the 'Leeds Mercury,' from being a local journal of small dimensions and feeble powers, suddenly acquired an extensive political influence in the north of England, and from that time to the present it has uniformly maintained the principles of civil and religious liberty with zeal and consistency. On the appointment of Mr. Macaulay to an official post in India in Dec., 1833, Mr. Baines was elected to succeed him as member for Leeds, which he continued to represent in parliament until 1841. Died 3 Aug., 1848. His works are, 'The History of the Wars of the French Revolution,' which was subsequently made to embrace a wider range, and became a 'History of the Reign of George III.' and 'History of the County Palatine of Lancaster,' 4 vols. 4to.

BAINES, PETER AUGUSTINE, an English Catholic prelate, was born at Pear-tree Farm, within Kirkley township, near Liverpool, 25 Jan., 1787, and educated at the English Benedictine monastery of Lamspring, in Westphalia. The establishment was subsequently removed to Ampleforth, near York, where, on 8 June, 1804, he was admitted a professed monk of the order of St. Benedict. In 1817 he was stationed at Bath, and a few years afterwards was appointed coadjutor to Bishop Collingridge, being consecrated 1 May, 1823, with the title of bishop of Siga. On Dr. Collingridge's death in 1829 he became vicar apostolic of the western district, having obtained permission from Pius VIII. to become secularized. He now established an ecclesiastical seminary at Prior Park,

where he died 6 July, 1843. His works are, 'Faith, Hope, and Charity. The Substance of a Sermon [on 1 Cor. xiii. 12, 13] preached at the dedication of the Catholic Chapel at Bradford, July 27, 1825,' 8vo., London, 1825, 1826, 1827, 1828, 1836; 'A Letter to C. A. Moysey on the subject of an attack made by him upon the Catholics, in a charge to the clergy of the deanery of Bedminster, June 21, 1821,' 2nd edition, 8vo., Bath [1821]; 'An Inquiry into the nature, object, and obligations of the Religion of Christ; with a comparison of the ancient and modern Christianity of England; in reply to the Archdeacon of Sarum's "Protestant Companion," in a fourth Letter to the Archdeacon of Bath,' 8vo., London, 1824; 'Outlines of Christianity, being the substance of Six Lectures delivered in the Catholic Chapel, Pierpoint Place, Bath, during the Sundays in Lent, 1839,' 8vo., Prior Park, 1839; 'On Divine Worship. A Sermon [on Matt. iv. 10],' 8vo., London, 1841.

BAINES, ROGER. See BAYNES.

BAIRD, Sir DAVID, a British general, was born at Newbyth, Aberdeenshire, 6 Dec., 1757. He first served in India, and was taken prisoner at Peramboum by the army of Hyder Ali, who kept him in confinement for three years and a half. The great event in his life, however, was the storming of Seringapatam in 1799, for which he received the thanks of parliament and of the East India Company. Subsequently he was created a baronet, and died 18 Aug., 1829.

BAIRD, Sir JOHN, a Scotch judge, known as Lord Newbyth, died 27 April, 1698, ætat. 78. Some of his legal MSS. are preserved in the Advocates' Library at Edinburgh.

BAITHEN, Sr., was the disciple and immediate successor of St. Colum in the abbey of Hy, where he died 5 June, 598. He wrote the life of St. Colum in Irish metre.

BAIUS, or DE BAY, JAMES, nephew of Michael Baius, was a doctor, of Louvaine, and died 1614, leaving a Treatise on the Eucharist, and a Catechism.

BAIUS, or DE BAY, MICHAEL, a famous doctor and chancellor of the university of Louvaine, born 1513, at Malines; died 16 Sept., 1589. Some of his opinions were condemned as heretical.

BAJAZET I., fifth sultan of the Turks, succeeded his father, Amurath I., 1389, and was surnamed *Lightning*, from the rapidity of his conquests. Tamerlane took him prisoner in 1401 and shut him up in an iron cage; but the pride of Bajazet was not humbled by his misfortunes. It is said that, being weary of life, he dashed his brains out against the bars of his cage, 1403; but Petit de la Croix maintains that he died of apoplexy, 23 March, 1413.

BAJAZET II., sultan of the Turks after the death of his father, Mahomet II., 1481. He gained several victories over the Venetians, but his armies were defeated in Egypt. Shortly before his death, which occurred 26 May, 1512, he was obliged to resign the crown to his son Selim.

BAKER, CHARLES, known also as DAVID LEWIS, was born in Monmouthshire, 1677, and brought up in the Protestant religion till he was about nineteen years of age, when, being a student of the law, he was reconciled to the Catholic church. Afterwards he went beyond sea, and joined the Society of Jesus, and being sent on the English mission, 1648, officiated in South Wales for one

and-thirty years. At last, however, he was caught, and executed at Usk, Monmouthshire, 27 Aug., 1679.

BAKER, DAVID AUGUSTINE, an English Benedictine monk, was born at Abergavenny, Dec., 1575, and educated in Broadgate Hall, Oxford, where he was miraculously converted from atheism to Christianity. Having been reconciled to the Catholic church, he proceeded in 1605 to the Benedictine convent of St. Justina, at Padua, and commenced his novitiate on the 27th of May in that year. For a considerable time he was resident in England, and during nine years was spiritual director of the English Benedictine nuns at Cambray. He died of the plague at Gray's Inn, London, 9 Aug., 1641, and was buried at St. Andrew's, Holborn. Some persons having contended that the ancient Benedictine congregation in this country was dependent on that of Cluni, in the diocese of Maçon, founded about 970, Father Baker, at the desire of his superiors, devoted his time and fortune in exposing and refuting this error. For this purpose he inspected very carefully the monuments and evidences in public and private collections in London and elsewhere. He had the benefit of the opinions of Sir Robert Cotton, John Selden, Sir Henry Spelman, and William Camden; and the result of his laborious and lucid researches is embodied in the learned folio volume entitled 'Apostolatus Benedictinorum in Anglia,' published by order of the general congregation holden in 1625, and printed at Douay in 1626. Baker's friend, Father Jones, reduced the mass of materials into respectable Latinity; and they left Father Clement Reyner, their assistant, an excellent scholar, to edit the work; so that it passes for being finished 'Opera et industriâ, R. P. Clementis Reyneri.' Father Baker likewise composed several books relating to the 'Exercises of a Spiritual Life.' Out of more than forty of his MS. treatises Serenus Cressy compiled the work entitled 'Sancta Sophia.'

BAKER, DAVID BRISTOW, an English clergyman, was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge (B.A. 1829, M.A. 1832). He became incumbent of Claygate, Surrey, and died in London 24 July, 1852, aged 49. He was author of 'Discourses and Sacramental Addresses to a Village Congregation,' 12mo., London, 1832.

BAKER, DAVID ERSKINE, eldest son of Henry Baker, the naturalist, was adopted by an uncle, who was a silk-throwster in Spitalfields; and he succeeded him in the business, but being fond of theatrical entertainments, he squandered his property, and joined some strolling players. He was the author of a 'Companion to the Playhouse,' 2 vols. 12mo., 1764; since considerably improved and enlarged under the title of 'Biographia Dramatica; or, a Companion to the Playhouse: containing historical and critical Memoirs, and original Anecdotes of British and Irish Dramatic Writers, from the Commencement of our Theatrical Exhibitions; among whom are some of the most celebrated Actors: also an Alphabetical Account, and Chronological Lists, of their Works, the Dates when Printed, and Observations on their Merits: together with an Introductory View of the rise and progress of the British Stage. Originally compiled, to the year 1764, by David Erskine Baker, continued thence to 1782 by Isaac Reed, F.A.S., and brought down to the end of November, 1811, with very considerable additions and improvements through-

out, by Stephen Jones.' 3 vols. London, 1812. Mr. Baker also published a dramatic piece, entitled 'The Muse of Ossian.' He died 16 Feb., 1767.

BAKER, EDWARD, an English mathematician, geographer, genealogist, and antiquary, died at Homerton in 1816. His maps, ancient and modern, are well known.

BAKER, GEORGE, a medical writer, and surgeon to Queen Elizabeth and King James I., was living 1610, for on the 4th of March in that year a grant was made, with survivorship to George and Alexander Baker, of the office of king's surgeon, on the surrender of a former patent which had been granted to George. He was author of 'The Composition or Making of the moste excellent pretious Oil called Oleum Magistrale,' a translation; 8vo., London, 1574; 'Treatise of the Nature and Properties of Quicksilver,' 8vo., London, 1574; 'The Newe Iewell of Health, &c.,' translated from Gesner; 'Gvydos Questions, newly corrected,' London, 1579; and commendatory verses before Peter Lowe's 'Course of Chirurgie,' 1597.

BAKER, SIR GEORGE, M.D., F.R.S., a distinguished physician, was born in Devonshire, 1722; and from Eton proceeded to King's College, Cambridge, where he was created a doctor 1756. After practising for some time at Stamford he removed to London, where he acquired a high professional reputation, being appointed physician to the king and queen. He was also elected President of the College of Physicians, and raised to the rank of baronet. Died 15 June, 1809. He was author of some valuable works relating to his profession, and also of an admirable Latin poem on the embalmed wife of Martin Van Butchell the empiric.

BAKER, GEORGE, an eminent topographer, was born in or about 1781 at Northampton, of which town he wrote a history at the early age of 13. From that time he was always engaged in enlarging his collections. His proposals for a 'History of Northamptonshire' were issued in 1815, the first part being published in 1822, the second in 1826, and the third, completing the first volume, in 1830. This volume contains the hundreds of Speltho, Newbottle Grove, Fawsley, Wardon, and Sutton. The fourth part, containing the hundreds of Norton and Cleley, appeared in 1836, and about one-third of a fifth part, containing the hundred of Towcester, in 1841. At this point the work terminated abruptly, in consequence of the failure of the author's health. His MS. collections were purchased by Sir Thomas Phillips, Bart., of Middlehill, Worcestershire. Mr. Baker, who was a magistrate for the borough of Northampton, died there 12 Oct., 1851. His valuable 'History and Antiquities of the County of Northampton' is, as far as it reaches, complete. His plan was to give, first, the etymology of each parish; the extent and boundaries; the produce of the soil; the possessors of it, including its manorial, monastic, and ecclesiastical history; the buildings on it; and the eminent natives or residents. In the elaboration and accuracy of its pedigrees it is unsurpassed.

BAKER, HENRY, an eminent naturalist, was born in London 8 May, 1698, and brought up to the business of a bookseller, which calling he quitted, and undertook to teach deaf and dumb persons to speak, by which he acquired a handsome fortune. He married a daughter of Daniel Defoe, by whom he had two sons. He was chosen a fellow of the Royal Society and of the Society of Antiquaries, and obtained the gold medal from the former in

1740 for his microscopical experiments on saline particles. Died 25 Nov., 1774. He published 'The Microscope made Easy,' 1742; and 'Employment for the Microscope,' 1764. He also wrote 'Original Poems, Serious and Humorous,' 1725. His poem entitled 'The Universe' possesses considerable merit. Several of his papers are in the Philosophical Transactions. He bequeathed £100 to the Royal Society, the interest of which was to be applied in paying for an annual oration on natural history or experimental philosophy, now known by the name of the Bakerian Oration.

BAKER, HENRY, son of Henry Baker, the naturalist, followed the profession of a lawyer, and occasionally appeared as a poet and miscellaneous writer. In 1756 he published 'Essays Pastoral and Elegiac,' 2 vols. 8vo., and left ready for the press a work on the law of bankruptcy.

BAKER, JOHN, a distinguished British admiral, died 10 Nov., 1716, aged 56.

BAKER, PACIFICUS, an English Franciscan, appears to have been attached to the Sardinian Chapel, London, in which city he died 16 March, 1774, ætat. 80. He published 'Scripture Antiquity,' 'Meditations on the Lord's Prayer,' from the French; 'The Christian Advent;' 'The Sundays kept Holy;' 'The Devout Christian's Companion for the Holy Days;' 'The Devout Communicant;' 'The Holy Altar and Sacrifice Explained;' and 'The Lenten Monitor.'

BAKER, SIR RICHARD, grandson of Sir John Baker, the chancellor of the exchequer, was born at Sissinghurst, Kent, about 1568. He became a commoner of Hart Hall, Oxford, whence he removed to one of the inns of court, after which he travelled. He was knighted in 1603, and in 1620 was sheriff of Oxfordshire; but an unfortunate marriage reduced him to poverty, and he was thrown into the Fleet prison, where he died 18 Feb., 1644-5. His 'Chronicle of the Kings of England' was formerly very popular, and passed through several editions, though it was always more esteemed by readers of a lower class than by such as had a critical knowledge of history. Sir Richard was also author of many books of divinity, and translated Malvezzi's 'Discourses on Tacitus,' and Balzac's 'Letters.'

BAKER, THOMAS, an eminent mathematician, born at Ilton, Somersetshire, 1625. In 1640 he was entered at Magdalen Hall, Oxford, and in 1645 was elected scholar of Wadham College. He graduated B.A. 1647, and shortly afterwards left the university. He subsequently was presented to the vicarage of Bishop's Nympton, Devonshire, where he passed a studious and retired life for many years. He died in May, 1689, and not, as Wood states, on 5 June, 1690. He is author of 'The Geometrical Key; or, the Gate of Equations Unlocked,' 4to., 1684.

BAKER, THOMAS, B.D., a famous antiquary, sometime fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, died 2 July, 1740, ætat. 84. This most excellent person was profoundly learned in English history, and had paid particular attention to whatever related to the university and town of Cambridge. Of his valuable MS. collections twenty-three volumes in folio were given by him in his lifetime to the earl of Oxford, and they are now with the other Harleian MSS. in the British Museum. Eighteen others he left by will to the university library, together with several annotated printed books. He had been ejected from his fellowship

in 1716, his conscience not allowing him to swear allegiance to the house of Hanover. He continued, however, to reside in St. John's College till his death. His only published works are 'Reflections on Learning' (anon.) and 'Preface to Bishop Fisher's Funeral Sermon for Margaret, Countess of Richmond and Derby.'

BAKER, WILLIAM, a learned printer, was born at Reading, Berkshire, 1742, being the son of William Baker, a schoolmaster in that town. He was apprenticed to Mr. Kippax, printer, of Cullum Street, London, and in course of time succeeded to the business, which he carried on until his death, first in Cullum Street, and afterwards in Ingram Court, in partnership with Mr. Galabin. Among his literary acquaintances were Dr. Oliver Goldsmith, Dr. Edmund Barker, and the Rev. James Merrick, translator of 'Tryphiodorus,' and author of many other pieces, Mr. Robert Robertson, and the Rev. Hugh Farmer. An elegant correspondence in the Latin language between him and Mr. Robinson still exists, and is a proof of his great erudition and the opinion entertained of him by some of the first scholars of that day. Died 29 Sept., 1785. Only two small works are known to be his, viz., 'Peregrinations of the Mind through the most general and interesting Subjects which are usually agitated in Life by the Rationalist,' 12mo., London, 1770, in essays, after the manner of the Rambler; and 'Thesaurus Græcæ Latine Selectæ,' 8vo., London, 1780, a selection from Greek and Latin writers. He also left some MS. remarks, in which he pointed out the frequent abuse of grammatical propriety in the English language in common conversation, among people of the first rank in education, and even by reputable writers.

BAKER, WILLIAM, coroner for Middlesex, and author of 'A Treatise on the Law of Coroners,' died 22 Feb., 1859, aged 76.

BAKEWELL, ROBERT, a celebrated grazier of Dishley, Leicestershire, who greatly improved the breed of cattle and sheep, was born about 1725, and died 1 Oct., 1795. It was wittily remarked that his animals were too dear for any one to purchase, and too fat for any one to eat!

BAKHUYSEN, LUDOLPH, an eminent Dutch painter, born at Emden 1631; died 1709. His favourite subjects were shipping and sea-pieces, in which he excelled all the artists of his time.

BAKKER, GERBRAND, a Dutch physician and medical writer, professor at the university of Groningen, was born at Enkhuisen 1 Nov., 1771, and died 14 June, 1828.

BAKKER, PIETER HUYSSINGA, a Dutch poet, born 1715 at Amsterdam, where he died 22 Oct., 1801.

BALAMIO, FERDINAND, a learned Sicilian physician, was greatly esteemed by Pope Leo X. He translated into Latin several pieces of Galen, which were published in an edition of that author at Venice in 1586.

BALASSI, MARIO, a Florentine painter, born 1604; died 1667.

BALBATRE, or BALBASTRE, CLAUDE, a celebrated French organist, born at Dijon 8 Dec., 1729; died at Paris 9 April, 1799.

BALBI, ADRIAN, a distinguished geographer, born at Venice 25 April, 1782; died 14 March, 1848.

BALBI, JOHN, a Dominican of the thirteenth century, illustrious for his learning and piety. He is commonly called *Januensis* or *Janua*, from Genoa, his native place. A work of his was

rinted at Mentz, 1460, folio, entitled 'Summa
næ vocatur Catholicon,' which is a grammar,
ictionary, and art of rhetoric. This edition is
ery scarce.

BALBINUS, DECIMUS CÆLIUS, a Roman em-
peror, who was chosen by the senate 238, but
murdered by the soldiers, who would never endure
ny emperor elected by the senate only.

BALBIS, JOHN BAPTIST, a learned physician and
botanist, was born at Moretta, in Piedmont, 1765.
He became professor of botany at Turin, and
afterwards director of the botanic garden at Lyons.
Died at Turin, 13 Feb., 1831. He wrote several
works on the plants of Italy, and a treatise on
Materia Medica.

BALBO, JEROME, bishop of Goritz, died at
Venice, 1535. He wrote 'De Rebus Turcicis,'
to., Rome, 1526, and a number of poems in
Latin.

BALBOA, VASCO NUÑEZ DE, a Spanish naviga-
tor, was born about 1475 at Jerez de los Caballeros
in Spanish Estremadura. Having joined the ex-
pedition of Enciso, he was appointed its com-
mander, and discovered Peru, of which country
he took possession in the names of Ferdinand and
Isabella. He established a colony at Darien, but
was superseded in the government of it in 1514
by Pedrarias Davila, at whose instance he was ac-
cused of treason, tried, and executed in 1517.

BALBUENA, BERNARDO DE, a Spanish poet,
born 1568 at Valdepeñas, a village in the diocese
of Toledo. Having taken his doctor's degree at
Salamanca, he was sent to America, and became
bishop of Porto Rico, 1620. Died 1627. He
wrote an epic poem on the 'Victory of Ronce-
aux,' and several other pieces, in his native lan-
guage.

BALCANQUAL, WALTER, D.D., a learned
Scottish divine, born at Edinburgh about 1586,
who attended James I. to England, and was
created D.D. by the university of Oxford. He
became chaplain to the king, master of the Savoy,
and representative of the church of Scotland at
the synod of Dordt. In 1624 he was made dean
of Rochester, and in 1639 dean of Durham. He
suffered severely in the rebellion, being forced to
fly from place to place, and died at Chirk Castle,
in Denbighshire, 25 Dec., 1645. He wrote the
declaration of King Charles I. concerning the late
tumults in Scotland, 1630; Epistles concerning
the Synod of Dordt, in John Hales's 'Golden Re-
mains,' and some sermons.

BALCARRES, COLIN LINDSAY, third earl of, a
staunch adherent of King James II., succeeded to
the title on the death of his brother, 1662. Shortly
after James's accession he was appointed (3 Sept.,
1686) one of the 'Council of Six,' or commis-
sioners of the treasury, in which the Scotch ad-
ministration was lodged. He engaged in the plot
projected by Sir James Montgomery for the res-
tauration of King James, and upon its discovery in
1690 he deemed it advisable to retire to the con-
tinent. Towards the end of 1700 he returned to
Scotland by permission of William III.; but, not-
withstanding this, his royalist sympathies led him
to join the standard of the Pretender in 1715.
Having powerful friends at court, however, he
was again pardoned. He died 1722 in his seventy-
third year. Lord Balcarres was author of 'An
Account of the Affairs of Scotland relating to the
Revolution of 1688,' first published at London in
1714, and reproduced at Edinburgh in 1754. The

best edition is that by Lord Lindsay, published by
the Bannatyne Club.

BALCHEN, JOHN, an English admiral, was born
1669, and entered early into the navy, where,
passing through several inferior stations, he at-
tained the command of a ship, and distinguished
himself by his bravery in the Mediterranean under
Sir George Byng. In 1754 he was made an ad-
miral, and in 1743 was appointed governor of
Greenwich Hospital. He soon afterwards went
with a squadron to relieve Sir Charles Hardy, who
with a large fleet of transports was blocked up in
the Tagus. Having accomplished this service,
Admiral Balchen sailed for England; but a violent
storm coming on, his ship, the Victory, was lost
on the Casquets, near Jersey, and every soul on
board perished, 3 Oct., 1744. A monument com-
memorative of this melancholy event was erected
in Westminster Abbey.

BALD, ROBERT, a civil engineer, who died in
1861, wrote 'A General View of the Coal Trade
of Scotland, chiefly that of the River Forth and
Mid-Lothian, &c.,' 8vo., Edinburgh, 1808. Ac-
cording to Mr. McCulloch, this is the best work
on the subject.

BALDE, JAMES, a modern Latin poet, born at
Ensisheim, in Alsace, 1603, entered the order of
Jesus 1624, and died 9 Aug., 1668. The greater
part of his life was spent in Bavaria, where he
could watch only too well the unspeakable miseries
of the Thirty Years' War, and many pages of his
poetry bear witness with what a bleeding heart
he beheld the wounds of his native land. This
sympathy of his, so true and so profound, with
the sufferings of Germany, gives a reality to his
verse which modern Latin poetry so often wants.
His fellow-countrymen exalt him as the first of
modern Latin poets—not as having reached the
highest perfection of classical style, but for the
grandeur of his thoughts and the originality and
boldness of his imagery. Several editions have
been published of his poems, which fill four
closely-printed volumes.

BALDE DE UBALDIS, a celebrated lawyer, the
disciple and rival of Bartoli, was born at Perugia,
1324, became professor at Verona, Padua, and
Pavia, and died 28 April, 1400.

BALDERIC, a celebrated bishop of Noyon, who
wrote a chronicle of the bishops of Arras and
Cambrai from the time of Clovis to the year 1070.
He died 1112.

BALDERIC, a native of Orleans, was conse-
crated bishop of Dol 1114, and died 7 Jan., 1130.
He wrote the life of Robert d'Arbrissel, and a history
of the first crusade.

BALDI, BERNARDINE, a learned Italian, born at
Urbino 6 June, 1553, was made abbot of Guas-
talla 1586, and died 12 Oct., 1617. He was dis-
tinguished by his poetry, his works on mathe-
matics, and his treatises on classical subjects.

BALDI, LAZARUS, an Italian painter, was born
at Pistoja 1624, and died at Rome 1703. He was
employed by Alexander VII. to paint the gallery
at Monte Cavallo, and a beautiful chapel at St.
John Lateran.

BALDINGER, ERNEST GODFREY, a distin-
guished German physician, born near Erfurt,
13 May, 1738; died at Marburg 2 Jan., 1804. He
was author of eighty-four works relating to his
profession.

BALDINI, BACCIO, a Florentine engraver of the
fifteenth century.

BALDINI, BACCIO, principal physician to the Grand Duke Cosmo, and keeper of the Laurentian library at Florence; died about 1585. His chief works are 'Vita di Cosimo I.' and 'Discorso dell'Essenza del Fato.'

BALDINI, JOHN ANTHONY, a learned Italian nobleman, born at Placentia, 1634. He was employed as ambassador at various courts in Europe, and attended the congress at Utrecht. A catalogue of his collection of books and curiosities was printed in the Italian Literary Journal. Died 23 Feb., 1725.

BALDINUCCI, PHILIP, was born at Florence, 1624, and died 1696. He wrote 'General History of Painters,' 6 vols.; 'A Vocabulary of Designs;' and 'An Account of the Progress of Engraving.'

BALDOCK, RALPH DE, bishop of London. He was educated at Merton College, Oxford, and in 1304 was raised to the episcopate. In 1307 King Edward I. appointed him lord high chancellor. Died 24 July, 1313. He wrote a 'History of British Affairs,' which Leland had seen, though it is now lost.

BALDOVINI, FRANCIS, an Italian poet and ecclesiastic, was born at Florence 27 Feb., 1635, and died 18 Nov., 1716. His principal work is a poem entitled 'Il Lamento de Cecco da Varlungo,' an English translation of which, by Mr. Hunter, appeared in 1800.

BALDREY, JOSHUA KIRBY, an artist who resided for some years at Cambridge, and established his reputation by an accurate engraving of the eastern window of King's College Chapel. He published 'A Dissertation on the Windows of King's College Chapel, Cambridge,' 1818, and died in indigence at Hatfield Wood Side, Hertfordshire, 6 Dec., 1829, aged 74.

BALDUCCI, FRANCIS, an Italian poet, was a native of Palermo. After leading a somewhat irregular life he took orders, and died at Rome 1642. His collected poems were published at Venice 1655 and 1663.

BALDUNG, JOHN, a painter and wood engraver, contemporary with Albert Durer, was born at Gemunden, in Swabia, about 1476, and died about 1540.

BALDWIN I., king of Jerusalem, was the son of Eustace, count of Boulogne, and accompanied Godfrey his brother into Palestine, where he gained the country of Edessa. He succeeded his brother on the throne of Jerusalem 1100, and the year following took Antipatris, Cæsarea, and Azotus. In 1104 he took Acre, after a long siege. He died March, 1118, and was interred on Mount Calvary.

BALDWIN II., king of Jerusalem, the son of Hugh, count of Rethel, was crowned in 1118, after Eustace, brother of Baldwin I., had renounced all claim to the vacant throne. He gained a great victory over the Saracens 1120 but in 1124 he was taken prisoner by them, and ransomed on giving up the city of Tyre. Died 21 Aug., 1131.

BALDWIN III. was the son of Fulk, of Anjou, whom he succeeded in 1143, under the guardianship of his mother. He took Ascalon and other places, and died 23 Feb., 1163.

BALDWIN IV., the son of Annaury, succeeded to the throne of Jerusalem on the death of his father, 1174; but being leprous, Raymond, count of Tripoli, governed the kingdom for him. He afterwards resigned the crown to his nephew Baldwin V., and died 1185. The year following

his successor died of poison, supposed to have been administered by his mother, that her husband, Guy de Lusignan, might enjoy the throne.

BALDWIN I., emperor of the East, was the son of Baldwin, count of Flanders, and distinguished himself so greatly in the fourth crusade, that on the conquest of Constantinople by the Latins in 1204 he was chosen emperor; but the Greeks, assisted by the king of Bulgaria, defeated Baldwin who was made prisoner. He was put to death 14 April, 1205. He was succeeded by his brother Henry.

BALDWIN II. succeeded his brother Robert I. the empire of the East 1228, being only eleven years of age. In 1261 Constantinople was taken by Michael Palæologus, and Baldwin escaped by sea to Italy, where he died 1273.

BALDWIN, archbishop of Canterbury, was born in Exeter of obscure parents. He entered the Cistercian order, and became abbot of the monastery of Ford, in Devonshire, whence he was advanced to the see of Worcester in 1180, and translated to Canterbury 1184. He crowned Richard I. whom he followed to the Holy Land, where he died 9 Nov., 1190. Baldwin was a learned prelate and wrote several tracts, chiefly theological, which were collected and published by Father Tissier and which may be found in the fifth volume of the 'Bibliotheca Cisterciensis.'

BALDWIN, ABRAHAM, an American statesman and president of the university of Georgia, died at Washington 1807.

BALDWIN, GEORGE, a mystical writer, born in London in May, 1744, was for some time consul general in Egypt. He was living in 1818, but have not met with the date of his death. His works are 'Political Recollections relative to Egypt containing Observations on its Government under the Mamelukes; its Geographical Positions; its Intrinsic and Extrinsic Resources, &c.: With a Narrative of the Campaign in 1801,' 8vo.; 'Investigation and Principles, &c., in English and Italian,' 4to., London [1801]; 'Studies and Amusement in Pursuit of Knowledge. Knowledge of Things Knowledge of the Truth in all Things: Knowledge of the Laws of Nature; or Theseus escaping from the Labyrinth. By George Baldwin, Londinensis, born 6-17 May, 1744,' 8mo., London, 1812; 'La Prima Musa Clio, or the Divine Traveller, exhibiting a Series of Writings obtained in the Extasy of Magnetic Sleep. Translated from the Italian of Valdiere,' 8vo., 1818.

BALDWIN, WILLIAM, was born in the west of England and educated at Oxford, where he took his degrees in arts, about 1532. He became a celebrated schoolmaster, and spent most of his life in that employment. He was alive 1564. His works are 'Of Moral Philosophy, or the Lives and Sayings of Philosophers, Emperors, Kings, &c., Precepts and Counsels of the Philosophers,' 'Phrase-like Declaration in English Metre, on the Canticles or Ballads of Solomon,' 4to. London, 1549; 'The Use of Adage;' 'Similes and Proverbs;' 'Comedies;' and 'A Mirror for Magistrates, relating the Lives of unfortunate Englishmen, in English Verse, 1559.' The latter work was published by Baldwin, though the true author was George Ferrers.

BALDWIN, WILLIAM, a native of Cornwall became a Jesuit, and was appointed the fifth rector of the English college at St. Omer's. He died 28 Sept., 1632, ætæ 69. A list of his MS. treatises

on devotional subjects is given by Southwell in the 'Bibliotheca Scriptorum Soc. Jesu.'

BALDWINUS. See BAUDOUIN.

BALDWIN, EDWARD, was educated at Jesus College, Oxford, of which he was elected fellow. He afterwards resided in Yorkshire, where he was engaged in a literary squabble with certain clergymen of a methodistical cast, and afterwards at Ludlow, Shropshire. Died 1817. He wrote 'A Critique on the Poetical Essays of the Rev. William Atkinson,' 8vo. 1787; 'Further Remarks on two of the most singular Characters of the Age,' 8vo. 1789; 'Letters to the Author of the Remarks by John Crosse, Vicar of Bradford, with a Reply by the former,' 8vo. 1790; 'Remarks on the Oaths, Declarations, and Conduct of Johnson Atkinson Busfield, Esq.,' 8vo. 1791; and 'A Congratulatory Address to the Rev. John Crosse, on the Prospect of his Recovery from a Dangerous Disease,' 8vo. 1791.

BALE, JOHN, bishop of Ossory, son of Henry Bale and Margaret his wife, was born at Cove, a small village near Dunwich, in Suffolk, 21 Nov., 1495. At the age of twelve he was sent to the Carmelite monastery at Norwich, and thence to the house of Holme, but it is uncertain whether is thereby intended the house of Benedictines at Hulme, on the coast of Norfolk, or the house of White Friars at Holn, or Holm Abbey, near Alnwick, in Northumberland. The latter seems the more probable. Subsequently he became a member of Jesus College, Cambridge, when he became acquainted with Cranmer. At the university he renounced the Catholic church, and, to use his own words, 'I made haste to deface the mark of wicked antichrist, and entirely threw off his yoke from me, that I might be partaker of the lot and liberty of the sons of God. And that I might never more serve so execrable a beast, I took to wife the faithful Dorothy.' He afterwards obtained the living of Thornden, Suffolk. He was twice summoned for preaching heresy, and in 1540 he deemed it prudent to retire to the Low Countries, where he remained with his wife and children eight years. On the accession of Edward VI. he was recalled to England, and collated to the rectory of Bishopstoke, Hampshire. He was also about or before this time vicar of Swaffham, Norfolk. The king nominated him to the see of Ossory 15 Aug., 1552, and he received consecration at Dublin on 2 Feb. following. He underwent a variety of persecutions in Ireland, which he has recounted at considerable length in his 'Vocacyon.' It is to be observed that his story depends on no other testimony than his own, and he probably made many enemies by his wilful obstinacy and imperious temper. When Queen Mary ascended the throne, he fled to Holland. Afterwards he joined several other refugees at Frankfort-on-the-Maine, and, at a later period, retired to Basle, where he remained till Mary's death. He then returned to England, but not to his flock in Ireland, contenting himself with a canonry of the church of Canterbury, to which he was promoted 15 Jan., 1560—a situation less dignified, but more secure, than his Irish bishopric. His death occurred at Canterbury in, or shortly before, November, 1563. A list of his works amounting to ninety in number is given in Cooper's 'Athenæ Cantabrigienses.' It may be remarked that the full title of the work there numbered 56 is as follows:—'A Christian exhortation vnto customable swearers.

What a ryghte and lawfull othe is; whan, and before whome, it oughte to be. Item, The maner of sayinge grace, or geuyng thanks vnto God.' No place, 8vo. temp. Edward VI.; London (Nic. Hyll), no date; (John Awdeley) 8vo. 1575. The two last editions bear the name of Miles Coverdale on the title. In the edition of 1575 a great part of the preface, which is highly characteristic of Bale, is omitted. Bishop Bale was undoubtedly possessed of considerable abilities, but his impetuous temper led him to attack with unbounded rancour all persons who held views different from his own. Wood calls him foul-mouthed Bale, and by Fuller he is styled Biliosus Balæus. He was the last writer of moral or miracle plays, but in this kind of composition does not display any high talent. It is to be observed that it was he who first applied, or rather misapplied, the terms tragedy and comedy to English dramatic compositions. At the present time he is chiefly known by his work on the writers of England, entitled 'Illustrium majoris Britannia scriptorum, hoc est, Angliæ, Cambriae, ac Scotiae Summarium,' the best edition of which appeared at Basle 1557-59, fol. This work is especially valuable, as giving the results not only of an extensive personal acquaintance with the writers of his own day, but also of a careful examination of most of the libraries of the English Carmelite and Augustinian houses, just before the dissolution; and it must be admitted that he has been the means of preserving many important particulars relating to our national biography. His natural ill humour is apparent throughout the whole work. He never omits an opportunity of pouring forth scurrilous abuse against the Roman Catholics, and well earns his soubriquet of foul-mouthed Bale. Occasionally, when obliged to praise the virtues or the learning of a Roman Catholic writer, he insinuates that he was secretly attached to the reformed doctrines.

BALE, ROBERT, a native of Norfolk, entered the Carmelite order at Norwich, and studied partly at Oxford and partly at Cambridge. He became prior of the house of Carmelites at Burnham Norton, Norfolk, where he died 11 Nov., 1503. He wrote 'Historia Heliae Prophetæ;' 'Officium Simonis [Stock] Angli;' and 'Annales breves ordinis Carmelitarum.'

BALECHOU, JEAN JACQUES NICHOLAS, a French engraver, was born at Arles 1715, and died at Avignon, 18 Aug., 1765. He was expelled from the academy of painters for taking proof impressions of his print of Frederick Augustus, elector of Saxony and king of Poland, contrary to the orders of the dauphiness. His engravings are held in high estimation.

BALEN, HENRY VAN, an historical and portrait painter, born at Antwerp, 1560; died there 1632. His son, John Van Balen, distinguished himself as a painter of history and landscapes.

BALEN, MATTHIAS, a Dutch antiquary, born at Dordt, 1611; died 1680. He wrote the Description of his native city, which was published in 1677, and is a work of considerable merit.

BALES, CHRISTOPHER, a Catholic priest, and missionary in England, being condemned to die on account of his character, was executed at the end of Fetter Lane, in Fleet Street, London, 4 March, 1590. Two laymen suffered the same day for relieving and entertaining him.

BALES, PETER, a celebrated caligraphist, born 1547. He resided for some years in Gloucester

Hall, Oxford, where it is supposed he taught penmanship. His micrographical performances were so wonderful that Holingshed has taken notice of them, and Evelyn says that 'he wrote, in 1587, the Lord's prayer, creed, decalogue, two short Latin prayers, his own name, motto, day of the month, year of our Lord, and of the queen's reign, to whom he presented it at Hampton Court, all within the circle of a single penny, encased in a ring and border of gold, and covered with crystal, so nicely written as to be plainly legible, to the admiration of all who saw it.' He was much employed by secretary Walsingham in detecting secret correspondence, and imitating handwriting. But though he rendered service to the State, he seems to have been neglected by the government, and was obliged to keep a school in the Old Bailey for his subsistence. In 1595 he had a trial of skill in writing with one Daniel Johnson, the prize being a golden pen of £20 value, which our author gained. Bales was involved in the affair of the earl of Essex, and suffered imprisonment for some time. He died about 1610. His 'Writing Schoolmaster,' 4to., London, 1590, consists of three parts, the first being devoted to the 'Art of Brachygraphy,' or shorthand writing. Like his predecessor, Dr. Timothy Bright, he had no idea of an alphabetic basis for his stenographic system, which consists entirely of arbitrary signs. His method was to classify words in dozens, each dozen headed by a Roman letter, with certain commas, periods, and other marks to be placed about each letter in appropriate situations, so as to distinguish the words from one another. It was reserved for John Willis, B.D., to invent the first alphabetical system of stenography. An admirable memoir of Bales, by William Oldys, is in the 'Biographia Britannica.'

BALESTRA, ANTHONY, an eminent historical painter, born at Verona, 1666; died 2 April, 1740. In 1694, he gained the prize of merit given by the academy of St. Luke.

BALEY, or BAILEY, WALTER, M.D., an English physician, was born at Portsmouth, in Dorsetshire, 1529, and educated at Winchester school and New College, Oxford. He became regius professor of physic in that university, and physician in ordinary to Queen Elizabeth. Died 3 March, 1592-3. He wrote 'A Discourse of Three Kinds of Pepper in Common Use,' 1558; 'A Brief Treatise of the Preservation of the Eyesight,' and 'Directions for Health, Natural and Artificial, with Medicines for all Diseases of the Eye.'

BALFOUR, ALEXANDER, a novelist and miscellaneous writer, was born of poor parents at Monikie, Forfarshire, 1 March, 1767. At the age of twenty-six he became clerk to a merchant and manufacturer at Arbroath, and ultimately succeeded to the business, which was so profitable that in a few years he was enabled to purchase considerable property. In 1814 he removed to Trarattick to undertake the management of a branch of a London house, which was shortly afterwards involved in bankruptcy. In 1818 he removed to Edinburgh, and was employed as a clerk by Mr. Blackwood the publisher; but, in June 1819, being seized with paralysis, he was compelled to resign this employment. From that time until his death, which took place 12 Sept., 1829, he spent his days in a wheel-chair, and devoted himself entirely to literature. In addition to numerous papers in periodical publications, he wrote 'Campbell; or, the

Scottish Probationer,' 3 vols., 8vo., Edinburgh, 1818; 'Contemplation, and other Poems,' 8vo., Edinburgh, 1820; 'The Farmer's Three Daughters,' a novel, 3 vols., 8vo., London, 1822; 'The Foundling of Glenthorn; or, the Smuggler's Cave: a Romance,' 3 vols., 8vo., London, 1823; 'Characters omitted in Crabbe's Parish Register,' 8vo. Edinburgh, 1825; 'Highland Mary, a Novel,' 4 vols., Edinburgh, 1827. A posthumous volume of his remains was published under the title of 'Weeds and Wild Flowers,' with a memoir by D. M. Moir. 8vo., Edinburgh, 1830.

BALFOUR, Sir JAMES, a Scotch historian and antiquary, was born about 1600, and from an early age devoted his time to the study of heraldry, genealogy, and the history and antiquities of his native country. Repairing to London to prosecute his researches, he there became acquainted with Sir Robert Cotton, Sir William Segar, Sir William Dugdale, Roger Dodsworth, and other noted antiquaries, and obtained from the College of Arms a highly honourable testimonial as to his acquirements. In 1630 he was created Lord Lyon king-at-arms, having just before received the honour of knighthood. In Dec., 1633, he was created a baronet. Being deprived by Cromwell of the office of Lord Lyon, he thenceforward lived in retirement, partly at Falkland palace, and partly at his seat of Kinnaird. Died Feb., 1657. His 'Historical Works' were published by James Haig, from the original manuscripts preserved in the library of the Faculty of Advocates, 4 vols., 8vo., London, 1825.

BALFOUR, Sir JAMES, of Pittendrie, a Scotch statesman, was made a lord of session, 1563. He is said to have been the original deviser of the murder of Darnley, and to have prepared the house in the Kirk of Field for the reception of the intended victim. Shortly afterwards he was appointed governor of Edinburgh Castle, which he surrendered to Murray on very advantageous terms. In 1567 he was made president of the College of Justice, and it is supposed that he died in 1583. He is the reputed author of the well-known collection of decisions entitled 'Balfour's Practices,' but it is certain that, though he may have contributed to that work, he was not its compiler. Robertson stigmatises Sir James Balfour as 'the most corrupt man of his age.'

BALFOUR, JAMES, of Pilrig, in the shire of Edinburgh, was born in or about 1703, and was admitted an advocate of the Scotch bar, 1730. Subsequently he became sheriff substitute of the county of Edinburgh, which office he resigned 1754. On 28 Aug. in the last-named year, he was chosen professor of pneumatics and moral philosophy in the university of Edinburgh, which chair he resigned in May, 1764, for that of the law of nature and nations. He died at Pilrig, 6 March, 1795. Mr. Balfour was among the first who combated the sceptical philosophy of Hume. This he did in two anonymous treatises, the one entitled 'A Delineation of Morality,' and the other 'Philosophical Dissertations.' He also contested the doctrines contained in Lord Kames's *Essays on Morality and Natural Religion*. The candour and good temper with which he wrote commanded the approbation even of his opponents.

BALFOUR, ROBERT, a distinguished scholar, is supposed to have been born in Scotland about 1550. He studied at the universities of St. Andrews and Paris, being subsequently appointed principal

of Guienne College, Bordeaux. When he died is not recorded. Balfour, who was a warm supporter of the doctrines of the Catholic church, wrote 'Versio et Notæ ad Gelasium Cyzicenam de Cutus Consilii Nicæni et versio ad Theodorum Presb. de Incarnatione Domini,' 8vo., Paris, 1599; 'Versio et Comm. ad Cleomedis Meteora,' 4to., Bordeaux, 1605; 'Commentarii in Organum Logicum Aristotelis,' 2 vols. 4to., Bordeaux, 1616; 'Comm. in Organum Aristotelis,' folio, Bordeaux, 1618; 'Commentarii in Ethica Aristotelis,' 4to. Paris, 1620.

BALGUY, JOHN, a learned divine, was born at Sheffield, 12 Aug., 1686. In 1702 he was admitted of St. John's College, Cambridge, where he took his degrees in arts. In the Bangorian controversy Mr. Balguy distinguished himself so highly that Bishop Hoadly gave him a prebend in the church of Salisbury. In 1729 he was presented to the vicarage of Northallerton, in Yorkshire. Died 21 Sept., 1748. In addition to his tracts on the Bangorian dispute, Mr. Balguy wrote, 'On the Beauty and Excellence of Moral Virtue,' 1726; 'The Foundation of Moral Goodness; or, a Farther Inquiry into the Original of our Idea of Virtue,' 1728; 'Divine Rectitude; or, a Brief Inquiry concerning the Moral Perfections of the Deity,' 1730; 'An Essay on Redemption,' 1741; and 'Sermons.'

BALGUY, THOMAS, D.D., son of the preceding, was born at Coxclose, near Ravensworth Castle, in Yorkshire, 27 Sept., 1716. He received his education under his father, and then proceeded to St. John's College, Cambridge, where he took his degrees in arts, and in 1758 became doctor in divinity. In 1746 he was presented by his father to the rectory of North Stoke, near Grantham, which he vacated in 1771, on being inducted to the vicarage of Alton, in Hampshire. In 1757 he obtained a prebend in Winchester cathedral, and afterwards was made successively archdeacon of Salisbury and Winchester. In 1769 he published a sermon at the consecration of Dr. Shute Barrington, bishop of Llandaff, which was answered, in a very weak manner, by Dr. Priestley. In 1772 he printed a masterly charge, in which he defended subscription to the Articles. In 1775 he preached the sermon at the consecration of Bishops Hurd and Moore, which discourse, when printed, was also attacked in print by a dissenter. In 1775 Dr. Balguy edited the sermons of Dr. Powell, to which he prefixed a memoir of the author. On the death of Bishop Warburton he was offered the see of Gloucester, which he declined on account of his health and the decay of his sight. In 1782 he published 'Divine Benevolence Asserted and Vindicated,' 8vo., and in 1785 reprinted his father's 'Essay on Redemption.' The same year he published a collection of his own sermons and charges. He died 19 Jan., 1795.

BALL, Sir ALEXANDER, a distinguished British naval officer, who was created a baronet on account of the services he rendered to his country as governor of Malta, died 25 Oct., 1809.

BALL, JOHN, a Puritan divine, born at Cassington, Oxfordshire, 1585. He received his education at Brazenose College, Oxford. On taking his degrees, he became tutor in the family of Lady Cholmondeley, after which he obtained orders from an Irish bishop without subscription. In 1610 he had the curacy of Whitmore, Staffordshire, but its value being no more than £20 a year, he also kept a small school. Died 20 Oct., 1640. Though disaffected to the ceremonies of the

church, he opposed those who separated on that account. One of his books, on the Grounds of the Christian Religion, was translated into the Turkish language.

BALLANDEN. See BELLENDEN.

BALLANTYNE, JAMES, a celebrated printer of Edinburgh, who brought out many of the works of Sir Walter Scott, died 17 Jan., 1833.

BALLANTYNE, JAMES R., LL.D., an eminent orientalist, sometime principal of the Benares College, India, died 16 Feb., 1864.

BALLANTYNE, JOHN, younger brother of James Ballantyne, was also a printer and publisher at Edinburgh. For his sole benefit Sir Walter Scott commenced the admirable series of the Lives of the Novelists, published with Ballantyne's name. Mr. Ballantyne composed a novel entitled 'The Widow's Lodgings.' Born about 1774; died 16 June, 1821.

BALLARD, GEORGE, a biographer, was born at Campden, in Gloucestershire. His parentage was mean, and being of a feeble constitution he was apprenticed to a stay and habit maker, which business he carried on for some time, devoting his leisure hours to study, particularly the Saxon language. His diligence attracting the notice of Lord Chedworth, and the gentlemen of the neighbourhood, they subscribed £60 a year to enable him to reside at Oxford, where Dr. Jenner, president of Magdalen College, made him one of the clerks of that house, and gave him both chambers and commons. He afterwards obtained the situation of beadle to the university, but died in the prime of life in June, 1755. He published in 1752, by subscription, a quarto volume entitled 'Memoirs of British Ladies who have been celebrated for their Writings, or Skill in the Learned Languages.' This excellent book was reprinted in 8vo. in 1775; but both editions are now scarce. Mr. Ballard left numerous manuscript collections, which are in the Bodleian Library; and an account of Campden Church, written by him, is in the 'Archæologia.'

BALLARD, JOHN, a priest, who, being privy to Babington's conspiracy, was executed at London, 20 Sept., 1586.

BALLARD, SAMUEL JAMES, a brave English admiral, died 9 Oct., 1829.

BALLARD, VOLANT VASHON, a British admiral of some note, born about 1774; died 12 Oct., 1832.

BALLEXSERD, JACQUES, of Geneva, author of two admirable works on the physical education of children, was born 1726, and died 1774.

BALLIN, CLAUDE, a celebrated goldsmith of Paris, who carried his art to a degree of perfection unknown before his time. He understood drawing, and imitated the finest pieces of antiquity, adding to them many graces from his own invention. Cardinal Richelieu, and afterwards M. Colbert, employed Ballin in various works, all of which are uncommonly beautiful, and display great genius and taste. This excellent workman died at Paris 22 Jan., 1678, aged 63.

BALLIOL, Sir JOHN DE, founder of a college called by his name at Oxford, was born at Barnard-castle, in Durham. In 1248 he was made governor of Carlisle; and on the marriage of Margaret, daughter of Henry III., to Alexander III., king of Scotland, the guardianship of the royal pair, as well as of the kingdom, was committed to him and another lord; but in about three years they

were charged with abusing their trust, and the king of England marched towards Scotland to punish them. However, by advancing a considerable sum of money, Balliol made his peace. In 1263 he laid the foundation of Balliol College, which was completed by his widow. In the contest between Henry III. and the barons he sided with the king, for which the barons seized his lands. He died in 1269, leaving three sons. There is a portrait of him at Oxford, and another of his wife Devorgilda; but, according to Granger, the latter was drawn from Jenny Reeks, an apothecary's daughter at Oxford, who was esteemed a beauty. Jenny afterwards married Mr. Mugg, rector of Stockton, Warwickshire, and of Inkborough, Worcestershire. Her husband, dying, left her the advowson of Stockton, for the sake of which one Allen, a buccaneer, and afterwards a clergyman, courted her, thus obtaining the advowson. No sooner, however, had he got possession of it than he brought from Jamaica a wife and several children.

BALLIOL, JOHN DE, king of Scotland, was son of the above, and being at the head of the English interest in Scotland, on the death of Queen Margaret in her passage from Norway, he laid claim to the vacant throne by virtue of his descent from David, earl of Huntingdon, brother to William, the Lion King of Scotland. His principal competitor for the crown was Robert Bruce. Edward I. being declared arbitrator, he pronounced in favour of Balliol, who did homage to him for the kingdom 12 Nov., 1292. But he did not hold the sceptre long, for remonstrating against the power assumed by Edward over Scotland, he was summoned to his tribunal as a vassal. Balliol, provoked at this, concluded a treaty with France, the consequence of which was a war with England. The battle of Dunbar decided the fate of Balliol, who surrendered his crown into the hands of Edward, who sent him and his son to England, where they were committed to the Tower. At the intercession of the Pope they were released and delivered to his legate in 1299. Balliol then went to France, where he resided upon his own estate, and died there in 1314. His son Edward afterwards set up a claim to the kingdom of Scotland, invaded and recovered it, but held it not long; and dying afterwards without issue, the family became extinct.

BALLOIS, LOUIS JOSEPH PHILIPPE, a French journalist and statistical writer, born at Périgueux 1778; died at Paris 4 Dec., 1805. He edited several newspapers, in which he propounded extreme democratic opinions, and published eight octavo volumes of 'Statistical Annals.'

BALLOW, RICHARD, an English lawyer, born in or about 1707. Having been a legal tutor to some of the Townshend family, he obtained a situation in the Exchequer, which placed him in independent circumstances. He used to frequent Tom's coffee-house, in Devereux court, then the resort of men of learning, and among the rest Dr. Akenside, with whom Mr. Ballow could seldom agree. At length a serious quarrel produced a challenge from the physician, which the lawyer would have declined. He was a little deformed man, and remarkable for wearing a sword of unconscionable length, though he had little inclination to use it. On this occasion matters ended without bloodshed, for Ballow would not fight in the morning, nor Akenside in the afternoon; and

this prudent determination enabled their mutual friends to effect a reconciliation. Ballow published a folio volume, without his name, entitled 'The Grounds and Rudiments of Law and Equity alphabetically digested. With three Tables.' He was a great Greek scholar, and famous for his knowledge of the old philosophy. Died 26 July, 1782.

BALLYET, EMANUEL, a French antiquary, born at Marnay 1700. He entered the order of discaled Carmelites, and was afterwards made bishop of Babylon (Bagdad). He published a relation of the rise, progress, and present state of the mission to Babylon, 1754, and formed a noble collection of medals. Died 1773.

BALMER, GEORGE, an English painter, was born 1805, being the son of a house-painter in North Shields. It was intended that he should succeed to his father's business, but soon showed himself disqualified for mechanical pursuits. After spending some years in Edinburgh, he returned to his native place, and his first production of an ambitious character was a 'View of the Tyne,' which was exhibited in Newcastle, in 1829, at Mr. Richardson's 'Academy of Arts.' In 1831 he had several pieces in the Newcastle Exhibition of Water Colour Drawings, one of which, 'The Juicy Tree bit,' purchased by Dixon Dixon, Esq., was the gem of the rooms. Soon after, in conjunction with Mr. Carmichael, was produced 'Collingwood at the Battle of Trafalgar,' a splendid work of art, which was secured by the Trinity House of Newcastle. In 1832 or 1833 he set off for the Continent, and made an extensive tour, the fruits of which are found in a vast number of pictures which he painted on his return, and which are held in high estimation by connoisseurs. But his genius was eminently British, and nearly all his best works are representations of the coasts and rivers of his native country; the introduction of a mill, or a stranded ship, or a shingly coast, showing how influenced he was by the reminiscences of his boyhood. In 1836 he was engaged by Messrs. Findon to illustrate 'The Ports and Harbours of Great Britain,' and many beautiful views were executed by him for that work. These were his last productions of much importance. He died at Ravensworth 10 April, 1846.

BALMER, ROBERT, D.D., an eminent Scotch divine of the Secession church, born in Roxburghshire 22 Nov., 1789; died 1 July, 1844.

BALMERINO, ARTHUR EDWINSTONE, sixth and last lord, was born 1688. He joined the standard of the young Chevalier in 1745, and was taken prisoner at the battle of Culloden. Being convicted of high treason, he was executed on Tower-hill with the earl of Kilmarnock, 18 Aug., 1746.

BALMEZ, JAIME LUCIANO, a Spanish publicist and philosopher, was born at Vique, in Catalonia 28 Aug., 1810, and died 9 July, 1848. His best known work is 'El Protestantismo comparado con el Catolicismo en sus relaciones con la Civilización Europea,' 3 vols. 8vo., Madrid, 1848. From the French version of this celebrated work an English translation was made by C. J. Hanford and R. Kershaw, and published under the title of 'Protestantism and Catholicity compared in their Effects on the Civilization of Europe,' 8vo., London, 1849. 'The Foundations of Religion explained,' translated from the Spanish of Balmez by the Very Rev. Canon Dalton, appeared at London in 1858. 8vo.

BALMFORD, WILLIAM, an English writer, author of 'Navigation Spiritualized,' died 1678.

BALNAVES, HENRY, a Scotch reformer, was born at Kirkaldy, in the reign of James V., and educated at St. Andrew's, after which he went to France to complete his studies. On his return home he was taken into the family of the earl of Arran, but having embraced the Protestant faith, he was dismissed. He was taken by the French, who sent him, with the rest of the garrison, to France; but about the year 1559 he returned to Scotland. In 1563 he was made one of the lords of session, and appointed, with other commissioners, to revise the book of discipline. He died at Edinburgh in 1579. He wrote a treatise on Justification, which was published in 1584, 8vo.

BALSHAM, HUGH DE, an English prelate, took his name from Balsham, Cambridgeshire, the place of his birth. Having assumed the Benedictine habit, he became sub-prior of the monastery at Ely. In 1256, he was unanimously elected bishop of Ely by the monks. This gave great offence to the king, who had recommended his chancellor, Henry de Wingham, for the vacant see. The pope, however, decided in favour of Balsham, who received episcopal consecration at Rome, 14 Oct., 1257. He died at Doddington, in the isle of Ely, 18 June, 1286. This prelate founded Peterhouse, now called St. Peter's College, the most ancient educational establishment in the university of Cambridge. The deed of foundation is dated 31 March, 1284, and by it he converted the hospital of St. John the Evangelist, in Cambridge, which had been founded about 1135, into a college, to be governed in all things according to the rule of the scholars at Merton, in Oxford.

BALTIMORE, FREDERICK CALVERT, Lord, eldest son of Charles, the sixth lord, was born 1731, and succeeded his father, 1751. After his return from abroad he married the youngest daughter of the duke of Bridgewater. In 1768 he was tried for a rape, but acquitted; soon after which he went to Naples, where he died, in 1771, without issue. He published 'A Tour to the East, with Remarks on Constantinople and the Turks,' 8vo., 1767; 'Gaudia Poetica, Latina, Anglicæ, et Gallicæ Lingua composita, 1769,' and 'Celestes et Inferi,' 4to., Venice, 1771.

BALTIMORE, GEORGE CALVERT, first lord, was born at Kipling, Yorkshire, 1582, and educated at Trinity College, Oxford, after which he went abroad, and on his return entered into the service of Secretary Cecil, who became high treasurer. James I. made him one of the clerks of the privy council, and in 1619 he was appointed secretary of state. In 1625 he was created Lord Baltimore, and had a grant of land in Newfoundland; which settlement being abandoned, in consequence of the ravages committed by the French, he obtained another grant in Virginia, where a colony was afterwards formed called Maryland, the capital being named after his title. Died 15 April, 1632. Lord Baltimore, who was a Roman Catholic, wrote 'Carmen funebre in D. Hen. Untonum,' 'The Answer of Tom Tell-Truth,' 'The Practice of Princes,' and 'The Lamentation of the Kirk.'

BALTUS, JEAN FRANÇOIS, a learned French Jesuit, born at Metz, 8 June, 1667; died 9 March, 1743. He became librarian of the college of Jesuits at Rheims, after having filled various offices in the society. His works are 'Une Réponse à l'Histoire des Oracles de Fontenelle,'

2 vols. 8vo., Strasbourg, 1707 and 1708; Défenses de SS. PP. accusés de Platonisme; 'La Religion Chrétienne prouvée par l'Accomplissement des Prophéties;' and 'Défense des Prophéties de la Religion Chrétienne,' 3 vols. 12mo.

BALTZAR, THOMAS, an admirable performer on the violin, was born at Lubeck, in the first half of the seventeenth century. In 1651 he proceeded to London, and shortly afterwards went to Oxford where he resided for two years. At the Restoration he was appointed master of the concerts to King Charles II. His death, which was hastened by habits of intemperance, took place in July, 1663.

BALUE, JEAN LA, a famous cardinal, son of a tailor, or miller, at Angle, in Poitou, where he was born about 1421. By his intrigues and crimes he rose to the highest dignities in France during the reign of Louis XI. He first attached himself to Jean Juvenal des Ursins, bishop of Poitiers, then to Jean de Beauveau, bishop of Angers. He had the place of intendant des finances, was made bishop of Evreux, 1465, and of Angers, 1467. Paul II. created him cardinal, 18 Sept., 1467, for procuring the abolition of the pragmatic sanction. Balue was so fond of war, that he reviewed the troops in his rochet and hood, which so displeased the count de Dammartin, that he one day took the liberty of saying to Louis XI., 'Permit me, sire, to go to Evreux, in order to examine and ordain the clergy, for the bishop is engaged here in reviewing the soldiers.' Balue drove out his benefactor Jean de Beauveau, caused the death of Charles de Melun, and betrayed the king, his master. He was then arrested, and detained above eleven years in prison, notwithstanding the Pope's remonstrances. Cardinal Julien de la Rovere, however, procured his liberty, 1480, whereupon he went to Rome, and gained great credit there by his intrigues. Sixtus IV. sent him as legate *a latere* into France, 1484; and Innocent VIII. made him bishop of Albano, and afterwards of Prenesta. He died at Ancona, 1491.

BALUZE, ETIENNE, a learned French writer, was born at Tulle, 24 Dec., 1630. His tastes led him to the study of ecclesiastical history. In 1656 M. de Marca persuaded him to go to Paris, where M. Colbert made him his librarian. He was appointed professor of canon law in the royal college, 1670, the chair having been instituted on purpose for him; and was afterwards inspector at the same college. His 'Genealogical History of the House of Auvergne,' published in 1708, led to his disgrace and exile, but he returned to France some years afterwards, and died at Paris, 28 July, 1718. He published no fewer than forty-three works, some of which extend to several volumes. The principal are 'Regum Francorum capitularia,' 1677; 'Epistolæ Innocentii Papæ III.,' 1682; 'Conciliorum nova collectio,' 1683; and 'Les Vies des Papes d'Avignon,' 1693, 2 vols.

BALZAC, HONORÉ DE, a celebrated French novelist, one of the most laborious and prolific writers of the present century, was born at Tours, 20 May, 1799, and died at Paris 20 Aug., 1850. Having devoted himself to authorship, he published several works anonymously, and obtained great success. When, therefore, his name was openly avowed in 1849, he stepped at once into a high place in fame, not in France alone, but all over Europe. His success was almost as brilliant as that of Sir Walter Scott. What Scott has done

for the past, Balzac may be said to have done for the present. In addition to his romances, he wrote some theatrical pieces, and for awhile edited and contributed a good deal to the 'Revue Parisienne.' But he chiefly shines as a romancist. His design was to make all his romances form one great work, under the title of the 'Comédie Humaine,' the whole being a minute dissection of the different classes of French society. Only a little while before his death he stated that in what he had done he had but half accomplished his task.

BALZAC, JEAN LOUIS GUEZ DE, a celebrated French writer, born at Angoulême, 1794. He is regarded as the reformer of the French language, his prose compositions being in an elegant and precise style unknown before his time. His merit was appreciated by Cardinal Richelieu, who granted him a pension of 2,000 livres, and the titles of counsellor of state and royal historiographer. Died 18 Feb., 1855. Of his numerous works the 'Familiar Letters' are the best known to modern readers.

BAMBOCCI, ANTHONY, an Italian sculptor and architect, born at Piperno about 1368; died at Naples about 1435.

BAMBOCCIO. See LAAR, PETER VAN.

BAMBRIDGE, Cardinal. See BAYNBRIGG.

BAMFIELD, FRANCIS, a divine, was born in Devonshire, and educated at Wadham College, Oxford. In 1641 he obtained a prebend in Exeter Cathedral, and the living of Sherborne, in Dorsetshire, but was deprived of both at the Restoration for nonconformity. He was imprisoned in Newgate for holding conventicles, and died there, 16 Feb., 1684. He wrote a book in vindication of the seventh-day sabbath, &c.

BAMPTON, JOHN, founder of the Bampton lectures at Oxford, received his education at Trinity College, in that university, where he proceeded to the degree of M.A. Having taken orders he was, in 1718, preferred to a prebend in the church of Salisbury, which dignity he held till his decease in 1751. In pursuance of his will, eight divinity lecture sermons are preached on as many Sunday mornings in term between the commencement of the last month in Lent term, and the third week in Act term, upon one of the following subjects:—To confirm and establish the Christian faith, and to confute all heretics and schismatics; upon the divine authority of the holy Scriptures; upon the authority of the writings of the primitive fathers, as to the faith and practice of the primitive church; upon the divinity of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ; upon the divinity of the Holy Ghost; upon the articles of the Christian faith as comprehended in the Apostles' and Nicene creeds. The lecturer, who must be at least a M.A. of Oxford or Cambridge, is chosen annually by the heads of colleges. This bequest did not take effect till 1789, when the first lecturer was chosen.

BANBURY, earl of. See KNOLLYS.

BANCAL, HENRI, a notary of Paris, known as Bancal des Issarts, adopted the principles of the Revolution, and acquired some notoriety as a politician. Born 3 Nov., 1750; died June, 1826.

BANCK, LAURENCE, was born at Nordköping, in Sweden, and in 1647 was constituted extraordinary professor of law at Franeker, which office he held till his death on 13 Oct., 1662. He wrote some legal treatises.

BANCK, PETER VAN DER. See VANDERBANK.

BANCROFT, JOHN, nephew of the archbishop of Canterbury, became bishop of Oxford, for which see he built an episcopal palace at Cuddesden. Born 1574; died Feb., 1640.

BANCROFT, JOHN, an English surgeon and dramatist, died 1696, and was buried in St. Paul's Covent Garden. He wrote 'Sertorius,' a tragedy, 1679; and 'Henry II.,' a tragedy, 1693. Coxeter attributes another play to this author, of which he says he made a present, both as regards reputation and profit, to Mountfort, the actor, whom he attended when he was stabbed by Lord Mohun.

BANCROFT, RICHARD, D.D., a learned prelate born at Farnworth, Lincolnshire, Sept., 1544. After being severely trained in grammatical learning he was sent to Christ's College, Cambridge, at the charge of his great uncle Hugh Curwen, archbishop of Dublin. He became a scholar of the house, and in 1566-7 proceeded B.A. In 1570 he commenced M.A. as a member of Jesus College and on 2 April, 1585, was created D.D. He was made treasurer of St. Paul's 1585-6, and in 1586 rector of Cotingham, Northamptonshire. About the same time he became one of the commissioners for causes ecclesiastical, and there were few cases of importance brought before that tribunal wherein he did not take a principal part. Towards the Puritans he evinced uniform hostility. He detected the printers and publishers of the Marprelate tracts, and instructed the queen's counsel, when they were brought for punishment before the Star Chamber. It was by his advice, too, that answers to these publications, written in a similar scoffing and satirical vein, were set forth. These to a great extent had the effect of causing a temporary reaction of public feeling against the Puritans. About 1592 he became chaplain to Archbishop Whitgift, and soon afterwards took an active part in the proceedings against Barrow, Cartwright, Penry, Udall, and others. On 21 April, 1597, he was elected bishop of London. It is said that the differences which prevailed between the secular priests and the Jesuits at the close of Elizabeth's reign were fomented by Bancroft, who supplied the seculars with arguments against their opponents. In the conference with the Puritans at Hampton Court in Jan., 1603-4, he bore a very prominent part. On 6 Oct., 1604, King James I. nominated him to the archbishopric of Canterbury, which he held till his decease. As metropolitan he displayed great firmness. He died on the stone, after having endured excruciating torment, 2 Nov., 1610, and was buried in Lambeth Church. Among his works are 'A Survey of the pretended Holy Discipline,' 1593; and 'Davenger's Positions and Proceedings, published and practised within this Island of Brytaine, under pretence of Reformation, and for the Presbiterial Discipline,' 1593. The authorized translation of the Bible was commenced under his supervision, and he warmly espoused, if he did not originate, the project of founding a college for controversialists at Chelsea. The learning and ability of Archbishop Bancroft are unquestionable, and he was a writer of no mean power; but his arbitrary principles, intolerance, and cruelty, greatly injured the church which he desired to serve. To him, however, is certainly due the merit of having obtained an act of parliament which put an end to the alienation of episcopal lands, of which so many scandalous instances are recorded.

BANCROFT, THOMAS, a poetical writer, was

native of Swarkston, Derbyshire, and resided at Bradley, in that county. Philip Kinder says he was 'surnamed the small poet by way of friendlie ironie; but worthe to be ranked amongst the best classicks and great volumnes; he writ the Glutton's Feast, concerning Dives and Lazarus, the Battle of Letzphen, with other poems.' Bancroft was author of a curious volume, entitled 'Two Bookes of Epigrammes and Epitaphs. Dedicated to two op-branches of Gentry: Sir Charles Shirley, Baronet, and William Davenport, Esquire,' 4to., London, 1639. He was also a contributor to the *Lachrymæ Musarum*.

BANDARRA, GONZALES, a Portuguese shoemaker, though unable to read or write, composed prophetic couplets on the future fate of his country, which were in everybody's mouth. He was prosecuted by the Inquisition, and died after the year 1556.

BANDELLO, MATTHEW, an Italian writer, was born at Castelnovo 1480, and assumed the Dominican habit. His country being overrun by the Spaniards after the battle of Pavia in 1525, he repaired to France, and was appointed bishop of Agen, but resigned that dignity shortly afterwards in order that he might devote all his time to the cultivation of literature. He died about 1562. His 'Novelle,' or 'Tales,' written after the manner of Boccaccio, have passed through many editions, the most complete of which appeared at London, 2 vols. 4to., 1740, and again in 9 vols. 8vo., 1791.

BANDINEL, BULKELEY, D.D., keeper of Bodley's library at Oxford, was born in that city 11 Feb., 1781. From Dr. Valpy's school at Reading he proceeded to the foundation at Winchester, and thence, in 1800, as a scholar to New College (B.A. 1805; M.A. 1807). He was appointed sub-librarian of the Bodleian 1810, and three years afterwards succeeded to the office of head librarian, which he retained till within about twelve months of his death. In 1823 he obtained the rectory of Haughton-le-Skerne, in the county of Durham, and proceeded B.D. and D.D. Died 6 Feb., 1861. His administration of the Bodleian was characterized by zeal, energy, courtesy, and discretion. For many years he was one of the delegates of the University press, and took a prominent part in editing Dugdale's 'Monasticon,' Clarendon's 'History of the Rebellion,' and other works of mark.

BANDINEL, DAVID, a divine, is said to have been an Italian of noble extraction. In 1620 he became dean of Jersey, which preferment he held till his death. He long entertained a deadly animosity against the lieutenant-governor of the island, Sir Philip de Carteret, to gratify which he espoused the parliamentary party, and prosecuted his victim with unchristian and unabated animosity to the brink of the grave. For a period of fourteen months he and his son James were confined in the castle of Mount Orgueil. In endeavouring to make their escape the elder Bandinel fell from a great height, and sustained injuries which resulted in his death the following day, 11 Feb., 1644-5. The son was recaptured, and died in prison 18 March, 1645-6.

BANDINEL, JAMES, brother of the Rev. Bulkeley Bandinel, D.D., the keeper of Bodley's library at Oxford, was born in or about 1783, and for fifty years was a clerk in the Foreign Office. He retired on the full allowance of £1500 per annum

two or three years before his death, which took place at London 29 July, 1849. He wrote 'Some Account of the Trade in Slaves from Africa, as connected with Europe and America; from the Introduction of the Trade into Modern Europe down to the Present Time; especially with reference to the Efforts made by the British Government for its Extinction,' 8vo., London, 1842.

BANDINELLI, BACCIO, a painter and celebrated sculptor of Florence. His pictures are defective in the colouring, but the design is correct. He excelled chiefly in sculpture. Born 1487; died 1559.

BANDINI, ANGELO MARIA, an Italian bibliographer and antiquary, was a canon of Florence, and during forty-four years keeper of the Laurentian library in that city. Born 25 Sept., 1726; died 1800.

BANDURI, ANSELM, a Benedictine of Ragusa, who went to France 1702. He was admitted a member of the Academy of Inscriptions, and the duke of Orleans appointed him his librarian 1724. He died at Paris 14 Jan., 1743, leaving 'Imperium Orientale, sive Antiquitates Constantinopolit.' 2 vols. folio, 1711; and 'Numismata Imperatorum Romanorum à Trajano Decio ad Paleologos Augustos,' 2 vols. folio, 1718.

BANGIUS, PETER, a Swedish divine, born at Helsingburg 1633. He was professor of theology at Abo thirty-two years, and in 1682 was made bishop of Wyburg. Died 1696. He wrote an ecclesiastical history of Sweden, &c.

BANGIUS, THOMAS, professor of divinity, philosophy, and Hebrew, at Copenhagen, was author of a Hebrew lexicon and other works. Born 1600; died 27 Oct., 1661.

BANIER, ANTOINE, a French writer and ecclesiastic, born at Dalet, in Auvergne, 2 Nov., 1673; died 19 Nov., 1741. His numerous works relate for the most part to the Greek and Roman mythology and the manners and customs of the nations of antiquity. There is an English translation in 3 vols. 4to. of his 'Mythology; or, Fables explained by History.'

BANISTER, JOHN, an English physician, studied at Oxford, and having obtained from that university a licence to practise medicine, settled about 1573 at Nottingham, where he resided several years, being in great repute both as a physician and surgeon. Subsequently he removed to London, and in 1594 obtained from the College of Physicians a licence to practise in the metropolis on condition, however, that in cases of a serious kind he should call in the aid of some member of the college. When he died is unknown. Banister wrote 'A needful, new, and necessary Treatise of Chirurgie, briefly comprehending the general and particular cure of Ulcers,' 8vo., London, 1575; 'The History of Man, sucked from the Saps of the most approved Anatomists,' folio, London, 1578; 'Compendious Chirurgie,' gathered and transcribed especially out of Wecker, 12mo., London, 1585; and 'Antidotary Chirurgicall; containing a variety of all sorts of Medicines, &c.,' 8vo., London, 1589. The above works were collected and printed after the author's death, 4to., London, 1633.

BANISTER, JOHN, an English violinist, and director of the Chapel Royal in the reign of Charles II., was born in the parish of St. Giles, London, about 1630, and died 3 Oct., 1676.

BANISTER, JOHN, son of the preceding, also attained celebrity as a performer on the violin and

as a composer for his instrument. Born at London about 1663; died 1725.

BANISTER, JOHN, a botanist, who made a voyage to the East Indies, and afterwards settled in Virginia, of which province he intended to write a natural history. He sent Mr. Ray a catalogue of plants, forming part of his design, but was killed shortly afterwards, in 1689, by a fall from the rocks.

BANISTER, RICHARD, an English physician, resided at Stamford, and died about 1624. He was accounted a great oculist, and wrote a treatise of diseases of the eyes.

BANKERT, JOSEPH VAN TRAPPEN, a brave Dutch admiral, died 1645. His son, Adrian Bankert, likewise distinguished as an admiral, died 1684.

BANKES, HENRY, was born 1757, and educated at Westminster and Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. 1778, and M.A. 1781. He entered parliament in 1780 as one of the representatives of the borough of Corfe Castle, and was for many years an active member, generally supporting Mr. Pitt. He continued to represent this family borough till 1826, when he was elected for the county of Dorset. At the general election the same year he was reelected, but at that of 1830 he was ousted after a severe struggle. He died at Tregothan, Cornwall, 17 Dec., 1834. Mr. Bankes wrote 'The Civil and Constitutional History of Rome, from the Foundation to the Age of Augustus,' 2 vols. 8vo., 1818.

BANKES, Sir JOHN, an English judge, was born in 1589, at Keswick, in Cumberland, and educated at Queen's College, Oxford, from whence he removed to Gray's Inn, and in due course was called to the bar. In 1634 he was made attorney-general, and in 1640 chief justice of the common pleas. He displayed his loyalty and courage at the beginning of the Rebellion; and his lady defended Corfe Castle, in the Isle of Purbeck—the family seat—against the parliament forces till it was relieved by the earl of Carnarvon. Sir John continued with the king at Oxford, and died there, 28 Dec., 1644.

BANKS, JOHN, an English dramatic writer of the eighteenth century, was bred a lawyer, but quitted the practice of the courts for the tragic muse. He produced several pieces which were once popular, particularly 'The Unhappy Favourite; or, Earl of Essex.' When he died is uncertain. His remains were deposited in the church of St. James, Westminster.

BANKS, JOHN, an English writer, was born at Sanning in Berkshire, in 1709. He served his time to a weaver at Reading, after which he came to London, and turned bookseller, but not meeting with success, he had recourse to his pen, and published 'The Weaver's Miscellany,' a collection of poems; 'The Life of Christ,' folio; and 'A Critical Review of the Life of Oliver Cromwell,' 8vo. He was also employed in the 'Old England' and 'Westminster' Journals. He died at Islington, 19 April, 1751.

BANKS, Sir JOSEPH, president of the Royal Society, was son of William Banks, esq., of Revesby Abbey, Lincolnshire, and was born in London, Feb., 1743. He received his education at Harrow and Eton, and afterwards at Christ Church, Oxford, but left the university on the death of his father in 1761. Two years afterwards he made a voyage to Labrador and Newfoundland. In 1768 he and

Dr. Solander went with Lieutenant Cook to Otaheite, in which voyage Mr. Banks narrowly escaped perishing by the frost on the island of Terra del Fuego. After his return he received the degree of doctor of laws at Oxford; and in 1772 undertook a voyage to Iceland and the Hebrides. In 1778 he received the Order of the Bath, and was elected president of the Royal Society. In 1781 he was created a baronet; but about two years afterwards his conduct in the Royal Society gave such offence to the scientific members as had very nearly resulted in a schism. The tempest, however, was dispersed, and the president retained his seat, without any further opposition, during the remainder of his life. Sir Joseph, though afflicted for many years with the gout, continued his exertions for the improvement of agriculture and the extension of natural history until his death, which took place on 19 June, 1820. Sir Joseph published 'A Short Account of the Cause of the Disease in Corn, called by the Farmers the Blight, the Mildew, and the Rust,' 8vo., 1805; and 'Circumstances relating to Merino Sheep, chiefly collected from the Spanish Shepherds,' 4to., London, 1809. He also contributed several papers to the Transactions of the Horticultural and Linnæan Societies, and to the 'Archæologia.'

BANKS, SARAH SOPHIA, sister of Sir Joseph Banks, was, like her brother, strongly animated with a zeal for science and the study of natural history, of which she made a valuable collection. A large portion of her collections and books was presented to the British Museum. She died in Soho Square, London, 27 Sept., 1818, aged 74.

BANKS, THOMAS, an eminent sculptor, was born in 1735 in Gloucestershire, where his father was steward to the duke of Beaufort. The son was brought up under Kent, the architect; but afterwards he evinced a turn for sculpture, and obtained some prizes from the Royal Academy. He was also sent by the same body to study in Italy, where he executed some excellent pieces, particularly a basso relievo representing Caractacus brought prisoner to Rome, and an exquisite figure of Cupid catching a butterfly. From Italy he went to Petersburg, where the Empress Catherine purchased the last-mentioned production, and placed it in a temple constructed for the purpose, in the gardens of Czarscozelo. After residing two years in Russia, Mr. Banks returned to his native country where he soon acquired extensive fame and employment. Among other works executed by him was a colossal statue of Achilles bewailing the loss of Briseis, now in the hall of the British Institution. Various monuments in the Abbey and St. Paul's are testimonies of his genius, particularly that of Sir Byre Coote. He died 2 Feb. 1805.

BANKS, THOMAS CHRISTOPHER, a genealogical writer, born in or about 1765; died at Greenwich 30 Sept., 1854. He kept an establishment in Jo Street, Pall Mall, which he called the 'Dormant Peerage Office,' and undertook the conduct of several claims to dormant peerages, none of which were successful. Mr. Banks for many years assumed the title of 'Baronet of Nova Scotia,' published a number of genealogical works, the chief of which are 'Dormant and Extinct Barons of England, from the Conquest to the Year 1806,' 4 vols. 4to., 1806-1837; 'An Analysis of Genealogical History of the Family of Howland,' 1812; 'An Historical and Critical Enquiry into

the nature of the Kingly Office, the Coronation, and the Office of King's Champion,' 1814; 'History of the Ancient Noble Family of Marmyun, their singular office of King's Champion, and the services of London, Oxford, &c., on the Coronation Day,' 1816; 'Stemmata Anglicana; or, a Miscellaneous Collection of Genealogy, shewing the Descent of numerous Eminent and Baronial Families, &c.,' 1825, republished in 1837 with the new title of 'The Dormant and Extinct Baronage of England,' and forming vol. 4 of his earlier work; 'A Genealogical and Historical Account of the ancient Earldom of Salisbury,' 1832; and 'Baronia Anglica Concentra; or, a Concentrated Account of all the Baronies, commonly called Baronies in Fee, deriving their origin from Writ of Summons, and not from any specific limited creation, &c.; whereunto is added the Proofs of Parliamentary Sitting from Edward I. to Queen Anne; also a Glossary of Dormant English, Scotch, and Irish Peerage Titles,' 2 vols. 4to., Ripon, 1844.

BANNATYNE, GEORGE, a Scottish merchant, who made a celebrated collection of the poetry of his native country, was born 22 Feb., 1545, and died before 1608. His MS., now preserved in the Advocates' Library, is a folio of upwards of 800 pages. A club, called after his name, was established in 1823, for the publication of works illustrative of the history and antiquities of Scotland.

BANNATYNE, RICHARD, secretary to John Knox, compiled 'Memoriales of Transactions in Scotland, from 1569 to 1573.' Hardly anything is known of his personal history.

BANNATYNE, SIR WILLIAM MACLEOD, a Scotch judge, born 26 Jan., 1743; died 30 Nov., 1833. He was raised to the judicial bench, 1799, and on his retirement, in 1825, was created a knight. He was a contributor to 'The Mirror' and 'The Lounger.'

BANNES, DOMINIC, an eminent Spanish divine of the Dominican order, born at Mondragon 1527. He was confessor to St. Teresa, and professed divinity at Alcalá, Valladolid, and Salamanca, with reputation: He died at Medina-del-Campo, 1 Nov., 1604. He composed large Commentaries on the 'Summa' of St. Thomas Aquinas.

BANNIER, JOHN VON, a famous Swedish field-marshal, born at Diursholm 1596. After the death of Gustavus Adolphus he was appointed general of the Swedish troops in Germany. He twice defeated the Saxons, and beat the Imperialists. On the death of his wife, who had attended him in all his expeditions, he appeared inconsolable; but in following her remains to Erfurt, he fell violently in love with the daughter of the margrave of Baden, and, regardless of his honour, left the army to the care of his lieutenants. At last he married the lady, and died shortly afterwards, in 1641.

BANNISTER, CHARLES, an English actor and vocalist, father of the more celebrated 'Jack' Bannister, was born in Gloucestershire, and died 26 Oct., 1804.

BANNISTER, JOHN, a famous comedian, was son of Charles, above-mentioned, and born at Deptford, 12 May, 1760. His father instructed him in the theatrical art, and Garrick also gave him valuable advice. After his death he was engaged at Drury Lane, and gained the reputation of being an actor of the first rank, both in comedy and tragedy. In 1783 he married Miss Harper, and died 7 Nov., 1836. 'Memoirs' of him were pub-

lished by his friend, John Adolphus, 2 vols. 8vo., London, 1839.

BANTI, GEORGINE BRIGITTE, a celebrated Italian vocalist, born about 1756; died at Bologna 18 Feb., 1806.

BAPTHORPE, THOMAS, an English Jesuit, was rector of the English college at Rome from 1650 to 1653, being appointed in the latter year to the government of St. Omer's College. Died at Ghent 1656, æt. 60.

BAPTIST, JOHN. See MONNOYER.

BAPTISTIN, JOHN BAPTIST STRUCK, a musical composer, born at Florence of German parents; died at Paris, 9 Dec., 1755.

BARADÆUS. See ZANZALUS.

BARANZANO, REDEMPTUS, a divine of the Barnabite order, was born at Vercelli, in Piedmont, 1590. He was highly skilled in philosophy and mathematics, which he professed at Annecy. He afterwards went to Paris, where he was much esteemed by the learned. Lord Bacon corresponded with him, and entertained no mean opinion of his learning. He died at Montargis 23 Dec., 1622. His works are 'Uranoscopia,' folio, 1617; 'De novis opinionibus physicis;' and 'Campus Philosophicus.'

BARATIER, JOHN Philip, a prodigy of his kind, was born at Schwoback, in Anspach, 19 Jan., 1720-1. His father, who was pastor of the Calvinistic church at Schwoback, took upon himself the care of his son's education, and taught him languages without study, and almost without his perceiving that he was learning them, by only introducing words of different languages, as it were casually into conversation with him. By these means, when he was but four years old, he spoke every day French to his mother, Latin to his father, and High Dutch to the maid, without the least perplexity to himself, or the least confusion of one language with another. The other language of which he was master he learnt by a method yet more uncommon, which was by only using the Bible he then proposed to learn, accompanied by a translation. Thus he understood Greek at six, and Hebrew at eight years of age. He afterwards applied himself to the study of the Fathers and the Councils, of philosophy, mathematics, and, above all, of astronomy. This boy, as he really was, formed schemes for finding the longitude, which he sent in Jan., 1735, to the Royal Society of London; and though these schemes had been already tried and found insufficient, yet they exhibited such a specimen of his capacity for mathematical learning, that the Royal Society of Berlin admitted him the same year as one of their members. In 1735 he went with his father to Halle, at which university he was offered the degree of doctor in philosophy. Baratier drew up that night fourteen theses in philosophy and the mathematics, and defended them the next day so very ably that all who heard him were delighted and amazed. He was then admitted to his degree. He died at Halle, 5 Oct., 1740, in the twentieth year of his age.

BARBA, ALVAREZ ALONZO, curate of St. Bernard de Potosi in the seventeenth century, wrote a curious treatise on metallurgy, printed at Madrid, 1620.

BARBACENA, FEHSBERTO CALDEIRA BRANT, marquis of, a marshal and senator of Brazil, born at Sabora 1772; died at Rio de Janeiro 10 June, 1842.

BARBADILLO, ALPHONSUS JEROME DE SALAS,

a Spanish poet, romancist, and dramatist, born at Madrid about 1580; died 1630.

BARBARA, Sr., a celebrated virgin of Nicomedia. Her father, Dioscurus, had the cruelty to behead her himself when he found that neither entreaties nor menaces could prevail on her to abandon the Christian faith. This event is supposed to have occurred about the year 240. Festival Dec. 4.

BARBARELLI. See **GIORGONE**.

BARBARO, DANIEL, great-grandson of the celebrated Francis, was born at Venice 8 Feb., 1513. In 1548 he was sent ambassador to England, and two years afterwards was appointed coadjutor of the patriarch of Aquileia. He assisted at the Council of Trent, where he acquired great reputation. Died 12 April, 1570. He was a good mathematician, and wrote treatises on perspective, commentaries on Vitruvius, and other works.

BARBARO, FRANCIS, a learned Venetian, born 1398; died 1454. He was governor of several places, but distinguished himself more by literary achievements. He wrote 'De Re Uxoriarum,' on the choice of a wife and the duties of women, and translated some of Plutarch's 'Lives.'

BARBARO, HERMOLAUS, nephew of Francis, above-mentioned, was learned in the Greek language, and translated some of Æsop's fables into Latin at the age of 12. He became successively bishop of Treviso and Verona, dying in the latter city 1471.

BARBARO, HERMOLAUS, one of the most learned men of the fifteenth century, was born at Venice 21 May, 1454, being son of Francis Barbaro, who has been already mentioned. He was deputed by the Venetians to the emperor Frederic, and to his son Maximilian, king of the Romans, being also entrusted with other important negotiations. Pope Innocent VIII., to whom he was sent ambassador, appointed him to the patriarchate of Aquileia, of which, however, he could never take possession, having accepted it without the permission of the Venetian senate. Died 14 June, 1493. Barbaro had a good knowledge of Greek. He translated 'Dioscorides,' and the Dialectics of Aristotle, but his principal work is entitled 'Castigationes Plinianæ,' an illustration of Pliny's Natural History. It first appeared at Rome, in 2 parts, 1492 and 1493, fol.

BARBAROSSA, ARUCH, a pirate, famous for his robberies and valour, took Algiers, and placed himself on the throne. After conquering the king of Tunis, and gaining other victories, he was killed in an ambuscade 1518.

BARBAROSSA, HEYRADIN, succeeded his brother in the kingdom of Algiers, and was general of the sultan Soliman II. He took Tunis 1535, ravaged Sicily, and died 1547, aged 80.

BARBAROUX, CHARLES JEAN MARIE, a French writer, and one of the victims of the Revolution, was born at Marseilles 6 March, 1767, and perished on the scaffold 25 June, 1793. He wrote a treatise on the extinct volcanoes near Toulon, &c.

BARBATELLI, BERNARDINO, an Italian painter, nicknamed *Poccetti*, born 1542; died at Florence 1612.

BARBAULD, ANNA LÆTITIA, daughter of John Aikin, LL.D., was born at Knibworth-Harcourt, Leicestershire, 20 June, 1743. In 1774 she became the wife of Rochemont Barbauld, a dissenting minister. She first became known as a writer by a collection of poetry entitled 'Miscellaneous

Pieces,' which ran through four editions. Her husband having settled at Diss, in Norfolk, she opened a school in the neighbouring village of Palgrave, which soon rose to great celebrity. She also rendered great service to the cause of education by publishing elementary books—'Early Lessons for Children.' Besides these she also composed several pamphlets on political and religious questions. In 1804 she removed with her husband to Newington Green, and in the same year published a selection of papers from the 'Spectator,' 'Rambler,' 'Guardian,' and 'Freeholder' preceded by memoirs of the several writers, and critical remarks on their works. She also published a selection from the correspondence of Samuel Richardson, 6 vols. 8vo., 1804; and supervised an edition of the 'British Novelists' in 50 vols. 12mo. Her last work was a poem entitled 'Eighteen Hundred and Eleven.' Died 9 March, 1825. Her works, with a biographical memoir prefixed, were published shortly after her death by Miss Lucy Aikin.

BARBAZAN, ARNAUD GUILHEM DE, chamberlain to Charles VII. of France, and general of his armies, was styled *Le Chevalier sans reproche* ('The Spotless Knight'). It was he who defeated the chevalier de l'Esclaire in the famous single combat at the head of the English and French armies in 1404. Barbazan defended Melun against the English, and died of the wounds he received at the siege of Nancy, 1432.

BARBAZAN, ETIENNE, a French writer, born at St. Fargeau 1696; died 8 Oct., 1770. He is known as the editor of old French books, particularly 'Tales and Fables of the twelfth and thirteenth Centuries,' 'L'Ordene de Chivalerie,' and 'Le Castolement; ou, Instructions d'un père à son fils.'

BARBEAU DE LA BRUYÈRE, JEAN LOUIS, a French geographer, born at Paris 29 June, 1710; died 20 Nov., 1781.

BARBER, CHARLES, an English painter, was a native of Birmingham, but settled at Liverpool, where he resided above forty years. He died Jan. 1854.

BARBER, JOHN, LL.D., of Oxford, a civilian of some note, died 1549. He was much patronized by Cranmer.

BARBERINI, ANTHONY, a distinguished cardinal and statesman, born 1608; died, near Rome, 3 Aug., 1671. He was successively bishop of Poitiers and archbishop of Rheims.

BARBERINI, FRANCIS, one of the best Italian poets of his age, was born at Barberino 1264, and died at Florence 1348. None of his writings are extant, except his 'Documenti d'Amore' ('Precepts of Love'), a moral poem, calculated to inspire the love of glory and virtue.

BARBERINI, FRANCIS, nephew of Pope Urban VIII., was born 23 Sept., 1597. He was created cardinal 1623, and died to Dec., 1679.

BARBEYRAC, CHARLES, an eminent French physician born 1629; died 1699. He wrote only two works, viz., 'Traité de Médecine,' and 'Questions Médicæ duodecim.' Locke, who was intimate with him, compared him to Sydenham.

BARBEYRAC, JEAN, nephew of Charles, above-mentioned, was born at Béziers, in Lower Languedoc, 15 March, 1674; became professor of law and history, first at Lausanne, and afterwards at Groningen, and died 3 March, 1744. He translated into French Puffendorf's 'Law of Nature

and Nations;' the treatise on the Duties of Man, by the same author; and Grotius's book of the Rights of War and Peace, with learned notes. He also wrote a treatise on the Morality of the Fathers, another on Gaming, and other works.

BARBIÉ DU BOCAGE, JEAN DENIS, a geographer, born at Paris 28 April, 1760; died 28 Dec., 1852.

BARBIER, MARIE ANNE, a lady of Orleans, who studied the belles lettres and poetry, and went to reside at Paris, where she died, at a very advanced age, 1745. She published several tragedies, and some operas, in which the abbé Pellegrin is supposed to have had a large share.

BARBIER D'AUOUR, JEAN, a French advocate, born at Langres about 1641; died at Paris 13 Sept., 1694. He wrote 'Sentimens de Cléanthe sur les Entretiens d'Ariste et d'Eugène, par le Père Bouhours,' and other pieces, against the Jesuits.

BARBIERI, JOHN FRANCIS, a painter, commonly called *Guercino*, was born at Ceuto, in the duchy of Ferrara, 1590, and studied under Cremonini and Benedetto Gennari. He adopted three different manners; the first in imitation of Caravaggio, which he quitted for the more agreeable style of the Caracci; and latterly he attempted a light and airy method, in which he did not succeed. His pictures of the second description are the best. Died 22 Dec., 1666.

BARBIERI, PAUL ANTHONY, a painter of the Bolognese school; brother of *Guercino*; was born 1596, and died 1640.

BARBOSA, ARIUS, a native of Aveiro, in Portugal, was one of the chief restorers of polite literature in Spain. After studying in Italy, under Angelo Politian, he became professor of Greek at Salamanca, where he resided twenty years, and then returned to his native country, on being appointed preceptor to the princes Alphonso and Henry, sons of Emanuel, king of Portugal. Died 1540. He left a volume of Latin epigrams, and other works in verse and prose.

BARBOSA, AUGUSTINE, son of Emanuel, mentioned below, was born at Guimaraens 1590. He studied at Rome, and acquired a knowledge of the civil and canon laws equal to that possessed by his father. Being at Madrid, he was, in 1648, appointed bishop of Ugento, in the province of Otranto. Died 1649. Barbosa was an indefatigable writer; his works extend to sixteen volumes in folio.

BARBOSA, EMANUEL, an eminent Portuguese lawyer, born about 1548; died 1638.

BARBOSA, PETER, a native of Viana, in Portugal, became professor of law at Coimbra, and afterwards chancellor of Portugal. Died 1606. He wrote several legal treatises.

BARBOU, JEAN JOSEPH, a celebrated Parisian printer, died 1752. His brother Joseph (died 1737), and his nephew, Joseph Gerard Barbou (died 1813), were also eminent printers at Paris.

BARBOUR, BARBER, or BARBAR, JOHN, a Scotch divine and poet, was born about 1316, and educated in the abbey of Aberbrothock. David Bruce made him his chaplain, and sent him on several embassies. He wrote in verse the Life and Actions of Robert Bruce, printed at Edinburgh in 1616, 12mo.; at Glasgow in 1665, 8vo.; and edited by Pinkerton, in 3 vols. 12mo. in 1790. Barbour died towards the end of the year 1395.

BARCHAUSEN, or BARKHAUSEN, JOHN CONRAD, professor of chemistry at Utrecht, wrote 'Ele-

menta Chemiæ,' 'Historia Medicinæ,' and other works. Born 1666; died 1 Oct., 1723.

BARCLAY, ALEXANDER, D.D., a Scotchman, was educated at Oriel College, Oxford, and afterwards joined either the order of St. Benedict or that of St. Francis. On 7 Feb., 1546, he was instituted to the vicarage of Much Badew, Essex, and on 30 March, in the same year, to the vicarage of St. Matthew, at Wokey, Somersetshire. He was also vicar of All Saints, Lombard-street, London, which benefice he retained till his death. That event took place at Croydon, in Surrey, probably in the year 1552. His works are 'The figure of our Mother Holy Church, oppressed by the French King;' 'The Miseries, or Miserable Lives of Courtiers;' a translation of 'The Ship of Fools,' fol., London, 1509, 1570, the latter edition, containing also Barclay's 'Eclogues;' 'The Castell of Labour,' 1506; 'Chronycle compyled in Latyn by the renowned Sallust,' fol., London, no date; 'The Myrrour of Good Maners;' 'The Introductory to Write and to pronounce French,' fol., London, 1521; and a translation from the Latin of 'The Lives of St. Margaret, St. Katharine, St. Etheldreda, St. George, &c.'

BARCLAY, JOHN, the author of 'Argenis,' was son of William Barclay, the eminent civilian, and born at Pont-a-Mousson, in Lorraine, 28 Jan., 1582. Soon after King James I. succeeded to the crown, Mr. Barclay came to England, and was kindly received by his majesty, as well upon his own as upon his father's account. He lived about ten years in England, together with his wife and family; all the while enjoying a place of profit, which the king had bestowed upon him. But at last, either too much complaisance to his Protestant friends, or the zeal which he had shown against the pope's temporal power, in publishing and maintaining his father's writings, made many suspect that there was some danger of his going over to the Church of England. This report, being spread abroad, gave him great uneasiness; so he resolved to quit the kingdom. Accordingly, in 1616, he, with his whole family, set out for Rome, where he made his personal appearance before his holiness; and submitted himself, both in regard of his own, and of his father's writings. To convince the world of his steadiness in the Catholic faith, he published a book against the sectaries of the age, and thereby removed the suspicion which had been entertained respecting him. He died at Rome 12 Aug., 1621. John Barclay wrote a narrative of the gunpowder treason; a treatise in defence of his father's book on the power of the pope, against Bellarmine; 'Parænesis, or Exhortation to the Sectaries;' 'Icon Animarum;' and a romance, entitled 'Argenis,' printed first at Paris 1621, 8vo. The last mentioned work is full of incident and description. It is in Latin, and the style has received the commendations of the greatest scholars. Its popularity was of long duration, and the admiration of Cowper and D'Israeli have made its title familiar to English readers. An English translation appeared in 1628, entitled 'John Barclay, his Argenis, translated out of Latine into English; the prose upon his maiesties command by Sir Robert Le Grys, Knight, and the verses by Thomas May, esq.' Another translation appeared in 1636; and a third in 1772, with the title of 'The Phoenix, or the History of Polyarchus and Argenis.'

BARCLAY, JOHN, a Scotch clergyman, founder

of a religious sect called the Bereans, was born 1734, and died 29 July, 1798. His followers voluntarily assumed the name of Bereans, which was derived from the Jews of Berea, mentioned in the Acts of the Apostles xvii. 11, as being 'more noble than those in Thessalonica, in that they received the word with all readiness of mind, and searched the Scriptures daily, whether these things were so.' An edition of Mr. Barclay's works was published at Edinburgh, in 3 vols.

BARCLAY, JOHN, M.D., a celebrated anatomist, nephew of John Barclay, the Berean, was born at Cairn, Perthshire, 1760, and educated at St. Andrew's and Edinburgh. He died in the latter city, 21 Aug., 1826. Mr. Barclay published several esteemed works on anatomy. His anatomical collection, now known as the Barclayan Museum, was bequeathed to the College of Surgeons at Edinburgh.

BARCLAY, ROBERT, of Urie, the Apologist for the Quakers, was born 23 Dec., 1648, at Gordons-town, in the shire of Moray, in Scotland. His father, Colonel David Barclay, sent him, when young, to Paris, under the care of his uncle, the principal of the Scotch college, who brought him up in the Catholic religion. The colonel, hearing of the conversion, took his son home when he was sixteen, and, turning Quaker himself, prevailed on Robert to do the same. In 1670 he published a tract in defence of the sect to which he had attached himself, entitled 'Truth cleared of Calumnies;' and, in another printed in 1672, he says that, in obedience to the divine command, he had passed through Aberdeen, clad in sackcloth, and covered with ashes, preaching faith and repentance to the inhabitants. In 1675, appeared his 'Catechism and Confession of Faith,' which was followed by a pamphlet against the Ranters and other libertines. In 1676 he published in Latin, at Amsterdam, his famous 'Apology for the Quakers,' an English translation of which appeared in 1678, with a remarkable dedication to Charles II. Besides these works, he wrote a treatise on Universal Love; a defence of his book against the Ranters; and a tract on the necessity of immediate revelation. Barclay had some public disputations with members of the university of Aberdeen; and he travelled through a great part of England, Holland, and Germany, in company with William Penn, for the purpose of propagating quakerism. He died at Urie 3 Oct., 1690. An account of his life and writings was published in 1802, by Joseph Gurney Bevan, a member of the Society of Friends.

BARCLAY, Captain ROBERT, the pedestrian. See ALLARDICE.

BARCLAY, WILLIAM, an eminent civilian, born in 1546, and educated in the university of Aberdeen. He rose into favour with Mary, queen of Scots; but when that princess was made prisoner, he went to France, where he studied the law at Bourges, and took his doctor's degree in that faculty. Afterwards he obtained a professorship at Pont-a-Mousson, with the title of counsellor of state to the duke of Lorraine. In 1581 he married a lady of good family, who brought him one son, whom the Jesuits endeavoured to lure into their society, which design Barclay opposed, and thereby incurred their resentment to such a degree, that he was obliged to quit Lorraine. He then came to London, where James I. offered him a place and pension, both of which he declined. In 1604 he

returned to France, and obtained the professorship of civil law at Angers. His works are 'De Regno et Regalio Potestate adversus Buchananum, Brutum, Boucherium, et reliquos Monarchomachos,' 1600; 'De Potestate Papæ,' 8vo. (in this performance, he disputes the right of the pope over sovereigns); 'A Commentary on the title of the Pandects de Rebus creditis et de jurejurando,' 8vo. He died towards the close of 1605.

BARCLAY, WILLIAM, M.D., was brother of Sir Patrick Barclay, of Tolly, and was born in Scotland about 1570. He studied at Louvaine, and the famous scholar Justus Lipsius, who had the highest opinion of his ability. Having been appointed a professor in the university of Paris, he taught humanity there for several years. Subsequently he returned to Scotland, where he practised medicine for a short time, but was under the necessity of returning to the Continent, on account of his being a member of the Roman church. It is supposed that he died about 1630. His best known work, entitled 'Nepenthes, or the Vertues of Tobacco,' appeared at Edinburgh in 1614, 8vo. It is exceedingly scarce, but has been reprinted in the first volume of the 'Spalding Club Miscellany.' Barclay is a zealous advocate for the use of what he terms 'this happie and holie herbe;' and in some verses subjoined to his dedication it is declared that—

'Tobacco neither altereth health nor hew.
Ten thousand thousands know that this
is true!'

His other works are 'Oratio pro Eloquentia,' 8vo. Paris, 1598; 'C. Cornelii Taciti Opera quæ exstant, ad exemplar quod J. Lipsius quintum recensuit. Seorsim excusi commentarii ejusdem Lipsii, meliores plenioresque, cum curis secundis, et auctoriolo non ante adjecto. Guil. Barclayus Præmetia quædam ex Vita Agricolæ libavit. Adjecti sunt indices aliquanto ditiores.' 8vo., Paris, 1599. Menage, Bayle, and other writers have erroneously ascribed these Præmetia to William Barclay the civilian; 'Callirhoe, commonly called the Well of Spa, or the Nymph of Aberdeen, resuscitated by William Barclay, Mr. of Art and Doctor of Physick,' 1615 and 1670; 'Judicium de Certamine G. Eglicismii cum G. Buchanano pro Dignitate Paraphraseos Psalmi ciii.' etc., 8vo. Lond. 1620; and Latin poems in the 'Delitiæ Poetarum Scotorum,' l. 137.

BARCLAY DE TOLLY, MICHAEL, a Russian general, born 1755; died 25 May, 1818.

BARCOCHAB, or BARCOCHEBAS, a famous impostor in the reign of the emperor Adrian. He gave himself out to be the Messiah, and assumed the name of Barcochab, i.e., *Son of the Star*, in allusion to Balaam's prophecy. He rebuilt Jerusalem, fortified Bitter (anciently Bethoron), made himself master of several fortresses, and caused a horrible massacre of Christians and Romans. Rufus, governor of Judæa, being unable to appease this sedition, Adrian employed Julius Severus, a famous military commander, who was recalled from Britain for that purpose. This general cut off the Jews' provisions, attacked them separately, and blocked them up in Bitter, which was taken in 134, after a siege of above three years. Barcochab and his followers were slain there, and about 50,000 Jews perished miserably in this rebellion.

BARCOS, MARTIN DE, an ecclesiastic, born at Bayonne 1600; died 22 Aug., 1678. He was the

nephew and pupil of the celebrated abbat of St. Cyran, who made him his secretary, and did nothing without consulting him. They wrote in conjunction the book entitled 'Petrus Aurelius.' He succeeded his uncle in the abbacy of St. Cyran 1644. De Barcos engaged warmly in the Jansenist controversy, and, among other works, wrote 'The Greatness of the Roman Church, established upon the Authority of St. Peter and St. Paul;' 'Treatise on the Authority of St. Peter and St. Paul, which is vested in the Pope, the Successor of those two Apostles;' 'Exposition of the Faith of the Roman Church concerning Grace and Predestination.'

BARCROFT, GEORGE, a musician, was matriculated as a sizar of Trinity College, Cambridge, 12 Dec., 1574, and went out B.A. 1577-8. He was appointed a minor canon of Ely and organist of that cathedral in 1579, and it is supposed that he died about 1610. Two anthems composed by him are extant, and to him has been ascribed a service in G. It appears, however, that this service was composed in 1532, probably by Thomas Barcroft, who is said to have been organist of Ely about 1535.

BARDE. See BELLAMONT.

BARDE, JEAN DE LA, marquis of Maroues, upon the Seine, and ambassador from Louis XIV. to the cantons of Switzerland. He wrote in Latin the History of France, from the death of Louis XIII. to the year 1652, and a treatise on the 'Dogma of the Eucharist.' Died 1692, aged 90.

BARDISANES, a heretic of the second century, was a native of Edessa, in Mesopotamia, and the disciple of Valentinus, part of whose opinions he adopted with new errors of his own. He maintained the Divine unity, but with the addition that the world is governed by inferior agents, called Æons, of whom Jesus Christ is the chief. There was another of the same name, who lived in the third century, and wrote a curious book on the Gymnosophists.

BARDET, PIERRE, a French advocate and legal writer, born 1591; died 20 Sept., 1685.

BARDIN, PIERRE, born at Rouen 1590, was admitted into the French academy, and cultivated philosophy, mathematics, and poetry. He was drowned 1637 in attempting to save M. de Humieres, who had been his pupil. M. Bardin left 'Le Grand Chambellan de France,' 1623, fol.; 'Pensées Morales sur l'Ecclesiaste,' 8vo., 1629; and 'Le Lycée, ou de l'Honnête Homme,' 8vo., 2 vols.

BARDNEY, RICHARD, a native of Lincolnshire, was educated at Oxford, and became a Benedictine monk. He was living 1504. He wrote a book in verse entitled 'Vita Roberti Grostest quondam Episcopi Lincolniensis.'

BARDWELL, THOMAS, an English artist, who wrote a treatise on the 'Practice of Painting and Perspective,' 1756, 4to. He painted a picture of 'Dr. Ward relieving the Sick,' from which a print was engraved. There is also a mezzotinto of admiral Vernon, from a picture painted by Bardwell in 1744. When he died is unknown.

BAREBONE, or BARBON PRAISE GOD, a leather-seller, was one of the most active members of the parliament assembled by Cromwell, which took its denomination from his name. When Monk came to London, with a view of restoring the king, and was intent upon the re-admission of the secluded members, this man appeared at the head of a numerous rabble of fanatics, which was alarming even to that intrepid general. A petition was presented by their leader to the parliament for the

exclusion of the king and royal family. Monk, who knew the popularity of Barebone, was obliged to make a general muster of his army, and wrote a letter to the parliament, in which he expostulated with them for giving too much countenance to this furious zealot and his adherents. He died Jan., 1679-80, and was buried at St. Andrew's, Holborn.

BARENTS, DIETRICH, a painter of history and portrait, born at Amsterdam 1534; died 1582.

BARERE DE VIEUSAC, BERTRAND, one of the most conspicuous actors in the first French revolution, was born at Tarbes 10 Sept., 1755. He was a member of the States-General and of the National Convention, and presided over the latter assembly on the trial of Louis XVI. He belonged to the party of Girondins. During the progress of the revolution he distinguished himself as an author and journalist, and in the latter capacity edited the earliest organ of his party, 'Le Point du Jour.' At the request of Napoleon he translated the poems of Ossian into French, and was author of several works of revolutionary principles. At the restoration of the Bourbons he was exiled as a regicide. After the revolution of 1830 he returned to France, and, retiring to his native place, died there 15 Jan., 1841. His 'Mémoires' have been edited by H. Carnot and David.

BARETTI, JOSEPH, an Italian writer, was born at Turin, about 1716. He led an irregular life in his younger years, and, having spent his paternal estate, came to England as a teacher of languages. About the year 1751 he published a defence of Italian poetry, against Voltaire, which procured him the friendship of Dr. Johnson, who introduced him to the family of Mr. Thrale, the brewer, as tutor to his children. In 1780 he returned to Italy, and established a paper at Venice, with the title of 'Frusta Litteraria,' which was soon suppressed. After an absence of six years he visited England again, and resumed his former employment. Having the misfortune to kill a man in an affray, he was tried at the Old Bailey, and acquitted, it being proved that he only acted in self-defence. Mr. Baretti was appointed foreign secretary to the Royal Academy; and he also had a small pension from government. He died 5 May, 1789. His principal works are 'Travels through France, Spain, Portugal, and Italy,' 4 vols. 8vo.; 'An Introduction to the Italian Language,' 8vo.; 'The Italian Library,' 8vo.; 'A Dictionary of the English and Italian Languages,' 2 vols. 4to.; 'A Grammar of the Italian Language,' 8vo.; 'An Account of the Manners and Customs of Italy,' 2 vols. 8vo.; 'Introduction to European Languages,' 8vo.; 'Tutte l'Opere di Machiavelli,' 3 vols. 4to.; 'Easy Phraseology in learning Italian,' 8vo.; 'Discours sur Shakspeare et sur M. de Voltaire,' 8vo.; 'Scelta di Lettere familiari,' 2 vols. 12mo.; 'Carmen Seculare of Horace,' 4to.; 'Guide through the Royal Academy,' 4to.; 'Dissertation Epistolar accrea unas Obras de la Real Academia Espanola,' 4to.; 'Tolondron, Speeches to John Bowles, about his Edition of Don Quixote,' 8vo.; he gave to the 'European Magazine' several of Dr. Johnson's letters, and intended more for the public, but his executors, with Gothic barbarity, burnt all his papers.

BAREUTH, or BAREITH, FREDERICA SOPHIA WILHELMINA, margravine of Baireith, sister of Frederick II. of Prussia, was born 5 July, 1709, and died 14 Oct., 1758.

BARFORD, WILLIAM, D.D., an English divine, was educated at Eton, and elected from thence to King's College, Cambridge (B.A., 1742; M.A., 1746; D.D., 1771). He was public orator of the university from 1761 to 1768, when he stood candidate for the Greek professorship, but without success. He was presented by his college to the rectory of Fordingbridge in Hampshire, which he resigned for Kimpton in Hertfordshire, and held this living with that of Allhallows, Lombard Street, to his death. In 1770 he was installed prebendary of Canterbury, in consequence of his having been speaker to the House of Commons, before whom he preached the sermon on the 30th of January that year. He also published, 'In Pindari primum Pythium Dissertatio,' 4to.; 'A Latin Oration at the Funeral of Dr. George, Provost of King's College,' 1756.; 'Concio ad Clerum,' 1784. Dr. Barford died at Kimpton in November, 1792.

BARGAGLI, SCIPIO, a gentleman of Sienna, one of the most illustrious members of the Academy 'degli Intronati,' died 27 Oct., 1612. He published some academical discourses and funeral orations; 'Il Turamino,' in which he proves that the Italian language is more Siennese than Tuscan; and an Italian translation of Buchanan's tragedy of Jephthas.

BARGRAVE, ISAAC, D.D., dean of Canterbury, was born at Bridge, in Kent, in 1586. He was educated at Clare Hall, Cambridge, and in 1611 was incorporated at Oxford. When King James visited the former university, Mr. Bargrave was one of the performers in the celebrated comedy of 'Ignoramus,' exhibited there for the entertainment of his majesty. He became rector of Eythorne in Kent, minister of St. Margaret's, Westminster, and successively prebendary and dean of Canterbury. But at the commencement of the Rebellion he was fined one thousand pounds for being a member of the Convocation. In 1642, Colonel Sandys, whom he had saved from the gallows, made him prisoner, and threw him into the Fleet, where he lay about three weeks; and though he then obtained his liberty, the ill-usage brought on a disorder of which he died, in Jan., 1642-3. Dean Bargrave was chaplain to Sir Henry Wotton, his relation, at Venice, where he contracted an intimacy with Father Paul. He only published three sermons.

BARHAM, HENRY, wrote some papers on Jamaica, and the manufacture of silk, in the 'Philosophical Transactions,' and also 'An Essay upon the Silk Worm,' 8vo., London, 1719. According to Evans's 'Portraits,' he was a F.R.S., and attempted to establish the production of raw silk in this country. He settled his colony of silk-worms at Chelsea, and, according to the same authority, died in 1727, aged 50. But for this date I should take him to be the author of 'Hortus Americanus; containing an Account of the Trees, Shrubs, and other Vegetable Productions of South America, and the West India Islands, and particularly of the Island of Jamaica; interspersed with many curious and useful observations respecting their uses in Medicine, Diet, and Mechanics. By the late Dr. Barham. To which are added A Linnaean Index, &c.' 8vo., Kingston, Jamaica, 1794. In the introduction to the above work occurs the following passage:—"It was the wish of the editor to accompany this work with some account of its ingenious and philanthropic author; but his researches and enquiries have not produced

any materials wherewith to gratify curiosity. All he can learn is, that he came to this country [Jamaica], early in the present century, and married Elizabeth Foster, the widow of Thomas Foster, esquire, of St. Elizabeth's, in whose right he became possessed of a considerable fortune in that parish; he afterwards purchased of the family of the Stevensons, relations of Mrs. Barham, Mesopotamia estate in Westmorland. In the journals of the assembly we find him a member of that body in the year 1731, and it appears that he returned to England about the year 1740, and settled with his family at Staines, near Egham, where he died, leaving his property in this island to Joseph Foster, the youngest son of Mrs. Barham by her former husband, on condition of his assuming the name and bearing the arms of Barham in addition to those of Foster. This gentleman was the father of the present Joseph Foster Barham, esquire, a member of the British parliament, and lately married to Lady Caroline Tufton, daughter of the earl of Thanet.'

BARHAM, RICHARD HARRIS, a comic writer, born at Canterbury, 6 Dec., 1788, and educated first at St. Paul's school, and afterwards at Brasenose College, Oxford. Having taken orders, he became incumbent of Snargate, and curate of Warehorne, Kent. In 1821, however, he removed to London, on being elected a minor canon of St. Paul's. Subsequently, he was appointed a priest of the Chapel Royal, and incumbent of St. Mary and St. Gregory by St. Paul's. Much of his leisure was devoted to literary composition. He wrote a novel, entitled 'Baldwin,' and compiled about one third of the work called 'Gorton's Biographical Dictionary;' but he is now only remembered as the author of the 'Ingoldsby Legends,' a series of comic sketches, chiefly in verse, which appeared originally in 'Bentley's Miscellany,' and being afterwards reprinted in a collected form went through many editions. Mr. Barham died 17 June, 1845.

BARIFFE, WILLIAM, a major in Colonel Hampden's regiment, 1642, published a book of 'Military Discipline,' which passed through several editions.

BARILON, HENRI DE, a French prelate, born 24 March, 1639; became prior of the abbey of Boulogne; bishop of Luçon, 1672; and died 6 May, 1699, having published several theological treatises.

BARING. See ASHBURTON, Lord.

BARING, Sir FRANCIS, Bart., an eminent London merchant, one of the directors of the East India Company, and sometime M.P. for Taunton, died at Lee in Kent, 11 Sept., 1810. At the time of his decease he was unquestionably the first merchant in Europe, as regards knowledge and ability, as well as character and opulence. He was author of 'The Principle of the Commutation Act, established by Facts,' 8vo., London, 1785; 'Observations on the Establishment of the Bank of England, and on the Paper Circulation of the Country,' 8vo., London, 1797; and 'Observations on the Publication of Walter Boyd, Esq., M.P.,' 8vo., London, 1801.

BARKER, BENJAMIN, a landscape painter of Bath, brother of Thomas, mentioned below, died March, 1838, aged 62.

BARKER, EDMUND, son of John Barker, the dissenting minister, became a physician, and was a member of the club in Ivy Lane, with Dr. Johnson and other literary characters. He professed

himself a unitarian, for which Johnson so attacked him, that he withdrew from the society. After practising in London for some time he went to Trowbridge, but returned to the metropolis, and became librarian to the College of Physicians, in the room of Edwards, the ornithologist. He was, however, displaced for some misconduct, and died in obscurity.

BARKER, EDMUND HENRY, an indefatigable classical scholar, was born December, 1788, at Hollym vicarage, Yorkshire, of which his father was the incumbent. He was entered of Trinity College, Cambridge, 1807, but left the university without a degree, having a conscientious objection to signing the Thirty-nine Articles. He then resided for some time with Dr. Parr, and afterwards retired to Thetford, Norfolk, which will explain the meaning of the mysterious letters O. T. N. appended to his name on the title-pages of some of his works. He died in London, very poor, 26 March, 1839. Mr. Barker was a most laborious compiler, but his judgment was far from being equal to his industry. Porson once said to him, 'Sir, you have read a great deal, you have thought very little, and you know nothing.' His works are too numerous to allow of their titles being given in this place. Suffice it to say that he published some good editions of classical authors, and contributed some sound pieces of criticism to the 'Classical Journal,' the 'Retrospective Review,' and the 'British Critic.' He also had a considerable part in preparing Valpy's edition of Stephen's 'Thesaurus Græcæ Linguae.' Among his miscellaneous publications, are two volumes of anecdotes about Dr. Parr, and a similar collection respecting Professor Porson.

BARKER, GEORGE, F.R.S., a great benefactor to the town of Birmingham, died 6 Dec., 1845, ætat. 70.

BARKER, JOHN, commonly called 'The Sophister of King's,' was elected from Eton to King's College, Cambridge, 1464, and subsequently became a friar minor. The date of his death is unknown. He wrote a work on logic, entitled 'Scutum Inexpugnabile.'

BARKER, JOHN, a dissenting minister, first at Hackney, and afterwards at Salter's Hall, London. He was a moderate Calvinist, and very popular as a preacher. Mr. Barker engaged, with some other nonconformist ministers, in the Salter's Hall Lecture against the tenets of the Church of Rome, and published a volume of Practical Discourses, to which, after his death, in 1763, another volume was added.

BARKER, MATTHEW HENRY, an English writer, born 1790; died 29 June, 1846. He was the son of a dissenting minister, and served many years in the navy. From the experience derived in this service he was enabled to depict sea life with great truth and vigour in the novels which he published under the name of the 'Old Sailor.' Among his works were 'Land and Sea Tales;' 'Tough Yarns;' 'The Life of Nelson;' 'Nights at Sea;' and hundreds of communications, in verse as well as prose, to the 'Literary Gazette,' 'Bentley's Miscellany,' 'The Pictorial Times,' and 'The United Service Gazette.'

BARKER, ROBERT, a painter who raised himself from obscurity to notice and affluence by the invention of an exhibition called the Panoræa, in which bird-eye views of large and extensive scenery are painted in distemper, with such effect,

from a concealed light above, as to produce a brilliant effect. The first picture of this kind was a view of Edinburgh, in 1788, which was followed by one of London. Many other panoramas were subsequently exhibited by Mr. Barker in Leicester Fields, now Leicester Square. He died in April, 1806.

BARKER, SAMUEL, a learned gentleman, of landed estate, at Lyndon in the county of Rutland, who married a daughter of the celebrated Whiston. He was long employed in preparing a Hebrew Grammar, which, however, he left unfinished at his death, about the year 1760. In 1761 was published '*Poesis Vetus Hebraica restituta. Accedunt quædam de Carmine Anacreontis, de Accentibus Græcis, de Scripture Vetere Ionica, de Litteris Consonantibus et Vocalibus, et de Pronunciatione Lingue Hebraicæ*,' 4to.

BARKER, THOMAS, son of Samuel Barker the Hebraist, was the author of several ingenious pieces, and a fellow of the Royal Society. He was of a delicate constitution from his infancy, but by abstaining from animal food prolonged his life to the age of 88. He died at Lyndon 29 Dec., 1809. His works are, 'The Duty, Circumstance, and Benefits of Baptism;' 'The Messiah; being the Prophecies concerning him methodized, with their accomplishment;' 'The Nature and Circumstances of the Demoniacs in the Gospel;' 'The History of the Parish of Lyndon, for a new edition of Wright's History of Rutland;' 'Account of the Discoveries Respecting Comets.' He also communicated several meteorological journals to the Philosophical Transactions, and some valuable papers on astronomical and other subjects.

BARKER, THOMAS, an English painter, born near Pontypool, Monmouthshire, 1769. At an early age he showed a genius for drawing and designing landscapes; and on the removal of his family to Bath an opportunity was presented for calling his talents into action. Mr. Spackman, an opulent coachbuilder in that city, perceiving in the lad undoubted signs of great ability, took him under protection, liberally provided for him, and gave him every means to follow up the bent of his inclination. At the age of twenty-one he was sent to Rome by Mr. Spackman, who allowed the young artist a carriage and ample funds to maintain his position there as a gentleman. While in the imperial city he painted but little, contenting himself with storing his mind with such knowledge as might be applied usefully afterwards, and becoming an intimate associate of all the artists and literati then in Rome. While Mr. Barker's talents were in full vigour, no artist of his time had a greater hold on popular favour. His pictures of 'The Woodman,' 'Old Tom,' his gipsy groups and rustic figures, have been copied on almost every available material that would admit of decoration. Mr. Barker amassed a considerable fortune by his profession, and died at Bath 11 Dec., 1847.

BARKER, WILLIAM, an English writer, was educated at Cambridge, at the cost of queen Anne Boleyn. He appears to have commenced M.A. 1540, and to have been either of Christ's College or of St. John's College. He afterwards represented Great Yarmouth in parliament, and was secretary to the duke of Norfolk, in whose plots he was implicated. He was author of '*Epitaphia et Inscriptiones Lugubres, cum in Italia animi causa peregrinatur, collecta*,' 4to. London, 1554,

1556; 'St. Basil the great, his Exhortation to his kinsmen to the studie of the Scriptures, translated,' 8vo., London, 1557; 'The VIII. bookes of Xenophon, containing the institution, schole, and education of Cyrus, the noble king of Persye: also his civil and principal estate, his expedition into Babilon, Syria, and Egypt, and his exhortation before his death to his children. Translated out of Greek into English,' 8vo., London, 1567; 'The Fearfull Fancies of the Florentine Cooper. Written in Tuscan by John Baptist Gelli,' translation, 8vo., London, 1568, 1599; and Confessions and Statements relative to Thomas duke of Norfolk, John bishop of Ross, and others.

BARKER, WILLIAM HIGGS, received his education at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. 1765. After leaving the university he became master of the grammar school at Carmarthen, a situation which he held with reputation for many years. He subsequently was presented to the vicarage of St. Peter, Carmarthen. Mr. Barker was alive in 1815; but I have not met with the date of his decease. He published 'Grammar of the Hebrew Language,' 8vo. 1774; and 'Hebrew and English Lexicon,' 8vo., 1812.

BARKHAM, or BARCHAM, JOHN, D.D., a divine and antiquary, born at Exeter about 1572. He received his education at Oxford, first in Exeter College, and next in Corpus Christi College, where he took his degrees in arts, and became fellow. In 1603 he took his degree of B.D., and was appointed chaplain to Archbishop Bancroft, as he also was to the successor of that prelate. After obtaining different preferments, he became dean of Bocking, and in 1615 took his doctor's degree. He died 25 March, 1642, and was buried in the church of Bocking. Dr. Barkham wrote the Lives of King John and Henry II., in Speed's History of Great Britain; and he was the sole author of the Display of Heraldry which goes under the name of John Guillim. He likewise edited Crakanthorpe's book against de Dominis, entitled 'Defensio Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ,' 4to., 1625. The dean was a great collector of coins and medals, which he gave to Archbishop Laud, by whom they were bestowed upon the university of Oxford.

BARKSDALE, CLEMENT, a divine, and miscellaneous writer, was born at Winchcombe, Gloucestershire, 23 Nov., 1609, and educated at Oxford. He became master of the grammar school at Hereford; but when that city was taken by the rebels, he removed to Hawling in Gloucestershire. At the Restoration he was presented to the living of Naunton, where he died, 6 Jan., 1689-8. He published 'Monumenta Literaria: sive, obitus et elogia doctorum virorum,' 4to.; 'The Cotswold Muse,' 8vo.; 'Life of Hugo Grotius,' 12mo.; 'Memorials of Worthy Persons,' 12mo., 1661; and several sermons and tracts.

BARKWORTH, or LAMBERT, MARK, an English Benedictine monk, received his education at Rheims and Valladolid. On his return to England he was apprehended, and hanged at Tyburn, in the habit of his order, 27 Feb. 1601. With him suffered a Jesuit, named Roger Filcock.

BARLAAM, a Greek monk of St. Basil, afterwards abbat of St. Saviour, at Constantinople, in the fourteenth century. He opposed George Palamas, who maintained that the light which appeared on Mount Tabor was uncreated. He was sent by the Greek emperor, Andronicus the Younger, as ambassador to Philip, king of France,

and Robert, king of Sicily, to solicit their assistance against the Turks. He was likewise empowered to propose the reunion of the Greek with the Latin Church; but in this object he failed. His letters on the subject were printed at Ingoldstadt in 1604. On his return to Constantinople he was censured in a council, whereupon he went to Italy, and embraced the Catholic faith. He died bishop of Hieracium (Gerace), in Calabria, about 1348. His treatise against the supremacy of the pope was printed in Greek and Latin at Oxford, 1592, and again at Hainault, 1608, with notes by Salmasius. This piece was directed against the Roman church; but after the change of his principles Barlaam wrote against the Greeks. He also wrote a curious Greek work on mathematics.

BARLEUS, GASPARD, was born at Antwerp 1584, became professor of philosophy at Amsterdam, and died 14 Jan., 1648. He wrote a History of Basle, but his reputation rests mainly on his Latin poems.

BARLEUS, LAMBERT, brother of Gaspard, was born at Bommel, in Guelderland, 1595. He became professor of Greek at Leyden, and died 16 June, 1655. He published the 'Timon' of Lucian, with notes; 'Annotations on Hesiod's Theogony;' and, conjointly with James Revius, translated into Greek the Confession of Faith of the reformed churches of the Low Countries.

BARLAND, ADRIAN, a Dutch classical scholar, professor of rhetoric at Louvaine, was born about 1488, and died 1542.

BARLETTA, GABRIEL, a celebrated preacher, was a native of Barletta, in the kingdom of Naples, and a member of the order of St. Dominic. He was living 1480.

BARLOW, EDWARD, born at Manchester 1585, was educated at Douay, where he assumed the habit of St. Benedict. He returned to the English mission, and was hanged, drawn, and quartered at Lancaster 10 Sept., 1641, on account of his sacerdotal character.

BARLOW, EDWARD, a Catholic divine and ingenious inventor, whose real name was *Booth*, was born near Warrington, Lancashire, and educated at Lisbon. He afterwards returned to England, where he laboured many years, dying about 1716, aged 80. His works are, 'A Treatise of the Origin of Springs, Wind, and the Flux and Reflux of the Sea. With several explanatory Maps,' 8vo., London, 1714; and 'A Treatise of the Eucharist,' 3 vols. 4to., MS. 'His name and fame,' remarked by the Catholic church historian, 'are perpetuated for being the inventor of the pendulum watches; but, according to the usual fate of most projectors, while others were great gainers by his ingenuity, Mr. Barlow had never been considered on that occasion, had not Mr. Tompion (accidentally made acquainted with the inventor's name) made him a present of 200 pounds.'

BARLOW, FRANCIS, an English painter, was born in Lincolnshire about 1626, and was bred up under Sheppard, a portrait painter; but his genius led him to design, after nature, birds, fish, and every species of animals, which he drew with great exactness, and if his pencilling and colouring had proved equal to the correctness of his design, he would have been superior to most of his contemporaries in those subjects: he was also a good landscape painter and an excellent engraver. He died in 1702.

BARLOW, JOEL, an American writer, was born

in the state of Connecticut in 1756. He was educated in the college of Newhaven, and became a Presbyterian minister, which profession he afterwards abandoned, and turned deist. Before this apostasy he translated the Psalms into metre, and his version is still used in the churches of New England. He now adopted the law, but quitted that practice for mercantile speculations. At the beginning of the French Revolution Barlow was in London, and went as one of the deputies from the Constitutional Society, to address the National Convention. Having gone through different changes of situation he was, in 1811, appointed minister plenipotentiary to the court of Napoleon, who, being then engaged on his expedition against Russia, was followed by the American ambassador as far as Wilna. This fatiguing journey proved fatal to Barlow, who died 26 Dec., 1812, and was buried in an obscure village in Poland. He wrote 'The Vision of Columbus, a Poem,' which he afterwards enlarged, and published under the title of 'The Columbiad,' 'Advice to Privileged Orders,' 'The Conspiracy of Kings,' 'Letter to the National Convention,' 'Royal Recollections,' 'A Letter to the People of Piedmont.' He also translated Volney's 'Ruins of Empires' into English.

BARLOW, PETER, F.R.S., a scientific writer, born 1776 at Norwich, where he received his education. In 1806 he was appointed one of the mathematical professors at the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich, from which post he retired in 1847, the government awarding him full pay in consideration of his eminent services. Died 1 March, 1862. He was author of numerous works, among which are his well-known treatises on the 'Theory of Number,' the 'Strength of Materials,' and his 'Essay on Magnetism.' His discovery of the means of correcting the local attraction on the compasses of ships brought him into great notice.

BARLOW, RUDESIND, D.D., an English Benedictine monk, was prior of St. Gregory's, at Douay, 1625, and died in that city 19 Sept., 1656, ætāt 72. He was author of several works, none of which have been preserved.

BARLOW, THOMAS, an English prelate, was born 1607 at Langhill, in the parish of Orton, in Westmoreland. He received his education at Appleby school, from whence he removed to Queen's College, Oxford, where he completed his degrees in arts in 1633, at which time he was chosen fellow of his college. In 1635 he was appointed reader of metaphysics, and in 1637 his lectures were printed for the use of the scholars. In the Rebellion he complied with the ruling powers; and in 1652 was elected keeper of the Bodleian library. In 1657 he was chosen provost of his college, and in 1660, being then doctor in divinity, he obtained the Margaret professorship. The year following he was preferred to the archdeaconry of Oxford, and in 1675 advanced to the bishopric of Lincoln. He distinguished himself by his writings against Catholicism, towards the close of the reign of Charles II., but was one of the first to address King James on his accession; and at the Revolution he was equally ready in complying with the change, by taking the new oaths of allegiance. He died at Buckden 8 Oct., 1691, and was buried in the church of that parish. His principal works are, 'The Gunpowder Treason,' with a Discourse of the Manner of its Discovery;

8vo.; 'The Rights of the Bishops to judge in Capital Cases,' 8vo. After his death appeared—'Several Miscellaneous and Weighty Cases of Conscience learnedly resolved;' and 'The Genuine Remains of Bishop Barlow;' both in 8vo.

BARLOW, WILLIAM, an English prelate, was born in Essex in the fifteenth century, and became a canon regular of the order of St. Augustine. He appears to have studied both at Oxford and Cambridge. He was successively prior of several religious houses. Being incensed at his priory of Bromehill, Norfolk, being suppressed, that its revenues might form part of the endowment of Wolsey's College at Oxford he adopted the Lutheran doctrines, though he subsequently returned to the Catholic Church, and wrote some bitter things against the Protestants. Soon, however, he again changed his opinions, and advocated the doctrines of the Reformation. In Feb., 1535-6, he was consecrated bishop of St. Asaph, and very shortly afterwards was translated to St. David's, his confirmation to that latter see being 21 April, 1536. In that year he was joint ambassador to Scotland with Lord William Howard. He was translated to Bath and Wells by letters patent, 3 Feb., 1548-9, but soon after Queen Mary's accession he was committed to the Tower, and, being married, was forced to resign his bishopric. Subsequently he regained his liberty and repaired to Embden. On the accession of Elizabeth he returned to this country, and was appointed bishop of Chichester Dec., 1559. He died at Chichester, 13 Aug., 1568, and not, as has frequently been asserted, on 10 Dec., 1569. He wrote some controversial pieces, and translated the books of Esther, Judith, Tobit, and Wisdom, for the Bishop's Bible. His was in some respects a remarkable life. After presiding over six religious houses in succession, he held successively three bishoprics, endured imprisonment, became an exile, and then held a fourth see, and all his daughters who attained to woman's estate married persons who ultimately became bishops.

BARLOW, WILLIAM, son of William Barlow, bishop of Chichester, was a native of Pembroke-shire. In 1560 he became a student of Balliol College, Oxford, but on taking his first degree in arts, he went to sea, and acquired a considerable knowledge of navigation. About 1573 he entered into orders, and became successively prebendary of Winchester and Lichfield, treasurer of the last-mentioned church, and archdeacon of Salisbury. Died 1625. He was the first who wrote on the properties of the loadstone, and to him science is indebted for the method of making compasses. He also discovered the difference between iron and steel for magnetic uses, the proper way of touching magnetic needles, and of cementing loadstones. His works are, 'The Navigator's Supply,' 4to., 1597; 'Magnetical Advertisement; or, Observations concerning the Nature and Properties of the Loadstone,' 4to., 1616; 'A Brief Discovery of the Idle Animadversions of Mark Ridley, M.D., upon a Treatise entitled Magnetical Advertisement,' 4to., 1618. In the first of these books he gave a demonstration of Mercator's division of the meridian line, and a description of the Azimuth compass.

BARLOW, WILLIAM, bishop of Rochester and Lincoln, was a native of Lancashire, and educated at Trinity Hall, Cambridge. Dr. Whitgift, on his advancement to the archbishopric, made him his

chaplain, and gave him the rectory of St. Dunstons-in-the-East. Dr. Barlow also obtained a prebend in the cathedral of St. Paul's, and when the earl of Essex was condemned, he received orders from the council to attend that unfortunate nobleman in the Tower, and at his execution; in consequence of which, on the Sunday following, he preached at Paul's Cross, where he gave an account of all that passed between him and the earl, with the particulars of his lordship's confession. This sermon was afterwards printed, but it is extremely rare, and has escaped the notice of the biographers of Essex. The same year Dr. Barlow was installed prebendary of Westminster, and soon afterwards made dean of Chester and prebendary of Canterbury. Within a few months he was elevated to the see of Rochester, from whence, in 1608, he was translated to Lincoln. He died at Buckden 7 Sept., 1613, and was buried in the parish church adjoining the palace. He was a benefactor to St. John's College, Cambridge, where he founded some fellowships and scholarships. While dean of Chester he was employed by Archbishop Whitgift to draw up an account of the Hampton Court conference, which was printed in 4to., 1604, reprinted in the Phoenix, and again in the 'Churchman's Remembrancer,' 1805.

BARNARD, Sir ANDREW FRANCIS, a British general, born 1773; died 17 Jan., 1855.

BARNARD, Lady ANNE, eldest daughter of the fifth earl of Balcarres, and wife of Mr. Andrew Barnard, whom she accompanied to the Cape of Good Hope, when he went out as colonial secretary under Lord Macartney. She is known as the writer of the admired ballad of 'Auld Robin Gray.' Born 8 Dec., 1750; died 6 May, 1825.

BARNARD, JOHN, D.D., a native of Lincolnshire, was educated first at Queen's College, Cambridge, and next at Oxford, where he was elected a fellow of Lincoln College. At the Restoration he was collated to a prebend in the church of Lincoln, and in 1669 took his degree of D.D. Died 17 Aug., 1683. He wrote the 'Life of Dr. Peter Heylyn,' and some other works.

BARNARD, Sir JOHN, an eminent citizen and merchant of London, was born at Reading, in Berkshire, in 1685, of parents who were Quakers. His father settled in London as a wine merchant, and took his son into the counting-house when he was no more than fifteen years of age, so that his education was very limited. By his diligence and application, however, he made up the deficiency, and in consequence of his inquiry into the grounds of religion, he quitted the sect in which he had been bred, and at the age of nineteen was baptized at Fulham by Bishop Compton. Mr. Barnard was only known as a private character till his thirty-sixth year, when, in consequence of his being chosen to plead the cause of the wine merchants before the House of Lords, he was nominated a candidate for the city of London, and in 1722 was returned to parliament, where he sat for the period of forty years, when he retired from public life full of age and honour. In 1732 he received the honour of knighthood; three years afterwards he served the office of sheriff; and in 1737 that of lord mayor. He died at Clapham 29 Aug., 1764. Many years before his death the citizens of London expressed their sense of his virtues by erecting his statue in the Royal Exchange.

BARNAVE, ANTOINE PIERRE JOSEPH MARIE, born 22 Oct., 1761, became a deputy to the National Assembly of France; but having lost his popularity on account of some expressions in favour of the king, he was guillotined 30 Nov., 1793.

BARNER, JAMES, a German physician and chemist, born 1641; died 1686.

BARNES, BARNABY, an English poet, born about 1569, being son of Richard Barnes, bishop of Durham. In 1586 he became a student of Brasenose College, Oxford, but left the university without a degree. In 1591 he accompanied the earl of Essex in a military capacity into France, where he remained till 1594, and, if we may believe Nash, with little or no credit for courage or honesty, for he is accused not only of running away from the enemy, but of stealing a 'nobleman's steward's chayne at his lord's installing at Windsor.' One Barnaby Barnes, of Coventry, died about 1644, but whether he were the poet is unknown. Barnes's principal works are, 'Parthenophel and Parthenophe. Sonnettes, Madrigals, Elegies, and Odes,' 1593; 'A Divine Century of Spirituall Sonnets,' 4to., London, 1595; 'Four Books of Offices; enabling private Persons for the special Service of all good Princes and Polities,' folio, London, 1606; 'The Devil's Charter,' a tragedy, 8vo., London, 1607.

BARNES, JOHN, an English Benedictine, was educated at Oxford, and died at Rome Aug., 1661. For nearly twenty years previous to his death he had been an inmate of a lunatic asylum. He published 'Examen Trophæorum Congregationis prætensæ Anglicanæ Ordinis S. Benedicti,' Rheims, 1622; 'Dissertatio contra Equivocationes,' 8vo., Paris, 1625; 'Catholico-Romanus Pacificus,' 4to., Oxford, 1680; 'The Spiritual Combat,' a translation from the Spanish; and a treatise showing the supremacy of councils.

BARNES, JOSHUA, a learned divine and professor of Greek at Cambridge, was born in London 10 Jan., 1654. He received his education in Christ's Hospital, and in 1671 became a servitor in Emanuel College, Cambridge, where, in 1686, he took his degree of B.D., and in 1695 was chosen professor of Greek. In 1700 he married Mrs. Mason, a widow of great fortune at Hemingford, in Huntingdonshire. It is said that the lady was so great an admirer of Mr. Barnes as a preacher that she offered to settle one hundred pounds a year upon him at her decease, which he politely refused unless she made him happy first by her person. She was too obliging to refuse anything to 'Joshua, for whom,' as she observed, 'the sun stood still,' and they were shortly after married. Mr. Barnes died 3 Aug., 1712, and on the monument erected by his widow in Hemingford church, it is said he had read over a pocket Bible one hundred and twenty-one times. He was a most indefatigable writer, and so conversant with Greek as to be able to turn a newspaper into any kind of verse in that language at first reading it. Yet he was the butt of the learned, who said he was *ovos προς λυραν*; on which he retorted, happily enough, that they who thus abused him wanted the *ο νοος προς λυραν*. Mr. Bentley used to say of him that 'he knew as much Greek as a Greek cobbler.' Barnes had a most retentive memory and great facility in writing, but he was defective in judgment, on which somebody recommended this epitaph for him—

'Joshua Barnes,
Felicis Memoriz; Judicium expectans.'

He published 'Sacred Poems,' in five books; 'The Life of Oliver Cromwell, a Poem;' some dramatic pieces in English and Latin; 'Gerania, or a New Discovery of Pigmies,' 12mo.; 'The History of Esther,' a poem in Latin, 8vo.; 'The History of Edward III., with an Account of his Son, Edward the Black Prince,' folio; 'Euripides,' folio, 1694; 'Anacreon,' 1705 and 1721, 8vo.; 'Homer,' 2 vols. 4to., 1711. These are his principal works, but he printed a great number of fugitive pieces besides, and some occasional sermons.

BARNES, JULIANA. See BERNERS.

BARNES, RICHARD, an English prelate, born at Bould, near Warrington, Lancashire, about 1532. He received his academical education at Brasenose College, Oxford, though he took his B.D. degree at Cambridge. He was made suffragan bishop of Nottingham 9 March, 1566-7; bishop of Carlisle 1570; and bishop of Durham 1577. According to Wood he was a favourer of puritanism. Died 24 Aug., 1587. 'The Injunctions and other Ecclesiastical Proceedings of Richard Barnes, bishop of Durham, from 1575 to 1597,' were published by the Surtees Society in 1850, under the editorship of J. Raine.

BARNES, ROBERT, D.D., an English Augustinian friar, was born in the neighbourhood of King's Lynn, Norfolk, and educated at Cambridge and Louvaine. On his return to England he was elected prior of the house of his order at Cambridge, where he proceeded D.D. 1523. He afterwards adopted Lutheran opinions, and being convicted of heresy, was burnt at Smithfield 30 July, 1540. A collection of his English works was published at London 1573, folio.

BARNES, THOMAS, D.D., a learned dissenter, was born at Warrington, Lancashire, 13 Feb., 1747. He was educated in the academy at Warrington, and in 1769 was ordained over a dissenting congregation at Cockey Moor, near Bolton, from whence, in 1780 he removed to Manchester. In 1784 the university of Edinburgh conferred on him the degree of doctor in divinity, and about the same time he commenced an academical institution at Manchester, which he conducted with reputation till 1798, when he resigned the situation. Dr. Barnes was an active promoter of the Manchester Library Society, in the memoirs of which are some of his papers. He published separately, 'A Discourse on the Commencement of the Academy,' and 'A Funeral Sermon on the Death of the Reverend Thomas Threlkeld, of Rochdale.' Died 28 June, 1810.

BARNES, THOMAS, an English journalist, born in or about 1786, was educated at Christ's Hospital and Pembroke College, Cambridge (B.A. 1808; M.A. 1811). He succeeded Dr. Stoddart in the editorship of the 'Times,' and by his extraordinary skill, discrimination, and powers of writing, greatly increased the influence of that journal. Died 7 May, 1841.

BARNET, CURTIS, a distinguished commander in the naval service of Great Britain, died 29 April, 1746.

BARNEVELDT, JOHN VAN OLDEN, born about 1547. After serving his country in different employments and embassies he endeavoured to set limits to the authority of Maurice, prince of

Orange, the second stadtholder, for which he was accused of a design to betray Holland to the king of Spain. Ridiculous as this accusation was, Barneveldt suffered for it on the scaffold 13 May, 1619.

BARNEY, JOSHUA, a distinguished American seaman, born at Baltimore 6 July, 1759; died 1 Dec., 1818.

BARNSTAPLE, ROBERT, an English writer, was for some time a domestic in the household of Cardinal Allen. In 1588 he was residing at Venice. He published a defence of Mary queen of Scots, entitled 'Maria Stuarta Innocens,' 8vo., Ingoldstadt, 1588.

BARO, or BARON, BONAVENTURE, an Irish ecclesiastic, whose real name was Fitz-Gerald, was descended from a branch of the Fitz-Geralds of Burnchurch, in the county of Kilkenny. By his mother's side he was a nephew of Luke Wadding, the famous Franciscan friar, under whom he received his education at Rome, after which he entered the same order, and became lecturer on divinity in the college of St. Isidore. After having resided at Rome about sixty years he died there, very old, and deprived of sight, 18 March, 1696. His works are 'Orationes Panegyricæ Sacro-Prophanæ decem,' 12mo., Rome, 1643; 'Metra Miscellanea, sive Carminum diversorum libri duo; epigrammatum unus; alter Silvulæ; quibus adduntur Elogia illustrium vivorum,' 24mo., Rome, 1645; 'Prolusiones Philosophicæ,' 12mo., Rome, 1651; 'Harpocrates quinque Ludius; seu Diatriba Silentii,' 12mo., Rome, 1651; 'Obsidio et Expugnatio Arcis Duncannon in Hibernia, sub Thomâ Prestono;' 'Boëtius Absolutus; sive de Consolatione Theologiæ, lib. iv.,' 12mo., Rome, 1653; 'Controversiæ et Stratagemata,' 8vo., Lyons, 1656; 'Scotus Defensus,' folio, Cologne, 1662; 'Cursus Philosophicus,' folio, Cologne, 1664; 'Epistolæ Familiæ Paræneticæ,' &c. The above are among his 'Opuscula varia,' folio, Würtzburg, 1666; 'Theologia,' 6 vols., Paris, 1676; 'Johannes Duns Scotus, Ordinis Minorum, Doctor Subtilis de Angelis contra adversantes defensio, nunc quoque novitate amplificatus,' Florence, 1678; 'Annales Ordinis S.S. Trinitatis Redemptionis Captivorum, Fundatoribus S.S. Johanne de Matha, et Felice de Valois,' in several folio volumes.

BARO, or BARON, PETER, D.D., was born at Etampes, in the isle of France, about 1534, and studied the civil law at Bourges, where he proceeded bachelor in that faculty 1556. In 1557 he was sworn an advocate in the court of the parliament of Paris. The study of divinity, however, had greater attractions for him than the practice of the law, for in Dec., 1560, he retired to Geneva, where he gave himself up to theological pursuits, was made a minister, and received ordination from the hands of Calvin himself. On his return to his native country he married, and in 1572 or 1573, in consequence of the troubles in France, he came over to this country and was kindly entertained in the family of Lord Burghley. Afterwards he settled at Cambridge, and was chosen Lady Margaret's professor of divinity in that university. Here he was engaged in several controversies, and a sermon which he preached at St. Mary's, with reference to the Lambeth articles, gave such offence to the more rigid Calvinists that he deemed it prudent to resign his professorship, 1596. He then retired to London; and was buried in the church of St. Olave, Hart Street, 17 April, 1599. His works

are, 'In Jonam Prophetam Prælectiones 39,' folio, London, 1579; 'De Fide, ejusque ortu, et natura,' 1580; 'De præstantia et dignitate divinæ Legis,' 8vo., London, no date; 'A speciall Treatise of God's Prouidence,' 1590; 'Summa Trium de Prædestinatione Sententiarum,' 1513 [mistake for 1613], translated into English in Nichols's *Life and Works of Arminius*, i. 91; 'Cur fructus mortis Christi ad omnes Adami posteris non perveniat,' MS. Univ. Lib. Camb.

BAROCCIO, FREDERICK, an Italian painter of great celebrity, who was employed by Pope Pius IV. in decorating the palace of Belvedere. Born 1528 at Urbino, where he died 1612.

BARON, BERNARD, an eminent French engraver, born at Paris about the year 1700. He was instructed in engraving by Nicholas Henry Tardieu, whose style he followed. He engraved several plates for the Crozat collection, and afterwards came to England, where he resided the remainder of his life, and died in London in 1762. His plates are executed in a coarse manner, but are not without considerable merit.

BARON, MICHEL, the Roscius of France, was born at Paris 1653. His real name was *Boyron*, and his father was celebrated as a player. It is said that the elder Baron lost his life in the following manner. In performing the part of Don Diego in the 'Cid,' his sword fell from his hand, and kicking it from him, he unfortunately received a wound in the toe, which, being neglected, gangrened. He could not, however, be prevailed on to have his leg amputated, saying, 'A theatrical monarch with a wooden leg would be hissed,' but chose rather to wait patiently for death, 1660. The son inherited the genius of his father, and eclipsed him by the celebrity of his talents. At the age of 44 he quitted the stage, from some scruples, but after twenty-four years' absence he resumed his profession with as much credit as when he was in the vigour of his years. Died 22 Dec., 1729. Three volumes of dramatic pieces, with his name, have been published, though the authenticity of some of them has been questioned. This actor was excessively vain, and used to say that 'once in a century we might expect a Cæsar, but that two thousand years were required to produce a Baron.'

BARON, RICHARD, a dissenting minister and political writer, was born at Leeds, and educated at Glasgow. In 1753 he was ordained pastor of the dissenting congregation meeting at Pinner's Hall, London, but left the ministry some years afterwards out of disgust. He died at his house at Blackheath 22 Feb., 1768. Mr. Baron was a zealous republican, and assisted Mr. Thomas Hollis in collecting and publishing works favourable to that cause, particularly those of Milton and Harington. He also edited a collection of small tracts, which he entitled 'The Pillars of Priestcraft and Orthodoxy shaken,' 2 vols. 12mo. After his death two more volumes were added by subscription.

BARON, ROBERT, an English poet and dramatist, was born in or about 1632, and after receiving part of his education at Cambridge, became a member of Gray's Inn. He wrote, among other things, 'The Cyprian Academy,' 8vo., 1648; 'An Apologie for Paris, for rejecting of Juno and Pallas, and presenting of Ate's Golden Ball to Venus, with a discussion of the reasons that might induce him to favour either of the three, occa-

sioned by a private discourse, wherein the Trojans' judgment was carped at by some, and defended by R. B., gent., anno ætatis 18,' 12mo., London, 1649; 'Pocula Castalia,' poems written on several occasions, 1650; and 'Mirza,' a tragedy.

BARON, STEPHEN, a Franciscan of the order of the Observants, studied at Cambridge, and afterwards became confessor to Henry VIII., and provincial of his order in England. He flourished 1520. He wrote two works, both of which were printed at London by Wynkyn de Worde, and also at Paris, viz., 'Sermones xv. declamati coram Academiam Cantabr.,' and 'De Officio et Caritate Principum.'

BARONIUS, CÆSAR, a learned cardinal, born 30 Oct., 1538, at Sora, in the kingdom of Naples. He completed his studies at Rome, where he placed himself under the direction of St. Philip Neri, whom he succeeded as general of the congregation of the oratory 1593. Clement VIII. took him for his confessor, and created him cardinal 1596. He was afterwards librarian of the Vatican, and died 30 June, 1607. His most celebrated work is the 'Annales Ecclesiastici,' or 'Ecclesiastical Annals,' in 12 folio vols. It contains the history of the church from the birth of Christ to the year 1588. There have been several continuations and abridgments of this great monument of industry and erudition.

BAROZZIO. See VIGNOLA.

BARRABAND, PIERRE PAUL, a distinguished painter of birds, was born at Aubusson, in France, 1767, and died at Lyons 1 Oct., 1809.

BARRAL, PIERRE DE, a French abbé, was born at Grenoble, and became a teacher of youth at Paris, where he died 21 July, 1772. His works are 'Dictionnaire historique, littéraire, et critique des Hommes Celebres,' in conjunction with Father Gaubil and Father Valla, 8vo., 6 vols., 1758; 'Dictionnaire portatif, géographique, et moral de la Bible,' &c. 'Dictionnaire des Antiquités Romaines,' &c.

BARRAS, PAUL FRANÇOIS JEAN NICOLAS, Comte DE, one of the first five directors of the first French revolution, was born 20 June, 1755; and died 29 Jan., 1829.

BARRÉ, ISAAC, one of the persons to whom the authorship of the Letters of Junius have been ascribed, was born at Dublin in 1726, and after studying in the university of that city was placed in one of the London Inns of Court to study law. He subsequently entered the army, and experienced much hard service in America. Becoming a political associate of Lord Shelburne, he was placed in parliament by the latter, and with extraordinary boldness commenced his legislative career by a fierce attack upon Mr. Pitt. Through the influence of General Wolfe he obtained promotion in the army, rising ultimately to the rank of lieutenant-colonel; while from his political patron he obtained some lucrative offices under government, but was deprived of nearly the whole by the king and the duke of Bedford, in consequence of his vote in favour of Wilkes. He was on terms of friendship with those whom the pen of Junius spared, and opposed to those whom it castigated. He continued to be an intrepid and eloquent debater through the American war, being in fact the chief and most formidable antagonist of Lord North, under whose ministry that contest was so long maintained. Ultimately he retired from political life under the infliction of total blindness.

the consequence of a wound at the battle of Quebec, and died in Stanhope Street, London, 1802. For further particulars respecting this remarkable man the reader is referred to the interesting work by John Britton, F.S.A., entitled 'The Authorship of the Letters of Junius elucidated: including a biographical memoir of Lieutenant-Colonel Isaac Barré, M.P.,' 4to., London, 1848.

BARRE, JOSEPH, a regular canon of St. Genevieve, and chancellor of the university of Paris, who died in that city 23 June, 1764, aged 72. He wrote a history of Germany in 11 vols. 4to., and other works.

BARRE, LOUIS FRANÇOIS JOSEPH DE LA, a French writer, born at Tournay 9 March, 1688; died 24 May, 1738. He published editions of several important works such as the 'Imperium Orientale,' and the 'Numismat. Imperat. Romanor.' of Banduri; the 'Spicilegium' of d'Achery; and the 'Dictionary' of Moreri.

BARRE, WILLIAM VINCENT, was born in Germany about 1760, of a family of French Protestant refugees. Having served some time in the Russian navy, he went to France on the breaking out of the revolution, the cause of which he warmly advocated. He was with the French army in the first Italian campaigns, and rose to the rank of captain. Speaking and writing all the European languages, he was patronised by General Bonaparte, who appointed him his interpreter with a salary of 12,000 francs, but having written some satirical couplets against his powerful master, he was obliged to fly to England, where he revenged himself on Napoleon by publishing in English 'The History of the French Consulate under Bonaparte,' London, 1807; and 'The Origin, Progress, Decline and Fall of Bonaparte in France,' 8vo., London, 1815. He also translated into French the work of Sidney Smith on the expedition to Egypt. Barré committed suicide at Dublin, 1820.

BARRELIER, JACQUES, a Dominican friar, born at Paris 1606, travelled through France, Spain, and Italy, and made a most valuable collection of plants and shells, of which he was writing a general history, when he was overtaken by death 17 Sept., 1673. From his papers Anthony de Jussieu published 'Plantæ per Galliam, Hispaniam, et Italian iconibus æneis exhibitæ,' folio, Paris, 1714.

BARRÈRE, PIERRE, a French naturalist, born about 1690, was professor of botany at Perpignan, where he died 1 Nov., 1755. Among his works is a 'Dissertation on the Physical Cause of the Colour of the Negro.'

BARRET, GEORGE, an eminent painter of landscapes, was born at Dublin in 1728, and received his first education in the art in the drawing academy of Mr. West, in that city. Having been introduced by his protector, Mr. Burke, to the patronage of the earl of Powerscourt, he passed great part of his youth in studying and designing the charming scenery around Powerscourt Park, and he soon after gained the premium offered by the Dublin society for the best landscape. Mr. Barret came to England in 1762, and two years afterwards gained the fifty pounds premium given by the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, &c. He had the merit of greatly contributing to the establishment of the Royal Academy, of which he was one of the earliest members. He was a chaste and faithful delineator of English landscape, which

he viewed with the eye of an artist, and selected with the feeling of a man of taste. His colouring is excellent, and there is a freshness and dewy brightness in his verdure which is only to be met with in English scenery, and which he has perfectly represented. The landscapes of this estimable artist are to be found in several of the collections of the nobility; but the principal works of Mr. Barret are in the possession of the dukes of Portland and Buccleugh, and the great room at Mr. Lock's, at Norbury Park, a performance which will ever rank among the most celebrated productions of the art. He died at Paddington in March, 1784, aged 54.

BARRET, JOHN, D.D., a Carmelite of Lynn, in Norfolk, his native town, studied at Cambridge (D.D. 1533), and after the dissolution of monasteries held several benefices in Norfolk, and also became a canon of Norwich. Died 12 July, 1563. He wrote several works on theology, including 'Collectanea quedam in communes locos Digesta ex eruditioribus celebrioribus Germanorum Protestantium Scripturibus,' 3 vols. MS. in CCCC.

BARRET, JOHN, M.D., an English lexicographer, was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge (B.A. 1554-5; M.A. 1558), of which he was elected a fellow. He travelled in many foreign countries, and appears to have been ultimately engaged in tuition in London. He was created M.D. at Cambridge 1577, and died in, or perhaps shortly before, 1580. He was author of 'An Alvearie or Triple Dictionarie, in Englishe, Latin, and French,' folio, London, 1573. After his death a second edition appeared, entitled 'An Alvearie or Quadruple Dictionarie, containing four sundrie tongues; namelie, English, Latine, Greeke, and French,' folio, London, 1580.

BARRET, RICHARD, D.D., a Catholic divine, was born in the diocese of Coventry and Lichfield, and educated at Douay. In 1588 he succeeded Cardinal Allen as president of the English college at Rheims, which establishment was removed to Douay in 1593. He governed the college till his death, on 20 May, 1599.

BARRET, STEPHEN, a classical teacher of considerable eminence, was born at Bent, in the parish of Kildwick, in Craven, Yorkshire, 1718. He received his education at the school of Skipton, from whence he removed to University College, Oxford, where he took his degrees in Arts, and entered into orders. He was for many years master of the grammar school at Ashford, in Kent, which he resigned in 1773 on being preferred to the rectory of Hothfield, in the same county, where he died 26 Nov., 1801. Mr. Barret wrote many valuable articles in the 'Gentleman's Magazine,' particularly one on a new method of modelling the tenses of verbs. He also translated Pope's Pastorals into Latin, and published Ovid's Epistles in English verse, with a Satire on War.

BARRET, WILLIAM, a divine, educated at Trinity College, Cambridge (B.A. 1584-5; M.A. 1588). He subsequently became a fellow of Caius College. In a sermon he preached in 1595 for the degree of B.D. he uttered opinions which gave great offence, and he was compelled to read a form of recantation, but this he did in such a manner as to induce a general belief in his insincerity. Fresh proceedings were taken, but Barret wisely got beyond sea, where he embraced the Catholic religion. Ultimately he returned to England, where he lived as a layman until his death. Some

writings of his, relating to the memorable sermon, are extant.

BARRETT, EATON STANNARD, a native of Ireland, went to the bar, but gained more reputation by his literary than by his legal achievements. He wrote 'The Comet,' a burlesque; 'All the Talents,' a satirical poem; 'The Heroine,' a novel; and other works. Died 20 March, 1820, aged 35.

BARRETT, JOHN, D.D., was a native of Ballyroan, Ireland, where his father held a curacy. He received his education at Trinity College, Dublin, becoming ultimately vice-provost of that society, and professor of oriental languages in the university. He died, immensely rich, 15 Nov., 1821. His works are an edition of the gospel of St. Matthew from a MS. in the library of Trinity College, Dublin; 'An Inquiry into the Origin of the Constellations that compose the Zodiac, and the Uses they were intended to promote,' 1800; and an essay on the earlier part of the life of Swift, with several original pieces ascribed to him, 1808. The last work was communicated to Mr. Nichols, and is incorporated in the collected edition of Swift's works.

BARRETT, WILLIAM, a topographer, was an eminent surgeon at Bristol, of which city he published the history in one volume quarto, 1788. Mr. Barrett was the early patron of Chatterton, from whom he received a number of papers alleged to have been written by Rowley. Died 15 Sept., 1789.

BARRINGTON, DAINES, a younger son of the first Viscount Barrington, was born 1727. After studying at Oxford, he became a student of the Inner Temple, where he was called to the bar. He was for some time recorder of Bristol, and in 1751 appointed marshal of the Court of Admiralty, which office he resigned two years afterwards on obtaining the secretaryship of Greenwich Hospital. In 1757 he was made a Welsh judge, and soon afterwards second justice of Chester, which post he resigned in 1785. He died 11 March, 1800, and was buried in the Temple Church. Mr. Barrington was a sound lawyer, an intelligent naturalist, and an able antiquary. He proposed the memorable voyage to the North Pole in which Captain Phipps, afterwards Lord Mulgrave, was employed. Besides numerous papers on the Transactions of the Royal and Antiquarian Societies, to both which bodies he belonged, he published 'Observations on the Statutes,' 4to.; 'The Naturalist's Calendar,' 8vo.; 'An English Translation of Orosius, ascribed to King Alfred, with notes,' 8vo.; 'Tracts on the Probability of reaching the North Pole,' 4to.; and 'Miscellanies on various Subjects,' 4to.

BARRINGTON, JOHN SHUTE, first Viscount Barrington, a nobleman of considerable learning, was the youngest son of Benjamin Shute, merchant in London, by a daughter of the Reverend Joseph Caryl, the commentator on Job. He was born at Theobalds, in Hertfordshire, in 1678, and was educated at Utrecht. On his return to England he became a student of the Middle Temple. In 1708 he was appointed one of the commissioners of the customs, which place he lost three years afterwards on the change of ministers. About this time Mr. Wildman, of Becket, in the county of Berks, adopted him, though no ways related, and some years afterwards Francis Barrington, esquire, who married his first cousin, left him the whole of his estate in the same

county; on which he procured an act of parliament to change his name, pursuant to the deed of settlement. In 1715 he was chosen into parliament for Berwick-upon-Tweed, and in 1717 had the reversionary grant of the office of master of the rolls in Ireland, which he surrendered in 1731. He was created an Irish baron and viscount in 1720, and in 1722 was re-elected for Berwick, but the year following he was expelled the house for being concerned in the Harburg lottery, which arbitrary measure proceeded from the personal resentment of Sir Robert Walpole, whose administration he had opposed. He died at Becket, after a short illness, 4 Dec., 1734, leaving by his lady, Anne, the daughter of Sir William Daines, six sons and three daughters. Lord Barrington was a dissenter, and the author of several works, as 'Miscellanea Sacra,' 2 vols. 8vo., 1725, and again in 3 vols., 1770; 'An Essay on the several Dispensations of God to Mankind,' 8vo.; 'A Dissuasive from Jacobitism,' 8vo.; 'A Letter to a Bishop on the Bill for preventing the Growth of Schism;' 'An Essay upon the Interest of England in respect to Protestants dissenting from that Established Church,' 4to.; 'An Account of the Proceedings of the Dissenting Ministers at Salter's Hall,' 8vo.; 'A Discourse of Natural and Revealed Religion,' 8vo.; and 'Reflections on the Test Act,' 8vo.

BARRINGTON, SAMUEL, fifth son of the first Viscount Barrington, was born in 1729, and, entering the navy, was made post captain in 1747. In 1778 he was created rear-admiral of the white, and sent to the West Indies, where his valour and prudence gained him the highest reputation. He distinguished himself particularly in the taking of St. Lucia. In 1782 he served under Lord Howe, and bore a part in the memorable relief of Gibraltar. Died 16 Aug., 1800.

BARRINGTON, SHUTE, an English prelate, son of John Shute, first Viscount Barrington, was born 26 May, 1734, and educated at Eton and at Merton College, Oxford, of which he became a fellow. In 1760 he was appointed one of the king's chaplains, and in 1761 a canon of Christ Church, where he took his degree of D.C.L. 1762. He was nominated canon residentiary of St. Paul's 1768, and the following year was consecrated bishop of Llandaff. He was translated in 1782 to Salisbury, and in 1791 to the rich see of Durham, the revenues of which he held for thirty-five years. He died in London 25 March, 1826. Besides numerous 'Sermons, Charges, and Tracts,' which appear in a collected form in 1811, he published an edition of his father's 'Miscellanea Sacra,' 1770; 'The Grounds on which the Church of England separated from the Church of Rome Reconsidered in a View of the Romish Doctrine of the Eucharist, with an Explanation of the Antepenultimate Answer of the Church Catechism,' 8vo., 1809; and sketch of the political life of his brother William, Viscount Barrington.

BARRINGTON, WILLIAM WILDMAN, Viscount Barrington, eldest son of the first viscount, was born in 1717. After receiving a private education in England, he was sent to Geneva to complete his studies. In 1740 he was chosen representative for Berwick, when he distinguished himself by his opposition to Sir Robert Walpole. Soon after the Rebellion he accepted a seat at the Board of Admiralty, and in 1754 was appointed master of the wardrobe. The year following he was made secretary at war, in which office he continued till

1781, when he received the appointment of chancellor of the exchequer. This situation, however, he soon afterwards exchanged for that of treasurer of the navy; and in 1765 he returned to his former post at the War Office, where he remained till 1778, when his resignation was assented to with great reluctance by his majesty. In 1782 he was nominated joint postmaster-general, but was removed two months afterwards in a most undandsome manner by the prime minister, Lord Shelburne. He died 3 Feb., 1793.

BARROS, JOHN DE, the most celebrated of Portuguese historians, was born about 1496 at Viseo, and educated at the court of Emanuel, king of Portugal, with the royal children. The infant John, to whom he attached himself, having succeeded his father 1521, De Barros had an office in the household, and was made governor of St. George del Mina, on the coast of Guinea, 1522. The king recalled him to court three years afterwards, and appointed him treasurer of the Indies. This office gave him an opportunity of writing his great work, '*Asia Portuguesa*,' or the history of the discoveries and establishments of the Portuguese in the Indian seas. The best edition is that of 1778, printed at Lisbon, in 9 vols. 8vo. De Barros died 1570.

BARROW, HENRY, a puritan, was son of Thomas Barrow, esq., of Shipdam, Suffolk, and had his academical education at Clare Hall, Cambridge B.A. 1569-70, and became a member of Gray's inn 1576. About this period he followed the court, and was a very dissipated character. Subsequently he turned his attention to theological matters, and became grievously dissatisfied with the church establishment. Those who participated in his opinions, and they were not a few, were commonly denominated Barrowists, a term employed to denote the separatists, although they were sometimes (from Robert Browne) called Brownists. On 21 March, 1592-3, he and John Greenwood, clerk, were indicted for feloniously publishing seditious books and pamphlets, and being convicted, were executed at Tyburn 6 April, 1593. He composed several works attacking the church establishment, partly in conjunction with Johnson, Greenwood, Penry, and others.

BARROW, ISAAC, D.D., an English prelate, was born at Spinney Abbey, Cambridgeshire, 1613, and educated at Peterhouse, Cambridge, of which he became fellow, but was ejected by the presbyterians in 1643. He then went to Oxford, and was appointed one of the chaplains of New College, till the surrender of that city to the parliamentarians obliged him to shift from place to place. At the Restoration he was consecrated bishop of Sodor and Man, from whence he was afterwards translated to St. Asaph. He was a great benefactor to both bishoprics. Died 24 June, 1680.

BARROW, ISAAC, D.D., an eminent divine and mathematician, was born in London in Oct., 1630, being son of Thomas Barrow, linendraper to Charles I. He was first placed in the Charterhouse, and afterwards removed to Feestel school in Essex, from whence he was sent to Peterhouse, Cambridge, under his uncle, who was then fellow of that society. Afterwards he became a scholar of Trinity College, and in 1649 obtained a fellowship. In 1652 he graduated M.A., and the following year was incorporated in the same degree

at Oxford. Dr. Duport, on retiring from the Greek professorship at Cambridge recommended his pupil, Mr. Barrow, as his successor. Barrow justified the opinion of his tutor by an admirable probationary exercise, but being looked upon as an Arminian, he lost the election. This disappointment induced him to go abroad, though in order to do so he was obliged to sell his books. Accordingly in 1655 he went to Paris, where he found his father, then attending the English court, and whom he relieved out of his small means. From France he went to Italy, and stayed some time at Florence, where, being much reduced, he was generously assisted by an English merchant, to whom he afterwards dedicated his edition of Euclid's Data. Taking ship at Leghorn, he proceeded to Smyrna, and on the voyage the vessel was attacked by an Algerine corsair, who, after a sharp conflict, sheered off. On this occasion Barrow displayed great courage, and by his example stimulated the crew to a stout resistance. From Smyrna he went to Constantinople, where he continued a year, during which time he read over the works of St. Chrysostom, formerly bishop of that see. In 1659 he returned to England, and soon afterwards took orders. In 1660 he was chosen Greek professor at Cambridge without opposition, and in the year following took his degree of B.D. In 1662 he was elected professor of geometry at Gresham College, which office he resigned two years afterwards on being appointed Lucasian professor of mathematics. This last situation he relinquished 1669, being succeeded by his distinguished pupil, Isaac Newton. In 1670 he was created D.D., and in 1672 the king gave him the mastership of Trinity College, Cambridge, saying that he had bestowed it upon the most learned man in England. He served the office of vice-chancellor in 1675, and would, in all probability, have risen high in the church had he not been cut off by a fever when he came to London, 4 May, 1677. His remains were deposited in Westminster Abbey, where a monument was erected to his memory. Dr. Barrow was a universal scholar, and his works are multifarious, being mathematical, theological, poetical, and philosophical. The scientific and poetical are all in Latin, and the theological in English. These last were published in 3 vols. folio, by Dr. Tillotson, and consist of sermons, lectures, and a treatise on the papal supremacy. As a theologian Barrow has always ranked high among the divines of the Church of England. His humility was so great that he constantly refused to sit for his picture, and therefore some of his friends contrived to get his portrait drawn by stealth, while he was engaged in conversation. He was low in stature, thin, cadaverous, and rather slovenly in his appearance. He was an immoderate smoker, which practice he justified by terming tobacco his panpharmacon, or universal remedy.

BARROW, JOHN, an English compiler, published a geographical dictionary, and a '*Chronological Abridgment, or History of the Discoveries made by Europeans in different Parts of the World*,' 1756 and 1765.

BARROW, SIR JOHN, was born of poor parents at Drayleybeck, near Ulverstone, Lancashire, 19 June, 1764. After making a voyage to Greenland, and being employed for some time as mathematical teacher in a school at Greenwich, he was appointed on the effective list of Lord Macartney's

suite when that nobleman went as ambassador to China, his situation being that of comptroller of the household. He also in 1797 accompanied Lord Macartney on his mission to the Cape of Good Hope, and when his lordship quitted that colony in the following year he left Mr. Barrow in the post of auditor-general of public accounts, civil and military. Barrow returned to England on the evacuation of the colony in 1803, and in the next year was appointed second secretary to the Admiralty, which office he vacated in 1806 on a change of administration. He soon returned to the Admiralty, however, and, to cite his own words, 'From this day, the 8th April, 1807, to the 28th Jan., 1845, I continued without interruption as second secretary of the Admiralty; when I retired, having completed altogether from my first appointment in that capacity forty years under twelve or thirteen several naval administrations, Whig and Tory, including that of the Lord High Admiral, his royal highness the duke of Clarence; having reason to believe that I have given satisfaction to all and every one of those naval administrations; and I am happy in the reflection that I have experienced kindness and attention from all.' He was created a baronet 1835, and died in London 23 Nov., 1848. In addition to numerous articles in the 'Quarterly Review,' and the 'Encyclopædia Britannica,' Sir John wrote the 'Life of Lord Macartney,' 2 vols. 4to.; 'Travels in South Africa,' 2 vols. 4to.; 'Travels in China,' 4to.; 'Voyage to Cochinchina,' 4to.; 'Life of Lord Anson,' 8vo.; 'Life of Lord Howe,' 8vo.; 'Life of Peter the Great,' 'Account of the Mutiny of the Bounty,' 'Chronological History of Arctic Voyages,' 8vo.; 'Voyages of Discovery and Research within the Arctic Regions,' 8vo.; and his autobiography.

BARROW, PHILIP, son of John Barrow, of Suffolk, obtained in 1559 a licence from the university of Cambridge to practise chirurgery, and in 1572 a like licence to practise physic. He wrote a book, once very popular, entitled 'The Method of Physicke,' 4to., London, 1590, and often reprinted.

BARROW, THOMAS, a learned Jesuit, was born at Eccleston, near Preston, 17 Sept., 1747, and educated at St. Omers. He was afterwards stationed at Stonyhurst and Liege, and died in the latter city 12 June, 1813. He had a great reputation for learning, but his only published works are a Hebrew ode and a Greek pastoral complimentary to the bishop of Liege, F. C. de Velbruck, 1772, and another Hebrew ode and a Greek pastoral in honour of F. A. de Mean, the last bishop of Liege, 1792.

BARRUEL, AUGUSTIN, a French Jesuit, born 1741. He was editor of the 'Journal Ecclesiastique' from 1787 till Aug., 1792, when he sought refuge in England. He returned to France after the Revolution of the 18th Brumaire, and died 5 Oct., 1820. His principal works are, 'Du Pape et des Droits,' an apology for the concordat of 1801; 'Les Helviennes; ou, Lettres Provinciales Philosophiques,' 4 vols.; and 'Mémoires pour servir à l'Histoire du Jacobinisme,' 5 vols.

BARRUEL - BEAUVERT, ANTOINE JOSEPH, count de, a French journalist and writer, born 17 Jan., 1756; died Jan., 1817. His chief works are, 'Vie de J. J. Rousseau,' 1789; 'Caricatures Politiques,' 'Histoire de la Prétendue Princesse de Bourbon-Conti,' and 'Lettres sur quelques par-

ticularités de l'Histoire,' during the interregnum of the Bourbons, 3 vols. 8vo.

BARRY, SIR CHARLES, an eminent architect was born 1795, being the son of Walter Barry, a stationer in Bridge Street, Westminster. At an early age he displayed so decided a taste for the profession of architecture, that it was the path at once chosen by his friends for his future career in life. Accordingly he was articled to an architectural firm in Lambeth, Messrs. Middleton and Bailey, and for a time he studied his art in England, and having here mastered all that could be gained from books and rules, he for a long time travelled on the continent and through Egypt and Greece, where he enlarged his experience and cultivated his taste still further. His first celebrated public work on his return was St. Peter's Church at Brighton, and his design for that building was adopted for their seal by the Church Building Commissioners. His next distinction in a public competition was a successful design for the Manchester Athenæum, a Grecian building. A still greater degree of celebrity attended his design and construction of the grammar school of Edward VI. at Birmingham, in the Gothic style, and he increased his fame by his successful designs for the Travellers' Club, the College of Surgeons, and the Reform Club. The buildings, however, by which his genius will be most popularly estimated is the Houses of Parliament—his monument, as is St. Paul's that of Wren's. In spite of an inappropriate site and some faults in detail, it is the grandest building of modern times and will justify the emphatic description of the Emperor Nicholas of Russia, 'C'est un rêve en pierre' (*It is a dream in stone*). It was on the occasion of the opening of the Victoria Tower the finest portion of this great work, that Queen Victoria conferred on the architect the honour of knighthood. Sir Charles died at Clapham 12 May 1860, and was buried on the 22nd in Westminster Abbey.

BARRY, SIR DAVID, an eminent physician and physiologist, was born in the county of Roscommon, Ireland, 12 March, 1780, and died 4 Nov. 1835.

BARRY, SIR EDWARD, professor of medicine in the university of Dublin, and physician-general to his majesty's forces in Ireland, died 29 March 1776. His principal work is, 'Observations on the Wines of the Ancients,' 4to., London, 1775.

BARRY, EDWARD, M.D. and D.D., a divine was son of Dr. Barry, a physician at Bristol. He was intended for the medical profession, and after the usual course of study graduated at St. Andrews; but the bent of his mind being directed to divinity, he took orders in the Establishment Church. For several years he was curate of Marblebone, and became one of the most popular preachers in the metropolis. Afterwards he became minister of St. Mary's and then of St. Leonard's, Wallingford, where he died 16 Jan. 1822, ætat. 63. He published several sermons, 'A Friendly Call to a New Species of Dissenters' and 'A Letter on the Practice of Boxing, addressed to the King, Lords, and Commons,' 1780.

BARRY, ELIZABETH, a famous English actress died 7 Nov., 1713, aged 55, and was buried in Acton, Middlesex. She personated Queen Elizabeth and Roxana with peculiar propriety. Dryden highly commends her performance of Cassandra but Cibber prefers her Cleopatra and Monimia.

she was usually called 'the famous Madame Barry.'

BARRY, GEORGE, D.D., a Scotch clergyman, author of the 'History of the Orkney Islands,' was born in Berwickshire 1748, and died 14 May, 1805.

BARRY, GERAT, an Irish gentleman who served many years in the armies of the king of Spain in Germany and the Low Countries, and was a captain in that service, when, in 1634, he published at Brussels 'A Discourse of Military Discipline,' folio, written for the instruction of his countrymen.

BARRY, GERALD. See GIRALDUS CAMBRENSIS.

BARRY, JAMES, Lord Santry. See SANTRY.

BARRY, JAMES, an eminent painter, was born at Cork 11 Oct., 1741. He received his education in his native city, and at the suggestion of some priests studied polemical divinity, the result being that he was throughout his life a stanch Roman Catholic. Having early discovered great genius for art, he was patronized by Mr. Burke, and brought to London, where he became a pupil of Sir Joshua Reynolds. When Mr. Burke came into administration with the marquis of Rockingham, he sent Barry to Italy at his sole expense. After visiting all the celebrated schools of the continent, in which he occupied three years, Mr. Barry returned to London, and in 1775 published 'An Inquiry into the Real and Imaginary Obstructions to the Acquisition of the Arts in England.' About two years after this he was elected a Royal Academician, and in 1786 made professor of painting to the Royal Academy, but in 1799 was removed from that office, having rendered himself obnoxious to the body of academicians in consequence of some alterations and innovations which he had proposed. He seems soon afterwards to have taken disgust at society, from which he retired into a wretched obscurity, living unattended and half starved, till some friends raised about £1000, with which they purchased an annuity for him; but before the first quarter's payment of it became due he died, 22 Feb., 1806, and was interred in St. Paul's Cathedral. His greatest effort of art is a series of allegorical pictures which he painted gratuitously for the great room of the Society of Arts in the Adelphi. A collection of his literary works, with his life prefixed, appeared in 2 vols. 4to., 1809.

BARRY, JEANNE VAUBERNIER, comtesse du. See DUBARRY.

BARRY, JOHN MELVEN, M.D., author of 'An Account of the Nature and Effects of the Cow-Pox,' 8vo., Cork, 1800, died at Cork in 1822.

BARRY, LODOWICK, an Irish gentleman, was author of a comedy entitled 'Ram Alley; or, Merry Tricks,' 4to., London, 1611. Wood erroneously styles him Lord Barry.

BARRY, MARTIN, M.D., F.R.S., author of 'Researches in Embrology,' 8vo., London, 1838-40, and other works, died at Beccles, Suffolk, 27 April, 1855, aged 53.

BARRY, PAUL DE, a French Jesuit, author of 'Pensez-y-bien' ('Think Well On't'), and other popular books of devotion. Born 1585; died 28 July, 1661.

BARRY, SPRANGER, an eminent English actor, contemporary with, and a powerful rival of David Garrick, was born in Dublin 20 Nov., 1719, and died in London 10 Jan., 1777. His peculiar advantages were derived from a fine person, melodious voice, and pleasing address; and his per-

formances in amatory characters were perhaps never excelled.

BARRY, THOMAS, a Scotchman, was provost of Bothwell, and wrote a Latin poem on the battle of Otterburne, fought in 1388.

BARTAS, GUILLAUME DE SALUSTE DU, a French poet, born at Montfort, in Armagnac, 1544. He was employed by Henry IV. in England, Scotland, and Denmark, and commanded a company of horse in Gascony, under marshal de Marignon. He was a Calvinist, and died 1590. The best known of his poems is 'La Semaine; ou, la Creation du Monde,' which has been translated into English by Sylvester. It has also been translated into Latin, Spanish, and Italian.

BARTELL, EDMUND, an English topographer and miscellaneous writer, published 'Observations on the Town of Cromer, considered as a Watering Place, and the Picturesque Scenery in its Neighbourhood,' 8vo., London, 1800; and 'Hints for Picturesque Improvements in Ornamented Cottages, and their Scenery; including some Observations on the Labourer and his Cottage; with Sketches,' 8vo., London, 1804. This writer was living in 1829, but I have not succeeded in ascertaining the date of his death.

BARTH, DR. HEINRICH, a distinguished African explorer, born at Hamburg 18 April, 1821. At the university of Berlin his favourite pursuit was ancient geography, which led him to determine on visiting the cradle of classic antiquity, and exploring the entire shores and maritime regions of the Mediterranean. He accordingly started at Marseilles, following the French and Spanish shores to Gibraltar, passing over to Tangier, in Africa, and proceeding along the Algerian coasts, with excursions into the interior to Tunis, Tripoli, and Benghazi. From Cairo he explored Egypt, Sinai, Palestine, Asia Minor, and Greece, until he had made the circuit of the Mediterranean. A part of the results of these travels were published in 1849 under the title of 'Wanderings through the Countries on the Coast of the Mediterranean.' He afterwards accompanied Mr. James Richardson on his political and commercial mission to Central Africa. He left Marseilles on 8 Dec., 1849, for Africa, and safely returned to the same port on 8 Sept., 1855, after nearly six years' absence, having been already believed dead, and having separated from Richardson in the interval. His 'Travels in North and Central Africa,' 1857, is a work invaluable to the student of African geography. Dr. Barth also commenced publishing a 'Collection of the Vocabularies of Central African Languages,' but it was left incomplete at his death, which took place at Berlin 26 Nov., 1865.

BARTH, JEAN, a French naval commander, born at Dunkirk 1651. From the humble station of a fisherman he rose, by his skill in navigation, his courage, and his noble actions, to the rank of commodore. He was tall and robust, but had a clownish and savage air. The chevalier Forbin introduced him at court 1691, where he was very kindly received, but his rough appearance occasioned some wits to say, 'Let us go and see the chevalier de Forbin, who leads the bear.' Barth gained many important victories over the English and Dutch fleets, and died 27 April, 1702.

BARTHE, NICOLAS THOMAS, a French dramatist and poetical writer, born at Marseilles 1734; died 17 June, 1785.

BARTHELEMON, FRANÇOIS HIPPOLYTE, a noted

violinist and musical composer, was born at Bordeaux 1731, and came early in life to England, where he resided for upwards of half a century, dying at his house near the Blackfriars-road, London, 14 July, 1808. Soon after his arrival in this country he married Miss Young, a singer of considerable reputation in her day. At one time he was leader of the band at Vauxhall. He composed operas, concertos, duos, preludes for the violin, and lessons for the piano.

BARTHELEMY, JEAN JACQUES, a learned French writer and ecclesiastic, born at Cassis, in Provence, 20 Jan., 1716. He received his education in the college of the Jesuits at Marseilles, where he made great progress in oriental literature. On visiting Paris in 1744 he was nominated associate in the care of the royal cabinet of medals, and in 1753 was made keeper of that collection. In 1755 he visited Naples. In 1758 the duke de Choiseul gave him a pension; to which in 1765 the same patron added the treasurer'ship of St. Martin de Tours; and in 1768 the place of secretary-general to the Swiss guards. In 1788 the Abbé Barthelemy published his 'Voyage of the Younger Anacharsis in Greece,' upon which he had been employed thirty years. In 1789 he was chosen a member of the French Academy, but the revolution involved him in difficulties, and on 30 Aug., 1793, he was hurried to prison, but was released the same night. Died 30 April, 1795. In the 'Voyage du Jeune Anacharsis,' on which the popularity of Barthelemy mainly rests, the imaginary travels are related of a young Scythian who visited the principal cities of Greece between 363 and 337 B.C. The style is attractive, but it has been objected that fiction has been too much intermingled with historical facts. Barthelemy also wrote 'Les Amours de Carite et de Polydore,' a romance, translated from the Greek; 'Voyage en Italie,' and other works. His 'Œuvres Diverses' were published by M. St. Croix.

BARTHEZ DE MARMORIERES, PAUL JOSEPH, a French medical writer, professor of medicine at Montpellier, was born in that town 11 Dec., 1734, and died 15 Oct., 1806.

BARTHIUS, GASPAR, a learned German critic, born at Custrin 22 June, 1587; died at Leipsic 17 Sept., 1658. He left commentaries on Claudian and Statius, Latin poems, and other works.

BARTHOLDY, JACOB SOLOMON, a Prussian diplomatist and writer, born at Berlin 13 May, 1779; died 26 July, 1826.

BARTHOLINE, ERASMUS, son of Gaspar, was born at Roschild 1625, and died 5 Nov., 1698. He was professor of geometry and medicine at Copenhagen. He published 'De Figurâ Nivis Dissertatio,' 'De Cometis, ann. 1664 et 1665,' 'Experimenta Crystallic Islandici Disiecti,' 'De Naturâ Mirabilibus,' and 'De Aere Hafniensi.'

BARTHOLINE, GASPAR, a Danish physician and divine, author of 'Institutiones Anatomice,' &c., was born at Malmoe 12 Feb., 1585, and died 13 July, 1630.

BARTHOLINE, THOMAS, son of Gaspar, mentioned above, was born 20 Oct., 1616, and became professor, first, of mathematics, and, afterwards, of anatomy, at Copenhagen, his native city. Died 4 Dec., 1680. He published several works, and made several anatomical discoveries, particularly in the lacteals and lymphatics.

BARTHOLINE, THOMAS, son of the preceding, was eminent in jurisprudence. He became pro-

fessor of history and civil law, besides which he held the offices of assessor of the consistory and keeper of the royal archives at Copenhagen. He wrote 'Antiquitates Danicæ; lib. iii., &c. Born 1659; died 5 Nov., 1690. There were several other persons of this name and family, who obtained celebrity by their talents, particularly Margaret, the daughter of the first Thomas Bartholine, a lady who wrote some esteemed poems in the Danish language.

BARTHOLOMEW, a Franciscan friar, whose name was Glanvil, though he is commonly called *Anglicus*. He came of a good family in Suffolk, and flourished about the middle of the fourteenth century. He wrote, among other works, the popular book of encyclopædic knowledge entitled 'De Proprietatibus Rerum.'

BARTHOLOMEW OF THE MARTYRS, a learned and pious Dominican friar, born at Lisbon, 1514. He became preceptor to Don Antonio, nephew of John III., king of Portugal, and in 1559 was consecrated archbishop of Braga. He distinguished himself at the council of Trent, and contracted a strict friendship with St. Charles Borromeo. At length, having obtained a dismissal from his archbishopric under Gregory XIII., he retired to Viana, where he died, 16 July, 1590, leaving an excellent book entitled 'Stimulus Pastorum,' and several other works. He was beatified in 1773, by Clement XIV.

BARTHOLUS, an eminent Italian civilian, born about 1313; died 1356.

BARTLEMAN. See BARTHELEMON.

BARTLEMAN, JAMES, a distinguished English vocalist, was born in the city of Westminster 19 Sept., 1769. At the usual age he had the good fortune to be received into the abbey choir of Westminster, under the mastership of Dr. Cooke, and in such hands his powers soon developed themselves and were fully appreciated. In 1788 his name appeared for the first time among the bass chorists at the Concerts of Ancient Music, but in 1791 he quitted this post to assume that of first solo at the newly established Vocal Concerts, where he at once established his reputation as the first bass singer of the day. In 1795 he returned to the Ancient Concerts and continued to sing there till he was compelled by ill health to resign his situation. He died 15 April 1821, and was buried in the cloisters of Westminster Abbey.

BARTLET, JOHN, a nonconformist divine, was educated at Cambridge, where Dr. Sibbes was his intimate friend. In his younger days he was a great student of anatomy, till observing the strangeness of the passage in the throat, he grew so melancholy as to be almost afraid to eat or drink, whereupon, on the advice of his physician, he laid that study aside. He became minister of St. Thomas, near Exeter, and afterwards of St. Mary's in that city, and died at an advanced age, but the date of his death is not given. His works are 'Meditations,' 'An Explication of the Assembly's Catechism,' 'The Duty of Communicants,' 'The Use and Profit of Afflictions,' 'The Practical Christian; or, a Summary View of the chief Heads of Practical Divinity,' and 'Directions for rightly receiving the Lord's Supper, in Question and Answer, for the benefit of the Young.'

BARTLET, RICHARD, a native of Worcester-shire, was educated at All Soul's College, Oxford, and applying himself to the study of medicine, attained great eminence in his profession, and

became president of the College of Physicians. He died 1556, ætat. 87.

BARTLET, WILLIAM, brother of the preceding, was educated at New Inn Hall, Oxford, and became minister of Bideford, Devonshire. He was a great sufferer for the cause of religion, and died in 1682. Mr. Bartlet wrote, 'A Model of the Primitive Congregational Way,' 4to., London, 1647; and 'Sovereign Balsam for healing such Professors as Satan hath wounded.'

BARTLETT, BENJAMIN, F.S.A., an antiquary, was originally an eminent apothecary at Bradford, Yorkshire, and afterwards carried on the same business in London. He died at Hertford 2 March, 1787, ætat. 73. His knowledge of the ancient coinage of this kingdom was equal to the valuable collections he had formed in its several departments. He published a memoir 'On the Episcopal Coins of Durham, and the Monastic Coins of Reading, minted during the reigns of Edward I., II., and III., appropriated to their respective Owners,' in the 'Archæologia,' v. 335. After his death appeared 'Manduessedum Romanorum: being the History and Antiquities of the Parish of Mancetter [including the Hamlets of Hartshill, Oldbury, and Atherstone], and also of the adjacent parish of Ansley, in the county of Warwick. By the late Benjamin Bartlett, F.A.S. Enlarged and corrected under the inspection of several gentlemen resident on the spot,' 4to., 1791.

BARTOLI, COSMO, an Italian writer, who flourished about 1570, was a native of Florence. He wrote a life of Frederick Barbarossa, and other works.

BARTOLI, DANIEL, a learned Jesuit, born at Ferrara, 1608; died at Rome 13 Jan., 1685. He published a great number of works, the chief of which is his history of his society, in 6 vols. folio.

BARTOLI, PETER SANTI, a painter, born at Perugia, about 1635; died at Rome 1700.

BARTOLOCCI, JULIUS, a Cistercian monk, and abbot of his order, was born at Celeno, in the kingdom of Naples, 1613, and died 1 Nov., 1687. He published 'Bibliotheca Rabbinica,' 4 vols. folio, to which a fifth volume was added by his disciple, Imbonati. This work is highly esteemed.

BARTOLOMEO, ANDREW DE, a famous Italian jurist, professor of law at Ferrara and Bologna, was born 1400, and died 20 July, 1479.

BARTOLOMEO, FRA. See BACCIO.

BARTOLOZZI, FRANCIS, an engraver, was born 1728 at Florence, where his father was a goldsmith, and intended his son for the same profession, till observing his taste for the arts, he placed him under Ignazio Hugford, an historical painter. Here he had for a fellow-pupil Giovanni Battista Cipriani, with whom he formed a friendship which lasted through life. After successfully applying for three years to painting, he was artied to Joseph Wagner, an engraver, at Venice, by whom he was employed in executing a number of prints, after masters of an inferior order; but while thus engaged he contrived to engrave many after his own drawings. When his term expired he married a young Venetian lady of good family, on which alteration of his condition he removed to Rome, where he engraved his fine prints from the life of St. Nilus, and the heads of painters for a new edition of Vasari. After his return to Venice he worked for the printsellers, but in 1764 he came to England with Mr. Dalton, who allowed

him a salary of £300 a year. On the close of that engagement he worked for himself and the printsellers, particularly Mr. Boydell. In 1769 he was chosen a member of the Royal Academy. The new mode of stippling, or engraving in the red chalk manner, now becoming fashionable, gave Bartolozzi ample employment, and he executed in that way many hundreds of prints. The finest of all his works, perhaps, are the Marlborough Gems, the Musical Benefit Tickets, and the prints for Boydell's Shakspeare. With all this he might have made a fortune, but the contrary was the case; and in 1802 he went to Lisbon, on an invitation from the prince regent of Portugal, who allowed him a pension, and the produce of his works. It is generally stated that he died at Lisbon in his 88th year, but one biographer makes him die in London in 1819.

BARTON, Miss, actress. See ABINGTON FRANCES.

BARTON, ANDREW, a distinguished Scotch naval commander of the reign of James IV., died of wounds received in an engagement with the English in July, 1511.

BARTON, BENJAMIN SMITH, M.D., an eminent physician of Philadelphia, was born 1766. He was appointed professor of natural history and botany, and afterwards of materia medica, in the university of Pennsylvania, and succeeded Dr. Rush as professor of the theory and practice of medicine. Died Dec., 1815.

BARTON, BERNARD, the Quaker poet, was born near London 1784, and in 1806 settled at Woodbridge, Suffolk. In 1810 he became a clerk in Messrs. Alexanders' bank, where he officiated almost to the day of his death, which took place at Woodbridge 19 Feb., 1849. He was a prolific writer, his poems filling eight or nine volumes. 'Household Verses,' a collection of fugitive pieces published in 1845, contain more of his personal feelings than perhaps any previous production of his pen.

BARTON, SIR EDWARD, the first English ambassador at Constantinople, died in the island of Chalki 14 April, 1597, in the 30th year of his age. The following epitaph is preserved in the convent of the Blessed Virgin at Chalki:—'Edvardo Barton illvstrissimo servatissimo augustissimo Anglor. Regine oratori, viro præstantissimo qvi post reditvm a bel. Vngarico qvo cvm invicto Tyræ imperatore p. proiectvs fverat, diem obiit pietatis ergo, ætatis an. xxx. salvt. vero anno MDXCVII. xviii. kal. Ma.'

BARTON, ELIZABETH, a pretended prophetess, commonly called the 'Holy Maid of Kent,' was a native of Aldington in that county. She was subject occasionally to fits, in the paroxysms of which she often burst into vehement and appalling exclamations, and periodically, about the beginning of December, fell into a trance of a few days' duration, after which she would narrate the wonders she had seen in the world of spirits under the guidance and tuition of an angel. By the neighbours her sufferings and sayings were attributed to some preternatural agency; she herself insensibly partook of the illusion; and Masters, the clergyman of the parish, advised her to quit the village, and to enter the convent of St. Sepulchre, in Canterbury. In her new situation her ecstasies and revelations were multiplied, and Archbishop Warham, at a loss to form a satisfactory judgment, appointed Bocking, a monk of Christ Church, her confessor. Bocking soon professed himself a

believer in her inspired character, and both Sir Thomas More and Bishop Fisher appear to have gone over to this opinion. The maid grew less cautious in her predictions, and occasionally rose to higher and more dangerous matters. Whilst the great cause between Henry VIII. and Catharine of Arragon was yet pending in the court of legates she informed Cardinal Wolsey, at the command of her angel, that if he ventured to pronounce a divorce God would visit him with the most dreadful chastisement. And after Wolsey's death she stated to her admirers that God had shown to her an evil root buried in the earth out of which three shoots had sprung; an addition interpreted to mean that the king and Norfolk and Suffolk were now carrying into execution the evil projects devised by the late cardinal. She even admonished Henry in person, at the command of her angel, that if he were to marry Anne Boleyn while Catharine was alive, he would no longer be looked upon as a king by God, but would die the death of a villain within a month, and be succeeded on the throne by his daughter Mary. When Henry had publicly acknowledged his second marriage he deemed it necessary to close her mouth, and prevent the circulation of her predictions by severity of punishment. Barton was accordingly taken from her convent and examined in private, first by Cranmer alone, and then by Cromwell and Cranmer together. In their official report she is said to have confessed that 'her predictions were feigned of her own imagination only to satisfy the minds of them who resorted to her, and to obtain worldly praise.' She and her abettors were attainted of treason, and she suffered at Tyburn 21 April, 1534. At the place of execution she confessed her delusion, but threw the burden of her offence on her companions in punishment. She had been, she said, the dupe of her own credulity, but then she was only a simple woman whose ignorance might be an apology for her conduct, while they were learned clerks who, instead of encouraging, ought to have detected and exposed the illusion.

BARTRAM, JOHN, a distinguished botanist, born in Pennsylvania 1701. He was elected American botanist to George III., and died in Sept., 1777. Linnæus pronounced him to be 'the greatest natural botanist in the world.'

BARTRAM, WILLIAM, an American naturalist, son of John, mentioned above, was born in Pennsylvania 1739, and died 22 July, 1823. He prepared the most complete table of American ornithology which was published before the appearance of Wilson's great work, in the preparation of which he assisted.

BARTSCH, JOHN ADAM DE, an engraver, born 1757 at Vienna, where he died 21 Aug., 1820.

BARUFFALDI, JEROME, an Italian poet, born at Ferrara 17 July, 1675; died 1 April, 1753. Mazzuchelli gives a list of upwards of a hundred works by him.

BARUFFALDI, JEROME, nephew of the preceding, and a learned bibliographer, was a member of the Society of Jesus. Born at Ferrara 16 Jan., 1740; died Feb., 1817.

BARWICK, JOHN, D.D., an English divine, born at Wetherstall, in Westmoreland, 1612, was educated at Sedbergh School in Yorkshire, from whence he proceeded to St. John's College, Cambridge, where he obtained a fellowship. In the civil war he espoused the royal cause, and assisted

in conveying the college plate to the king at Nottingham. He also undertook the dangerous office of an agent between London and Oxford, in which service he acted with great prudence, and by his arguments brought over many persons of consequence from the side of the parliament. Notwithstanding the murder of the king he continued the same hazardous employment, till at length he was discovered and sent to the Gate House, and next to the Tower. After a confinement of two years he was released, but he still continued his exertions for the cause which he had so much at heart, and his efforts were of the greatest consequence in bringing about the Restoration. On that event he took his doctor's degree, and the king would have given him the bishopric of Carlisle, which he declined, though he accepted the deanery of Durham, holding with it the living of Houghton-le-Spring. In less than a year he was removed to the deanery of St. Paul's, which cathedral he greatly improved. Died 22 Oct., 1664. Dr. Barwick, from the services in which he was engaged, could not write much, but many of his letters are in different collections, and he was the author of the *Life of Thomas Morton*, bishop of Durham, whose funeral sermon he also preached and printed in 4to. Besides this he published '*Deceivers Deceived*,' a sermon, 1661, 4to. His brother and biographer, Dr. Peter Barwick, is noticed below.

BARWICK, PETER, M.D., was born at Wetherstall, in Westmoreland, 1619, and educated at the grammar school of Sedbergh, Yorkshire, whence, at a fitting age, he was transferred to St. John's College, Cambridge, as a member of which he took his degree of B.A. 1642. In 1644 he became a fellow of his college. He proceeded M.A. 1647, and then applied to the study of physic. He was created M.D. 1655, and afterwards got into good practice at London, being appointed physician to Charles II. at the Restoration. Dr. Barwick deserves honourable mention as one of the few physicians who remained in the metropolis and pursued the practice of their profession during the ravages of the plague in 1665. Died 4 Sept., 1705. He drew up in Latin the life of his brother, the dean of St. Paul's; wrote a very judicious defence of Harvey's 'Doctrine of the Circulation of the Blood;' and added an appendix in defence of the *Eikôn Basilicæ*, against Dr. Walker.

BARZIZA. See GASPARINO.

BASAN, PIERRE FRANÇOIS, an engraver and printseller, born at Paris 23 Oct. 1723; died 12 Jan., 1797.

BASCHI, MATTHEW, a Franciscan, was born in the duchy of Spoleto, about 1500, and died 1552. He was founder of the order of Capuchin friars, which was approved of by Clement VII., 1528.

BASEDON, JOHN BERNARD, a German philosopher and educationist, was born at Hamburg 11 Sept., 1723, and died at Magdeburg 25 July, 1790. He published a number of works on philosophy, in which he propounded opinions so unorthodox that he was excluded from the Lutheran communion. Afterwards he chiefly directed his attention to the improvement of the system of education then in vogue, and composed several works on the subject. He likewise founded at Dessau a model educational establishment, which, however, turned out a complete failure.

BASEILHAC, JEAN. See COSME.

BASEVI, GEORGE, an English architect, born

1795, being son of George Basevi, of Brighton. He was educated at the school of the Rev. Dr. Burney at Greenwich, and received his first professional instruction as pupil in the office of Sir John Soane, after which he studied during three years in Greece and Rome. He soon rose into notice, and executed many public and private works, which were much admired for their general arrangement and exquisite taste. Belgrave Square, erected from his designs, is without a rival in that style of architecture; but his great work is the Fitzwilliam Museum at Cambridge, perhaps the finest building of modern times, in the florid Italian style. He accidentally fell through a scalloid in Ely Cathedral, and was killed on the spot, 16 Oct., 1845.

BASIL, St., the Great, one of the most learned and eloquent doctors of the Church, was born about 328 at Cæsarea, in Cappadocia. He went to Athens to finish his studies, and there formed an intimate friendship with St. Gregory of Nazianzen. Afterwards he withdrew into solitude, and was the first who instituted the monastic life in Pontus and Cappadocia. Being elected bishop of Cæsarea, 369, the emperor Valens attempted to make him embrace the Arian doctrine, and sent Modestus, prefect of the East, to terrify him into compliance; but in this he utterly failed. Some time afterwards Valens wished to banish St. Basil; but it is said that three pens burst successively between his fingers, upon which, being seized with fear, he left the holy bishop in peace. St. Basil afterwards endeavoured to reunite the Eastern and Western churches, which were at that time divided respecting Meletius and Paulinus, two bishops of Antioch. He founded a bishopric at Zazima, and gave it to his friend St. Gregory of Nazianzen. St. Basil died 1 Jan., 379. His works consist of homilies, commentaries on the Holy Scriptures, and letters on ecclesiastical discipline. Festival, June 14.

BASILIDES, of Alexandria, a famous heresiarch, and disciple of Simon the Magician, died about 130.

BASILIIUS I., called *the Macedonian*, emperor of the East, was born at Adrianople, of poor parents, and became a common soldier. His conduct recommended him to the Emperor Michael, who made him his equerry and chamberlain. In 867 he murdered that prince, and took possession of the throne. He defeated the Saracens at Cæsarea, and was killed by a stag while hunting on 1 March, 886.

BASILIIUS II. succeeded John Zimisces, 976. He was the son of Romanus the younger, and was associated in the government with his brother Constantine. He turned his arms against the Bulgarians, over whom he obtained a great victory, 1014, but treated his prisoners with horrid barbarity. Dividing them into hundreds, and then putting out the eyes of 99, he gave them the hundredth for a leader. In this condition they were sent to their king, who took two days to view them. Died Dec. 1025, aged 70.

BASILOVITCH, IVAN, emperor of Russia, which country he recovered from the dominion of the Tartars, and thus laid the foundation of the Russian empire. He was the first who assumed the title of Czar, and added Astracan to his territories. Born 1529; died 1584.

BASING, or **BASINGSTOKE**, **JOHN DE**, a learned divine of the thirteenth century, was born at Basingstoke, Hampshire, and educated at Oxford,

from whence he went to Paris, where he remained many years. He also travelled to Athens, and acquired a great knowledge of the Greek language. On his return he was made archdeacon of London and Leicester. Died 1252. He wrote some sermons, and translated a few Greek books into Latin. Matthew Paris says he introduced the knowledge of Greek numerals in this country. The system of notation, however, which is given by Basingstoke, was never used by the Greeks.

BASINIO, of Parma, an Italian poet, some of whose pieces are inserted in 'Trium Poetarum Elegantissimorum, Porcellii, Basinii, et Trebanii Opuscula,' Paris, 1549. Died 1457, aged 36.

BASIRE, **ISAAC, D.D.**, an English divine, was born in the island of Jersey, in 1607, but where educated is uncertain. He, however, became chaplain to Morton, bishop of Durham, who gave him the rectory of Stanhope and the vicarage of Eggleston in that diocese. In 1640 the degree of D.D. was conferred upon him by mandamus at Cambridge, and soon afterwards he was incorporated at Oxford. About this time he was also made chaplain to Charles I., and in 1643 installed prebendary of Durham. The next year he obtained the archdeaconry of Northumberland, but lost all his preferments in the Rebellion, on which he went into the Morea, where he preached with success to members of the Greek church. He then travelled into Palestine, where he received extraordinary honours from the Greek patriarch and also from the Catholics. At Constantinople he officiated to the Greek Protestants according to the English liturgy, and from thence he went into Transylvania, where he was hospitably entertained during several years by George Ragotzi, the prince of the country, who appointed him professor of divinity in his new university of Weissenburg. In 1661 the doctor was recalled by Charles II., who appointed him his chaplain in ordinary. He died at Durham 12 Oct., 1676. His works are, 'Deo et Ecclesiæ Sacrum,' a sermon, 4to., 1646; 'Diatriba de Antiqua Ecclesiæ Britannicæ Libertate,' 'The History of the English and Scotch Presbytery,' 'Oratio privata, boni Theologi partes præcipuas complectens,' and 'The Dead Man's Real Speech,' a funeral sermon on Bishop Cosin, with his Life. Dr. Basire's correspondence has been published by Darnell.

BASIRE, JAMES, an engraver, born in London 1730. He studied engraving at first under his father, and afterwards under Richard Dalton, with whom he travelled to Rome. Nothing has been recorded of the particulars of his life, except that he was engraver to the Royal and Antiquarian Societies. Died 6 Sept., 1802.

BASKERVILLE, HANNIBAL, an English antiquary, was educated at Brasenose College, Oxford, and was buried in Sunningwell church, Berkshire, 1668.

BASKERVILLE, JOHN, a celebrated printer, born at Wolverley, Worcestershire, 1706. In 1726 he kept a writing school at Birmingham, but in 1745 he engaged in the japanning business, to which in 1750 he added the profession of type-founding. After expending a considerable sum in this pursuit he succeeded, and the works printed by him obtained celebrity. The first of these was Virgil, in 1756, which answered so well that he reprinted it in 1758. In the latter year he was employed by the university of Oxford on a new-faced Greek type, and soon afterwards he

obtained leave from the syndicate of Cambridge to print a Bible and two editions of the Common Prayer. The other productions of his press were, Newton's Milton, 2 vols. 4to.; Dodsley's Fables, 8vo.; Juvenal and Persius, 8vo.; Congreve's Works, 3 vols. 8vo.; Horace, 8vo.; Addison's Works, 4 vols. 4to.; a pocket Dictionary, 12mo.; Jennings on Medals, 8vo. He also printed editions of Terence, Catullus, Lucretius, Sallust, and Florus, in 4to. Mr. Baskerville died at Birmingham 8 Jan., 1775, and his types were sold to a society at Paris, by whom they were used in printing the works of Voltaire.

BASKERVILLE, SIR SIMON, an English physician, was born at Exeter about 1573, and educated at Exeter College, Oxford. After taking his degrees and studying closely, he settled in London, where he acquired great eminence in his profession, and was sworn physician, first to James I. and next to Charles I., who conferred upon him the honour of knighthood. He amassed so large a fortune by his profession as to gain the name of Sir Simon Baskerville the rich. Died 5 July, 1641.

BASKERVILLE, THOMAS, of Bayworth, in the parish of Sunningwell, near Abingdon, wrote a Journal of his Travels through a great part of England in the years 1677 and 1678, MS. Many of his MSS. are preserved in the Harleian collection. He died about 1705.

BASNAGE, ANTOINE, eldest son of Benjamin, mentioned below, was born 1610. He became minister of Bayeux, and at the age of 75 was thrown into prison at Havre de Grace. On recovering his liberty he retired into Holland, and died at Zutphen 1691.

BASNAGE, BENJAMIN, a French Protestant minister, born 1580; died 1652. He published some controversial works.

BASNAGE, HENRI, de Franquenay, was son of Benjamin. He became one of the most eminent advocates of the parliament of Rouen, where he died 20 Oct., 1695, aged 80. His complete works were published in 2 vols. folio, 1776.

BASNAGE, HENRI, de Beaulieu, brother of Jacques, was born 1566, and in 1679 was admitted advocate in the parliament of Rouen. In 1687 he retired to Holland, where he succeeded Bayle in writing the 'History of the Works of the Learned.' He published several other works, and died at the Hague 29 March, 1710.

BASNAGE, JACQUES, a French Protestant divine, son of Henri Basnage de Franquenay, was born at Rouen 1653. He became minister of the reformed church in his native city, but on the revocation of the edict of Nantes he retired to Rotterdam. In 1709 he was chosen one of the pastors of the Walloon church at the Hague, and he was also employed in state affairs. Died 22 Dec., 1723. He composed a large number of works, among which are a 'History of the Religion of the Reformed Churches,' a 'History of the Church,' 'History of the Old and New Testament,' and a 'History of the Jews,' which has been translated into English.

BASNAGE, SAMUEL, de Flottemanville, son of Antoine, was born 1638, and succeeded his father in his congregation at Bayeux, but he was forced to leave France in 1685, and retired to Zutphen, where he died in 1721. He wrote Exercitations on Baronius, which he published under the title of 'Annales Politico-ecclesiastici.'

BASS, GEORGE, surgeon of the 'Reliance,' a

British vessel of war, discovered Bass's Strait, between the continent of New Holland and Van Diemen's Land, 1798. He never received any distinction or reward.

BASSANI, JAMES ANTHONY, a Jesuit, born at Venice 1686; died at Padua 21 May, 1747. He was one of the best preachers of his day. His sermons have been published.

BASSANO, HUGUES BERNARD MARET DUC DE, was born at Dijon 1763. He was an active promoter of the great French Revolution, and was despatched to London to negotiate a treaty of neutrality. In 1793 he was sent ambassador to Naples, but being taken prisoner on his way thither he underwent three years' incarceration in an Austrian fortress. He took a leading part in the revolution of the 18th Brumaire, and was nominated by Bonaparte secretary-general of consuls, a post afterwards designated as the secretaryship of state. He was employed on several important missions by Napoleon, after whose second abdication he retired into private life; but being arrested in Switzerland by the Austrians he was not allowed to return to France till 1820. He was created a peer of France by Louis Philippe, and in 1835 held for a few days the exalted position of first minister and president of the council. Died 13 May, 1839.

BASSANO, FRANCIS, an English herald painter, born 17 Oct., 1675; died 17 April, 1746. He made a large collection of church notes, some of which are now in the College of Arms and some in private hands.

BASSANO, JAMES, an Italian painter, born at Venice 1510; died Feb., 1592. He excelled in landscape. Four of his sons were also eminent artists, viz., Francis (born 1548; died 1591); John Baptist (born 1553; died 1613); Leander (born 1558; died 1623); and Jerome (born 1560; died 1622).

BASSANTIN, JAMES, a Scotch astronomer of the sixteenth century, who was educated first at Glasgow and afterwards at Paris, where he became lecturer on mathematics. In 1562 he returned to his native country, where he died 1568. His works are, 'Astronomia,' folio, Geneva, 1599; 'Paraphrase de l'Astrolabe, avec une amplification de l'Usage de l'Astrolabe,' 1555, Lyons; 8vo., Paris, 1617; 'Super Mathematica Genethliaca,' on the calculation of nativities; 'Arithmetica'; 'Musica secundum Platonem'; and 'De Mathesi in genere.'

BASSE, WILLIAM, a minor poet, was born at Moreton, near Thame, Oxfordshire, and was for some time a retainer of Sir Richard Wenman, knight, afterwards Viscount Wenman in the peerage of Ireland. He was alive in 1651, and probably died soon after that date. He is best known by his verses 'on William Shakespeare, who died in April, 1616.' Among his other productions are 'Three Pastoral Elegies of Anander, Anctor, and Muridella,' London, 1602; 'Sword and Buckler; or, Serving Man's Defence,' 4to., London, 1602; and a collection of MS. poems entitled 'Polyhymnia.'

BASSET, SIR FRANCIS. See DUNSTANVILLE.

BASSET, FULK, an English prelate, was probably born in Devonshire. At all events, he came of a noble family. In 1225 he was made provost of the collegiate church of St. John of Beverley, and in 1230 dean of York. In 1241 he succeeded Roger Niger in the see of London, but was not

consecrated till three years afterwards, owing to a vacancy in the archbishopric. He had the firmness to oppose the visitatorial power of Archbishop Boniface and the exactions of the papal legate. The latter called a council at London to enforce the demands of his Holiness, but the bishop rose in the assembly and said, 'Before I will submit to such great servitude, injury, and oppression of the Church, I will lose my head.' This declaration inspired the other prelates to such a degree that the legate, though supported by the king, could not succeed. Basset founded the church of St. Faith and two chantries in St. Paul's cathedral. He died of the plague 1259.

BASSET, PETER, an English author, who was gentleman of the bedchamber to Henry V. He was an eye-witness of the exploits of that monarch both in this country and France, and wrote an account of them in English. He likewise wrote 'De actis armorum et conquestus regni Franciæ, ducatus Normanniæ, ducatus Alenconiae, ducatus Andegaviæ et Cenomanniæ,' MS. in the College of Arms. Basset was living in 1430.

BASSETT, JOSHUA, an English divine of the Roman communion, was born in or about 1641, being the son of John Bassett, a merchant of Lynn Regis, in Norfolk. He was educated at Lynn under the care of Mr. Bell, and on 13 Oct., 1657, was admitted a sizar of Caius College, Cambridge, of which he was elected a junior fellow 1664, and a senior fellow 1673. The dates of his degrees are, B.A. 1661; M.A. 1665; B.D. 1671. In 1686 he was appointed master of Sidney College, by royal mandate from King James II., the taking of the usual oaths being dispensed with. Mr. Bassett professed the Catholic religion, and had mass publicly said in his college. Cole, the antiquary, remarks: 'I have met with several people in Cambridge, who remember to have been present during the celebration of it.' During his mastership he got the statutes of the college altered for the accommodation of those of his own communion. When in Dec., 1688, James revoked all the mandamuses, Mr. Bassett left the college, and afterwards lived very poor in London. Being in necessitous circumstances, he desired to have his goods from the college, but was roughly made to understand that if he did not desist he would be informed against as a popish priest. He died about 1720. The following work is attributed to Bassett in the Bodleian and Dublin catalogues, though Dodd ascribes the authorship to John Gother: 'Reason and Authority; or, the Motives of a late Protestant's Reconciliation to the Catholic Church. Together with Remarks upon some late Discourses against Transubstantiation,' 4to., London, 1687. This was answered by Dr. Thomas Bainbrigg the same year, and in 1705 by Nathaniel Spinckes, M.A., and Edward Stephens. 'An Essay towards a proposal for Catholic Communion,' 8vo., 1704, 1705, 1801, is sometimes attributed to him, and sometimes to T. Dean. Bassett wrote 'Ecclesiæ Theoria Nova Dodwelliana exposita, cui accessit rerum quæ indiligentes lectores fugiant, indiculus,' 8vo., London, 1713. He also contributed verses to the university collections on the death of the duke of Albemarle (1670), the accession of James II. (1684), and the birth of the prince of Wales (1688).

BASSI, LAURA MARIA CATHERINE. See VERATTI.

BASSIANUS, LAUDUS, a distinguished physician of Plaisance in France, who died in 1562, published

'De humanâ Historia,' 8vo., Basle, 1542; and 'Iatrologia,' 4to., Basle, 1543.

BASSIUS, HENRY, a celebrated surgeon, professor of anatomy at Halle. Born 1690; died 5 March, 1754.

BASSOL, JOHN, a Scotch physician and divine of the fourteenth century. He studied at Oxford, and went from thence to Paris, where he entered the order of the Minorites. After teaching medicine at Rheims he removed to Mechlin, where he taught theology, and died in 1347. He wrote 'Commentaria seu Lecturæ in quatuor libros Sententiarum,' printed in 1516. This work procured him the title of *Doctor Ordinatissimus*.

BASSOMPIERE, FRANÇOIS DE, colonel-general of the Swiss, and marshal of France, born 1579, in Lorraine, of a noble and ancient family. He attached himself to France, and was distinguished for his valour and great actions. The king appointed him marshal of France, 29 Aug., 1622. He continued to signalize himself, but was sent to the Bastille by order of his majesty, 1631, and remained there till after the death of Cardinal Richelieu. He died 12 Oct., 1646. There are 'Memoirs,' composed by M. de Bassompierre, during his confinement, 1723, 4 vols. 12mo.; 'An Account of his Embassies, 1665 and 1668;' and 'Remarks on the History of Louis XIII.,' written by Dupleix. Horace Walpole has justly censured him for not knowing even the names of many things which he wrote about. For instance, he calls York-house 'Jorchaux,' and Kensington 'Inimthort.'

BASSUS, CÆSIUS, a Latin poet, in the time of Nero, to whom Persius addresses his sixth Satire. Some fragments of his works are to be found in the 'Corpus Poetarum' of Maittaire.

BASSVILLE, NICOLAS JEAN HUGOU DE, a French politician and journalist, was, at the time of the first French revolution, one of the editors of the 'National Mercury.' In 1792 he was appointed secretary of legation at Naples. Being at Rome on 13 Jan., 1793, he was assailed with stones by the mob, and forced to seek refuge in a house; but the mob still pursued him, and he received a wound which resulted in his death twenty-four hours afterwards. This event was the cause of many recriminations against the papal government on the part of France, at that time governed by the National Convention. Bassville published 'Memoires historiques,' and other works.

BAST, FREDERICK JAMES, a learned Greek scholar, was born about 1773, in the states of the landgrave of Hesse-Darmstadt, and died in Paris 13 Nov., 1811.

BASTA, GEORGE, an Italian writer on military tactics, was a native of Rocca, near Taranto, and died 1607.

BASTARD, THOMAS, an English poet, was born at Blandford, Dorsetshire, and educated at Westminster School and New College, Oxford, where he took his degree of M.A. He became rector of Almer in his native county, but died in Dorchester prison, where he was confined for debt, 19 April, 1618. He wrote some ingenious epigrams, libels, and sermons.

BASTIAT, FREDERIC, a French political economist, born at Bayonne 29 June, 1801; died at Rome 24 Dec., 1850.

BASTIDE, JEAN FRANÇOIS DE, a voluminous author, born at Marseilles 15 March, 1724; died at Milan 4 July, 1798.

BASTIN, JOHN, an English wood-engraver; died 1851. He executed a great number of illustrations for the 'Art Journal.'

BASTON, PHILIP, an English Carmelite, received his education at Oxford, and was ordained priest by Oliver Sutton, bishop of Lincoln, 22 Sept., 1296. He was living in 1320, and died at Nottingham. He was author of a volume of epistles in Latin.

BASTON, ROBERT, brother of Philip, was a native of Yorkshire. He studied at Oxford, and having entered the Carmelite Order, became prior of Scarborough. He flourished about 1310. Baston was author of 'De Strivelinensi obsidione,' and other poetical works in Latin.

BASTWICK, JOHN, M.D., a physician, was born at Whittle, in Essex, 1593, and educated at Emmanuel College, Cambridge, though he took his doctor's degree at Padua. For some libels against the Church of England he lost his ears in the pillory, and was sentenced to perpetual imprisonment in St. Mary's Castle, in Scilly. In 1640 he was released by the parliament, and had a reward of £5000 allowed him out of the archbishop of Canterbury's estates. Died 6 Oct., 1654.

BATE, GEORGE, M.D., F.R.S., an eminent physician, born at Maid's Morton, near Buckingham, 1608. At fourteen years of age he became one of the clerks of New College, Oxford, from whence he was removed to Queen's College, and afterwards to St. Edmund's Hall. When he had taken the degrees of bachelor and master of arts, he entered on the physic line; and having taken a degree in that faculty in 1629, he obtained a license, and for some years practised in and about Oxford; his practice was chiefly amongst the Puritans, who at that time considered him as one of their party. In 1637 he took the degree of doctor in physic, and became very eminent in his profession, so that when King Charles kept his court at Oxford, he was his principal physician. When the king's affairs declined, Dr. Bate removed to London, where he accommodated himself so well to the times, that he became physician to the Charter-house, fellow of the College of Physicians, and afterwards principal physician to Oliver Cromwell. Nevertheless, upon the Restoration he got into favour with the royal party, and was made principal physician to the king. Dr. Bate wrote, in Latin, 'An Account of the late Commotions in England,' and some other pieces. Died 29 April, 1668.

BATE, HENRY: See DUDLEY, Sir BATE.

BATE, JAMES, an English divine, was son of the Rev. Richard Bate, vicar of Chilham, and rector of Warehorne, Kent, who died 1736. This son was born at Becton Malherb, in that county, in 1703, and educated at the King's School, Canterbury, from whence he removed to Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, where he took his first degree, 1723, and was elected fellow soon afterwards; but an offer of a fellowship at St. John's being made to him, he accepted the latter. In 1727 he took his master's degree, and became moderator of the university 1730. Soon after this he attended the honourable Horatio Walpole, ambassador to Paris, as his chaplain, and on his return obtained the rectory of St. Paul's, Deptford, on the presentation of the king, 1731. He died there in Sept., 1775. His works are 'An Address to his Parishioners on the Rebellion in 1745;' 'Infidelity Scourged;

'Methodism Displayed; or Remarks upon Mr. Whittfield's answer to the Bishop of London's last Pastoral Letter. In a Letter to Mr. Whittfield, or, in his absence, to any of his Abettors,' 8vo., London, no date; 'An Essay towards a Rationale of the Doctrine of Original Sin,' 8vo., 1755. In a second edition of this book, he says it was his hard fate in his younger years to serve one of our ambassadors at a foreign court, from whence it is evident that he had no reason to speak well of his patron.

BATE, JOHN, D.D., an English Carmelite, was a native of Northumberland, and educated at Oxford. He became prior of the house of his order at York, and died 26 Jan., 1429. Dr. Bate wrote a compendium of logic, and other works.

BATE, JULIUS, brother of James, mentioned above, was born about 1711, and educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he took his master's degree in 1742. He contracted an intimacy with the celebrated John Hutchinson, whose opinions he defended with great zeal, and, in conjunction with Mr. Spearman, published an edition of his works. The duke of Somerset having given Mr. Hutchinson the presentation of the living of Sutton, in Sussex, he bestowed it upon his friend and disciple, Mr. Bate, who died at Arundel 7 April, 1771. His publications were 'The Examiner Examined,' a vindication of Catcott against Bedford, 8vo., 1739; 'An Essay towards explaining the third chapter of Genesis;' 'The Philosophical Principles of Moses, asserted and defended against Jennings;' 'Remarks upon Mr. Warburton's Remarks, &c., tending to show that the Antients knew there was a Future State; and that the Jews were not under an equal Providence. With an Explication of some Passages in Job, which relate to Christianity,' 8vo., London, 1745; 'The Faith of the ancient Jews in the Law of Moses;' 'A Hebrew Grammar;' 'The Use and Intent of Prophecy,' against Middleton; 'The Scripture Meaning of Elohim and Berith;' 'An Enquiry into the original Similitudes in the Old and New Testament;' 'The Integrity of the Hebrew Text vindicated against Kennicott;' 'A Reply to Dr. Sharp's Review of, and Defence of, his Dissertations on the Meaning of Berith;' 'Critica Hebræa, or a Hebrew and English Dictionary without Points.' He published also some other controversial tracts, which evince his learning as a biblical scholar, and after his death appeared his 'Translation of the Pentateuch, and of the Historical Books to the end of the second of Kings, from the Hebrew,' 4to., 1773.

BATECUMBE, WILLIAM, an English mathematician of the fifteenth century. He was a professor at Oxford, and wrote 'De Sphæræ concavæ fabrica et usu;' 'De Sphæra solida;' 'De operatione Astrolabii;' and 'Conclusiones Sophiae.'

BATEMAN, THOMAS, a distinguished physician, was born at Whitby, Yorkshire, 29 April, 1778, and educated at London and Edinburgh, at which latter place he graduated M.D., 1801. He became physician to the Public Dispensary in London, and to the Fever Institution, and acquired a European reputation by his skill in cutaneous diseases. Died 9 April, 1821. His principal publications were 'A Practical Synopsis of cutaneous Diseases,' 1813, which was translated into French, Italian, and German; and 'Delineations of the Cutaneous Diseases.' He was also the author of all the

medical articles, except two, in Rees's Cyclopædia, from the letter C, inclusive.

BATEMAN, WILLIAM, an English prelate, was a native of Norwich, and received his education at Cambridge, where he was created doctor of the civil law. In 1328 he was appointed archdeacon of Norwich, and afterwards proceeded to Rome, where he was appointed auditor of the pope's palace. His holiness also gave him the deanery of Lincoln, and twice sent him as nuncio to England to procure a peace between Edward III. and the French king. In 1343-4 he was constituted bishop of Norwich, receiving episcopal consecration at the hands of the pope himself. Subsequently Edward III. employed him in state affairs of the highest importance. He died at Avignon, whither he had been sent on an embassy to the pope, 6 Jan., 1354-5. Bishop Bateman was the founder of Trinity Hall, Cambridge.

BATES, JOAH, a musical composer, was born at Halifax 1740, and educated at Eton, whence he removed to King's College, Cambridge. During his residence in the university he was patronised by Dr. Smith, master of Trinity College, under whose immediate inspection he perfected his knowledge of harmony, and acquired that reputation for musical erudition which distinguished him through life. On leaving Cambridge he became private secretary to Lord Sandwich, then first lord of the Admiralty. It was on the occasion of a music meeting at Leicester that he wrote his ode 'Here shall soft Charity repair,' which was set to music by Dr. Boyd, and became extremely popular. Its success inspired Mr. Bates with the idea of rescuing the old masters' compositions from oblivion by having them occasionally performed by a numerous and well-selected band of vocal and instrumental performers. With this object he founded in Tottenham Street the concert of Ancient Music, which attained to great celebrity. George III. expressed his approbation of these performances by procuring for Mr. Bates the appointment of commissioner of the Victualling Office. Soon afterwards he married his distinguished pupil Miss Harrop. In 1784 he planned and conducted the great musical performance, the 'Commemoration of Handel,' which took place in Westminster Abbey, and the Pantheon. He was afterwards promoted to a seat at the Board of Customs. Having projected the Albion Mills, he lost his own and his wife's fortune in that unfortunate speculation. This preyed upon his mind, and produced a complaint of which he died, 8 June, 1799.

BATES, WILLIAM, D.D., a nonconformist divine and biographer, born Nov., 1625. He studied first at Emmanuel College, Cambridge, whence he removed to Queen's College, where he took his B.A. degree, 1647. Having been ordained, according to the presbyterian form, he became vicar of St. Dunstan in the West. At the Restoration, to which he was favourable, he obtained his doctor's degree by royal mandate, and was offered the deanery of Lichfield and Coventry, which he declined. He was one of the commissioners at the Savoy conference for revising the liturgy, and died at Hackney 14 July, 1699. His theological works were collected and published in one volume folio, after his death. He was likewise author of '*Vitæ selectorum aliquot virorum qui Doctrina, Dignitate, aut Pietate inclaruerunt*,' 4to., London, 1681.

BATESON, THOMAS, an English musical composer, was elected organist of Chester Cathedral about 1600, and about 1618 was appointed organist and master of the children in Trinity Church, Dublin. It is supposed that he took the degree of Mus. B. in the university of that city. He published a set of 'English Madrigals for three, four, five, and six Voices.'

BATH, JOHN, an Irish Jesuit, was living in Drogheda when the town was stormed by the Cromwellian forces. His house was given up to plunder, and he and his brother, a secular priest, were conducted to the market place and there shot, 16 Aug., 1649.

BATH, WILLIAM PULTENEY, earl of, was born of an ancient family in 1682, and educated at Westminster School, from whence he was elected to Christ Church, Oxford, where he made the congratulatory speech to Queen Anne on her visit to the college. After travelling through Europe, he was elected into Parliament, and became distinguished as a zealous Whig. On the accession of George I. he was appointed a privy councillor, and secretary at war, being then the friend of Sir Robert Walpole; but afterwards a difference arose between them, and Pulteney became the leader of the opposition. He also joined Bolingbroke in conducting a paper called 'The Craftsman,' the object of which was to annoy the minister. This produced a duel between Pulteney and Lord Hervey; and the king was so much displeased with the conduct of the former, that he struck his name out of the list of privy councillors, and also from the commission of the peace. On the resignation of Walpole, in 1741, Pulteney was created earl of Bath; but from that time his popularity ceased. Died 8 June, 1764.

BATHE, HENRY DE, an English judge, was born in Devonshire. After studying the law, he was made by Henry III., in 1238, judge of the common pleas, and also one of the justices itinerant; but in 1251 he fell into disgrace upon many charges of malversation and bribery. However, he was at length restored to favour, and made chief justice of the King's Bench. Died 1261.

BATHE, WILLIAM, was born in Dublin, 1564, and studied at Oxford, but being converted to Catholicism, he retired to the continent, and joined the Society of Jesus at Tournay, 1596. When he had finished his studies at Padua, he was ordered to Spain, and appointed rector of the college of his countrymen at Salamanca. Died at Madrid 17 June, 1614. He wrote 'An Introduction to the Art of Musick, wherein are set down exact and easy Rules, with Arguments and their Solutions, for such as seek to know the Reason of the Truth: which Rules, he means, whereby any, by his own Industry, may shortly, easily, and regularly attain to all such Things as to this Art do belong,' 4to., London, 1584; a second edition of this work, almost entirely rewritten, was published under the title of 'A briefe Introduction to the Skill of Song, concerning the Practise,' 8vo., London, no date. '*Janua Linguarum: seu Modus maxime accommodatus, quo patefit Aditus ad omnes Linguas intelligendas*,' Salamanca, 1611; 'Preparation for the administering the Sacrament of Penance with greater Facility and Fruit of Repentance than hath been already done.' This work was written in English and Latin by the author, but Father Joseph Cresswell published a Spanish translation of it, under the name of Peter

Manrique, entitled 'Aparejos para administrar le Sacramento de la Penitencia con mas facilidad y fruto,' Milan, 1604, or rather 1614; 'A Methodical Institution of the Principal Mysteries of the Christian Faith, with a Method annexed for the right Exercise of General Confession.'

BATHER, LUCY ELIZABETH, daughter of Charles James Blomfield, bishop of London, and wife of Mr. Arthur Bather, died 5 Sept., 1864. She was author of 'Footprints on the Sands of Time,' and some other juvenile works, published under the name of 'Aunt Lucy.'

BATHORY, STEPHEN, king of Poland. He was born of a noble family in Transylvania, of which country he was elected prince, 1571; and his reputation was such that when Henry duke of Anjou quitted the throne of Poland, he was chosen to succeed him. He corrected many abuses, and repulsed the Muscovites. Died 1586.

BATHURST, ALLEN, Earl Bathurst, was son of Sir Benjamin Bathurst, of Pauler's Perry, Northamptonshire, by his wife Frances, daughter of Sir Allen Apsley, and was born in Westminster 16 Nov., 1684. At the age of fifteen he entered Trinity College, Oxford, of which his uncle, Dean Bathurst, was president. In 1705, when just of age, he was chosen member for Cirencester, which borough he represented in two parliaments. During the reign of Queen Anne he joined the Tory party, for which he was made a peer in 1711. He was a zealous opponent of Walpole's administration, and in 1742 became a member of the privy council. In 1757 he was constituted treasurer to the prince of Wales, on whose accession to the throne he obtained a pension of £2000 a year. In 1772 he was advanced to the dignity of Earl Bathurst. Died 16 Sept., 1775. His lordship was the intimate friend of Bolingbroke, Addison, Pope, Swift, Gay, and other wits of that time. Till within a month of his death he rode on horseback two hours every morning, and regularly drank a bottle of wine after dinner. He used jocosely to declare that he could never think of adopting Dr. Cadogan's regimen, as Dr. Cheyne had assured him fifty years before that he would not live seven years longer unless he abridged himself of his wine.

BATHURST, BENJAMIN, an English gentleman, whose mysterious and untimely death entitles him to a place in this work. He was born in London 1784, and at an early age was employed in the diplomatic service. In 1809, when returning from a mission to Vienna, carrying important dispatches, he was assassinated near Hamburg, and no trace of him was ever discovered except a portion of his clothing on the bank of the Elbe.

BATHURST, HENRY, second Earl Bathurst, son of Allen the first earl, was born 1714. Having studied the law, he was made solicitor-general, and afterwards attorney-general, to the prince of Wales. In 1754 he was constituted one of the justices of the Common Pleas, and in 1771 elevated to the woollack with the title of Baron Apsley. He resigned the seals 1788, and died 1794. His lordship wrote a pamphlet entitled 'The Case of Miss Swordfeiger,' and a work on the 'Theory of Evidence.'

BATHURST, HENRY, bishop of Norwich, was born at Brackley, Northamptonshire, 16 Oct., 1744, and educated at Winchester School, from whence he was elected to a fellowship at New College, Oxford (B.C.L. 1768; D.C.L. 1776). He obtained

the rectory of Witchingham, Norfolk, a canonry of Christ Church, Oxford, a prebendal stall at Durham, and other ecclesiastical preferments, and on 9 March, 1805, was consecrated bishop of Norwich. He died in London 5 April, 1837. Bishop Bathurst was a zealous friend of Catholic Emancipation, and indeed he was regarded for many years as the only liberal prelate in the House of Lords. He published some sermons and charges, and 'A Letter to the late Mr. Wilberforce, on Christianity and Politics, how far they are reconcilable,' 1818.

BATHURST, RALPH, M.D., an eminent Latin poet, physician, and divine, born in 1630, was educated at Trinity College, Oxford, where he at first applied himself to divinity, but afterwards to physic, and was employed as physician to the sick and wounded of the navy. After the Restoration he returned to the study of divinity, and having taken orders, was appointed chaplain to King Charles II., and admitted a fellow of the Royal Society. In 1664 he was elected president of Trinity College, Oxford, and in 1670 was installed dean of Wells. In 1691 he was nominated to the see of Bristol, but refused it, preferring to reside in his college, the chapel of which he afterwards rebuilt in a very elegant manner. Died 14 June, 1704. He was a person of great learning, and particularly celebrated for his poetical genius. His works are 'Newes from the dead, or a true and exact narration of the miraculous deliverance of Anne Green, who being executed at Oxford, Dec. 14, 1650, afterwards revived, and by the care of certain physicians there, is now perfectly recovered; together with the manner of her suffering, and the particular means used for her recovery. Whereunto are prefixed certain poems, casually written upon that subject,' 4to., Oxford, 1651; 'A Poem on the Death of Mr. Selden,' in Nichols's 'Select Collection;' and several Latin poems, printed in the 'Musarum Anglicanarum Analecta.'

BATHURST, RICHARD, M.D., was born in Jamaica. His father, an eminent planter in that island, sent him to England in order that he might qualify himself for the practice of physic. He was accordingly entered of Peterhouse, Cambridge, where he took the degree of M.B. 1745. He afterwards studied in the metropolis, where he became acquainted with the celebrated Dr. Johnson, by whom he was greatly beloved. On 26 Sept., 1754, he was elected physician to the Middlesex Hospital, which post, however, he resigned in November, 1756, and not meeting with that success in his profession to which his great abilities justly entitled him, he embraced the offer of an appointment as physician to the army which was sent on the expedition of the Havannah, where soon after his arrival he was seized with a fever which resulted in his death in 1762. Dr. Bathurst possessed literary talents of no mean order, and in conjunction with Johnson, Hawksorth, and others, wrote the periodical entitled 'The Adventurer.'

BATHURST, THEODORE, sometime fellow of Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, published an elegant Latin translation of Spenser's 'Shepherd's Calendar,' under the following title, 'Calendarium Pastoralis: sive, Eclogæ duodecim, totidem Anni Mensibus accommodatæ, Anglice olim scriptæ ab Edmundo Spensero Anglorum Poetarum Principe, nunc autem eleganti Latino Carmine donatæ,' 8vo., London, 1653.

BATHYANI, LOUIS, Count, an Hungarian statesman, born at Presburg 1809; and executed Oct., 1849.

BATHYLLUS, a famous pantomimist of Alexandria, who went to Rome in the reign of Augustus, and was Mæcenas' freedman.

BATMAN, STEPHEN, D.D., an English translator and compiler, was born at Bruton, Somersetshire, and received his academical education at Cambridge. He became domestic chaplain to Archbishop Parker, who employed him in the collection of the valuable library now at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge. Subsequently he became rector of Merstham, Surrey, parson of Newington Butts, and chaplain to Lord Hunsdon. Died 1584. Among his publications are, 'Christiall Glass for Christian Reformation,' 1569; 'Joyfull newes out of Helvetia, from Theophr. Paracelsum, declaringe the ruinate fall of the papal dignitie,' 1575; and 'The Doome warning all men to the Judgement: Wherein are containyd for the most parte, all the straunge Prodigies hapned in the Worlde, with divers secrete figures of Revelations tending to mannes stayed conversion towards God: In manner of a generall Chronicle, gathered out of undrie approved authors,' 1581.

BATMANSON, JOHN, a Carthusian monk, prior of the Charterhouse, London, died Nov., 1531. His works are 'Animadversiones in Annotationes Erasmi in Novum Testamentum,' 'Tractatus contra Doctrinam Martini Lutheri,' 'Institutiones pro Novices,' 'Of the Contempt of the World,' and other treatises.

BATONI, POMPEO, a distinguished painter, who is regarded as the founder of the modern Roman school, was born at Lucca 1708, and died at Rome Feb., 1787.

BATSCH, AUGUSTUS JOHN GEORGE CHARLES, a German writer on natural history, born at Sena 28 Oct., 1761; died 29 Sept., 1802.

BATT, ANTHONY, an English Benedictine, died 2 Jan., 1651. He wrote 'Thesaurus absconditus in Agro Domnico inventus, in duas partes: I. Recitationes, II. Meditationes,' 12mo., Paris, 1641; and 'A Hive of sacred Honie Combes, containing most sweet and heavenly counsel,' 8vo., Douay, 1631, taken from the works of St. Bernard.

BATTAGLINI, MARK, was born at Rimini 1645, and became bishop, first of Nocera, and afterwards of Cesena. Died 19 Sept., 1717. He was author of a Universal History of Councils, &c.

BATTEL, ANDREW, an English seaman of the sixteenth century, whose adventures in Africa and other countries are narrated in the collection of Purchas. He was born in Essex about 1564, and towards the close of his life retired to Leigh, in that county; but the date of his death is not recorded.

BATTELL, RALPH, D.D., an English divine, born 11 April, 1649, was rector of St. Peter's Church, Canterbury, and of Edworth, Bedfordshire; sub-dean of the Chapel Royal, sub-almoner to Queen Anne, and prebendary of Worcester. Died 20 March, 1712. He published 'Sermons' in 1684 and 1694.

BATTELY, JOHN, D.D., a divine and antiquary, was born at Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk, about 1647, being son of an apothecary in that town. He was educated in the free school at Bury, and on 5 July, 1662, was admitted a sizar of Trinity College, Cambridge, where he proceeded to his doctor's degree. Afterwards he became chaplain

to Archbishop Sancroft, who presented him to the rectory of Adisham, in Kent, a prebend in Canterbury Cathedral, and the archdeaconry of the diocese. Died 10 Oct., 1708. His 'Antiquitates Rutupinæ,' in elegant Latin, appeared in 1711, 8vo., and a second edition in 4to., 1745, with the author's 'Antiquitates Sancti Edmondburgi.' In 1774 Mr. Duncombe published a translation of the first work, under the title of 'The Antiquities of Richborough and Reculver, abridged,' 12mo.

BATTELY, NICHOLAS, M.A., brother to Dr. John Battely, through whose interest he was collated on 24 Aug., 1685, by Archbishop Sancroft, to the vicarage of Beaksbourn, near Canterbury, and the rectory of Ivy Church, in Romney Marsh. Died 19 May, 1704, ætat. 55. As he had, in consequence of his brother being a prebend of Canterbury, free access to the archives of that church, he furnished Strype with a great many collections from them, as is gratefully acknowledged by that industrious antiquary. Mr. Battely also published a second edition of Somner's 'Antiquities of the City of Canterbury,' to which he added a distinct work of his own, entitled 'Cantuaria Sacra; or, the Antiquities of the Cathedral and Metropolitane Church,' &c., folio, 1703.

BATTEN, ADRIAN, organist and vicar choral of St. Paul's, London, was a composer of services and anthems, of which several are inserted in Barnard's collection; and the words of many of his anthems are to be found in that of Clifford. He flourished about 1640.

BATTEUX, CHARLES, a French writer, was born at Allend'huy, near Rheims, 7 May, 1713, and died at Paris 14 July, 1780. He became professor of theology in the Royal College, member of the French Academy, and of that of inscriptions and honorary canon of Rheims. Among his numerous works are, 'Cours de Belles Lettres,' a French translation of Horace; 'History of First Causes,' and 'Elementary Course for the Use of the Military School,' 45 vols. 12mo.

BATTIE, WILLIAM, M.D., an English physician, was born at Modbury, in Devonshire, in 1704. He received his education at Eton, from whence he was sent to King's College, Cambridge, where he obtained the Craven scholarship. In 1726 he took his bachelor's degree; and in 1730 that of master of arts. In 1729 he published proposals for an edition of Isocrates, which did not appear till the year 1749, in 2 vols. 8vo. He took his doctor's degree in 1737; and after practising some time at Cambridge, settled at Uxbridge. From thence he removed to London; and in 1746 published an Harveian oration; but the part which he took in the dispute between Dr. Schomberg and the College of Physicians exposed him to the ridicule of the wits who were in that gentleman's interest, and by them the doctor was ridiculed in a poem, intituled 'The Battiad.' In 1751 he published his Lulmeian lectures delivered at the college. In 1757, being then physician to St. Luke's Hospital, and master of a lunatic asylum at Islington, he published 'A Treatise on Madness,' which was severely attacked by Dr. John Monro. In 1763 he was examined before a committee of the House of Commons on the state of the private madhouses in England, and received an honourable testimony to his abilities and candour on that occasion. He died 13 June, 1776, and was buried at Kingston-upon-Thames. Dr. Battie was very fond of mimicry, which he carried some-

times rather too low, in the imitation of Punch; but, notwithstanding this, he was a learned man, and very skilful in his profession.

BATTINE, WILLIAM, LL.D., F.R.S., an eminent civilian, born at East Morden, Sussex, 25 Jan., 1765, and educated at Trinity Hall, Cambridge (LL.B. 1780; LL.D. 1785). He became a member of the College of Doctors of Law in London, and soon acquired an extensive practice in the ecclesiastical courts. Dr. Battine was chancellor of the diocese of Lincoln, advocate-general in the Court of Admiralty, one of the gentlemen of the privy chamber to George IV., and the holder of other important preferments. Died 5 Sept., 1836. He composed a poem entitled 'Cain,' to combat and counteract the tenets displayed in Lord Byron's poem bearing the same title.

BATTISHILL, JONATHAN, an English musician, born in London 1738. At the age of nine he was placed in the choir of St. Paul's, and was soon qualified to sing at sight. He was afterwards articled to Mr. Savage, the master of the musical school; and on the expiration of his term became a composer for Sadler's Wells and a musical performer in the orchestra of Covent Garden. He was also chosen organist of St. Clement, Eastcheap, and Christ Church, Newgate Street. In 1770 he obtained the medal given by the noblemen's catch club for his glee of 'Underneath this Myrtle Shade.' About this time also he published some excellent anthems; and set to music a selection of hymns written by the Rev. Charles Wesley. Mr. Battishill died 10 Dec., 1801.

BATTY, ROBERT, F.R.S., an English artist and writer on military affairs, was son of Robert Batty, M.D., of Hastings, and was born in or about 1789. After entering the army he returned to Cambridge, where he had been already entered as a member of Caius College, and took the degree of M.B. in 1813. Ultimately, however, he forsook the medical for the military profession, and served in the Grenadier Guards during the campaign of the Western Pyrenees, and at Waterloo, where he was wounded. He was aide-de-camp to Sir William Clinton in Portugal, and on the staff of Count Woronzow, who commanded the Russian forces at Maubeuge. Eventually he rose to the rank of lieutenant-colonel. In the course of travels which he made in most of the countries of Europe he made a valuable series of drawings, afterwards published with the following titles: 'French Scenery, from Drawings made in 1819,' imp. 8vo., 1822; 'German Scenery, from Drawings made in 1820,' imp. 8vo., 1823; 'Welsh Scenery,' imp. 8vo., 1823; 'Scenery of the Rhine, Belgium, and Holland,' imp. 8vo., 1826; 'Scenery of India,' and 'Select Views of the principal Cities of Europe,' 1830-33. He also recorded the gallant services of his corps in a volume entitled 'Campaign of the Left Wing of the Allied Army in the Western Pyrenees and South of France in the years 1813-14, under Field-Marshal the Marquess of Wellington,' 4to., 1823; and likewise wrote a 'Sketch of the Campaign of 1815.' Colonel Batty died in London 20 Nov., 1848.

BATY, RICHARD, a divine, was born at Arthuret, in Cumberland, and educated at Glasgow, where he took the degree of M.A. in 1725. On entering into orders he became curate of Kirk-Andrews-upon-Esk, of which living he was appointed rector in 1732. Here he built a parsonage house, and established a ferry across the river for the use of

his parishioners. He also contributed to the building of a school-house, and distinguished himself, among other good works, by his skill in disorders of the eyes, though he never accepted anything for his services. He died in 1758. He published 'A Sermon on the Sacrament, with Prayers,' 8vo.; 'Seasonable Advice to a Careless World,' 12mo.; 'The Young Clergyman's Companion in visiting the Sick,' 12mo.

BAUDELOQUE, JEAN LOUIS, an eminent French accoucheur, born at Heilly, in Picardy, 1746, died 1 May, 1810.

BAUDELOT DE DAIRVAL, CHARLES CÉSAR, a learned advocate of the parliament of Paris, where he was born 1648. He was distinguished for his skill in antiquities. Died 27 June, 1722. He wrote a treatise 'De l'Utilité des Voyages,' and some dissertations upon medals.

BAUDERON, BRICE, a French physician, born at Paray 1540; died at Mâcon 1623. His 'Pharmacopœia' passed through many editions, and was translated into Latin by Dr. Holland, folio, London, 1639.

BAUDET, ÉTIENNE, a French engraver, born at Blois 1643; died at Paris 1716.

BAUDIER, MICHEL, historiographer of France, under Louis XIII., was a native of Languedoc, and died about 1650. The most remarkable of his writings are 'General History of the Religion of the Turks, and of the Lives of Mahomet and the first four Caliphs'; 'History of the Courts of Turkey and China'; and 'History of Cardinal d'Amboise.'

BAUDIN, PIERRE CHARLES LOUIS, a French political writer, born at Sedan 18 Oct., 1748; died 17 Oct., 1799.

BAUDIUS, DOMINIC, a civilian, born at Liesle 1561. He studied at various universities, and in 1585 took the degree of doctor of law at Leyden; soon after which he accompanied the ambassadors from the United States to England, where he became acquainted with Sir Philip Sidney. He was admitted an advocate at the Hague in 1587; but relinquished the bar, and went to France, where he resided ten years. In 1602 he came again to England, with Christopher de Harlai, son of the president of the parliament of Paris, who was sent ambassador hither by Henry IV. The same year he was appointed professor of eloquence at Leyden, where he settled and read lectures on history. The States also conferred on him the honour of being their historiographer, in conjunction with Meursius. Died 22 Aug., 1613. His works are 'Oratio in Plinii Panegyricum'; 'Poemata'; 'Oratio ad Studiosos Leydenses'; 'Monumentum consecratum honori et memorie Britanniarum Principis Henrici Fred.'; 'De Inductis Belli Belgici'; 'Epistolæ'; and 'The History of the Truce.'

BAUDOUIN, or BAUDOUIN, FRANÇOIS, in Latin *Baldwinus*, a French civilian, born at Arras 1 Jan., 1520. He taught law with great reputation at Bourges, Angers, Paris, and other cities. He spent one time entertained a friendship for Calvin, but afterwards quarrelled with, and wrote against, the celebrated reformer. Baudouin was sent to the Council of Trent by Anthony, king of Navarre, but on the death of that prince, in 1562, he returned to France, and was made counsellor of state by Henry III. Died 3 Nov., 1573. He composed several works in Latin on law, history, and controversial divinity.

BAUDOUIN, or BAUDOUIN, JEAN, of the French

academy, was born at Pradelle, in Vivarais, about 1584, became reader to Queen Margaret, and died at Paris, 1650. He translated Davila, Dion Cassius, Tasso's Jerusalem, &c. into French, and wrote a 'History of Malta,' 'Emblems,' and other works.

BAUDOT DE JUILLY, NICHOLAS, born at Paris, 17 April, 1678. Died 29 Aug., 1759; wrote a 'History of the Conquest of England by William, duke of Normandy,' and other works.

BAUDRAND, MICHEL ANTOINE, a writer on geography, born at Paris 28 July, 1633; died 29 April, 1700.

BAUER, FERDINAND, a native of Feldsperg, in Austria, was appointed by the English government natural-history painter to the expedition of Capt. Flinders, R.N., to Australia. The description of that expedition contains some valuable figures of plants from drawings by Bauer. In the latter part of his life he resided at Hietzing, near Vienna, and died 17 March, 1826, aged 56.

BAUHIN, GASPARD, brother of Jean, the physician to the duke of Wurtemberg, was born at Basle 17 Jan., 1550. He studied the sciences at Padua, and was successively professor of Greek, botany, and anatomy. He succeeded his brother as physician to the duke of Wurtemberg, and died 5 Dec., 1624. He composed several works in Latin on botany and anatomy.

BAUHIN, JEAN, was born at Amiens 24 Aug., 1511, and bred to the profession of medicine, which he practised with great reputation in France, England, and the Low Countries. Having embraced the doctrines of Calvin, he retired to Basle, where he practised for forty years. Died 1582.

BAUHIN, JEAN, eldest son of the preceding, was born at Basle 1541, and acquired a profound knowledge of botany. He carried on a correspondence with the illustrious Conrad Gessner, whom he accompanied on several scientific expeditions. In 1566 he was appointed professor of rhetoric in his native city, and in 1570 was constituted physician to the duke of Wurtemberg, whereupon he removed to Montbéliard, where he died 1613. He was author of several works on botany.

BAUHIN, JEAN GASPARD, son of Gaspard, mentioned above, was born at Basle 12 March, 1656, professed botany and medicine in his native city, and died there 18 July, 1685. He published three medical treatises of his own, and the first volume of the 'Theatrum Botanicum,' which had been left in MS. by his father. Of his seven sons, four became doctors of medicine, and the third, Jerome, published a new German edition of the 'Kreuterbuch' of Tabernæmontanus, folio, Basle, 1664.

BAULDRY, PAUL, surnamed D'IBERVILLE, was born at Rouen 1639, of Protestant parents. After studying at Saumur he visited England, and resided a considerable time at Oxford. He then returned to France, but was compelled to quit that country on the revocation of the edict of Nantes, when he repaired to Holland, and was appointed professor of ecclesiastical history at Utrecht, where he died 1706. He published an edition of Lactantius, 'De Moribus Persecutorum,' a new edition of a work by Furetière, entitled 'Histoire des Derniers Troubles arrivés au Royaume d'Eloquence,' 'Syntagma Calendariorum,' and a great number of dissertations.

BAULOT, or BEAULIOT, JACQUES, a celebrated

French lithotomist, born 1651; died at Besançon 1714. He was called *Friar James*, on account of his wearing a monastic dress, though he was never a member of any religious order.

BAUMÉ, ANTOINE, an eminent Parisian chemist, was born at Senlis 26 Feb., 1728, and died 15 Oct., 1804.

BAUME, NICOLAS AUGUSTE DE LA, marquis of Montrevel, a brave marshal of France, under Louis XIV., was born 1636, and died 11 Oct., 1716.

BAUME DES DOSSAT, JACQUES FRANÇOIS DE LA, canon of Avignon, was born at Carpentras 1705, and died 30 Aug., 1756. He published a poem in prose, entitled 'The Christiade, or Paradise Regained,' which was condemned by the parliament of Paris. Besides this ridiculous work, he was the author of 'Saturnales Françaises,' and other pieces.

BAUMER, JOHN WILLIAM, a physician, born at Rehweiler, in Franconia, 1719. He was at first a minister, but abandoned theology, and became medical professor, first at Erfurt and then at Giessen, where he died 4 Aug., 1788. Among his numerous works are a 'Natural History of the Mineral Kingdom,' and a 'Natural History of Precious Stones.'

BAUMGARTEN, ALEXANDER THEOPHILUS, a Prussian writer, was born at Berlin in 1714. He studied at Halle, and became professor of philosophy there, and afterwards at Frankfort-on-the-Oder, where he died 26 May, 1762. He wrote 'Metaphysica,' 'Ethica-Philosophica,' 'Æsthetica,' 'Initia Philosophiæ Practicæ Primæ.'

BAUMGARTEN, JAMES SIGISMUND, a learned Lutheran divine, brother of the preceding, was born at Wollmirstädt, near Magdeburg, 14 March, 1706, and became professor of divinity at Halle, where he died 4 July, 1757. He published several works, original and translated.

BAUNE, JACQUES DE LA, a Jesuit, born 15 April, 1649, at Paris, where he died, after a very active life spent in teaching and other honourable employments, 21 Oct., 1726. He edited the 'Opera varia' of Father Sirmond, and 'Panegyrici veteres ad usum Delphini.' Besides these performances he composed several funeral discourses and Latin poems.

BAUR, FREDERICK WILLIAM VON, a Hessian soldier in the pay of Britain, made a general and ennobled by Frederick II. of Prussia, and afterwards an able engineer in the service of Russia. Born 1731; died 4 Feb., 1783.

BAUR, JOHN WILLIAM, a painter and engraver, born at Strasburg 1610; died at Vienna 1640. He etched the Metamorphoses of Ovid from his own designs.

BAUSCH, JOHN LAURENCE, a German physician and medical writer, born 30 Sept., 1605; died 1665.

BAUTRU, GUILLAUME, a celebrated wit, and one of the first members of the French Academy, was born at Paris 1588, and died there 1665. Once, when he was in Spain, having been to see the famous library of the Escorial, where he found a very ignorant librarian, the king of Spain inquired what he had remarked. To whom Bautru replied that the library was a very fine one, 'but your majesty,' added he, 'should make your librarian treasurer of your finances.' 'Why so?' 'Because,' answered Bautru, 'he never touches what he is intrusted with.'

BAVANT, JOHN, D.D., a Catholic divine, was educated at Oxford, where he graduated M.A. 1552. He was one of the original fellows of St. John's College and the first Greek reader there. During his residence in Oxford he was tutor to the two noted writers, Edmund Campian and Gregory Martin. On the change of religion he left the country, and pursued his theological studies at Rheims and Rome, and was created D.D. In 1581 he ventured to return to England, and laboured at his function for a considerable time, but was at last apprehended and kept a prisoner in Wisbech Castle, where it is supposed he died.

BAVAY, PAUL IGNATIUS DE, was born 25 Feb., 1704, at Brussels, where he died 20 Feb., 1768. He became principal physician to the military hospitals in his native city, and published some works on medicine.

BAWDWEN, WILLIAM, vicar of Hooton Pagnell, near Doncaster, and curate of Frickley-cum-Clayton, Yorkshire, died 14 Sept., 1816. He proposed to print a translation of Domesday Book, in ten volumes, but only two volumes were published. He also contributed to the fourth volume of the new edition of Hutchins's 'History of Dorsetshire,' a translation of the portion of Domesday which relates to that county.

BAXTER, ANDREW, an ingenious writer, was born in 1686, or 1687, at Old Aberdeen, of which city his father was a merchant. He received his education in the King's College, and afterwards became private tutor to young gentlemen. In 1741 he travelled with Mr. Hay, and settled for some time at Utrecht, where he had Lord Blantyre under his care. On his return to Scotland in 1747 he settled at Wittingham, in East Lothian, and died there 23 April, 1750. His works are, 'An Enquiry into the Nature of the Human Soul,' printed first in 4to., and afterwards in 3 vols. 8vo.; 'Matho, sive Cosmotheoria puerilis, Dialogus;' this piece he translated and enlarged into 2 vols. 8vo. He left many valuable manuscripts, from which the late Dr. John Duncan published a work entitled, 'The Evidence of Reason, in proof of the Immortality of the Soul,' 8vo.

BAXTER, RICHARD, an eminent nonconformist divine, was born 12 Nov., 1615, at Rowton, Shropshire. Though his education was much neglected, owing to the insufficiency of his schoolmasters, he made up for it by his diligence, and when very young became master of the free school at Wrexeter. In 1633, he was recommended to Sir Henry Herbert, master of the revels, who received him very kindly; but disliking the court, he returned to the country, and was appointed master of the free school of Dudley. In 1638, he was ordained by the bishop of Winchester, though he never had been at a university. About this time he contracted an acquaintance with some nonconformists, whose sentiments he imbibed, though with moderation. In 1640, he was invited to be minister at Kidderminster, which situation he accepted; but, on the breaking out of the war, he became chaplain in the parliament army and was present at several sieges. He afterwards returned to Kidderminster, where he was highly esteemed, and preached with great success. He opposed the usurpation of Cromwell, and had the courage to defend monarchy in his presence. At the Restoration he was appointed one of the King's chaplains, assisted at the conference held in the Savoy for the

reform of the liturgy, and was offered the bishopric of Hereford, which he declined. But his request to continue at Kidderminster was refused, on which he settled in London, where he suffered much for his nonconformity. In 1685, he was tried before Chief Justice Jeffreys for some passages contained in his paraphrase on the New Testament, and being found guilty, was sentenced to be imprisoned for two years; but after a short confinement, by the mediation of Lord Powis, he obtained his liberty, and preached without molestation. He died 8 Dec., 1691, and was buried in Christ Church, Newgate Street. He wrote one hundred and forty-five distinct treatises, the principal of which have been published in four volumes, folio. The most popular of his works are the 'Saints' Everlasting Rest,' and 'The Call to the Unconverted,' which have gone through numerous editions. Dr. Barrow and Dr. Johnson were both great admirers of his practical writings. In his theological opinions Mr. Baxter steered between Calvinism and Arminianism, in which he was followed by many eminent divines, who were called Baxterians.

BAXTER, ROGER, a Jesuit, born at Walton-le-Dale, near Preston, Lancashire, and educated at Stonyhurst, served the Maryland and Pennsylvania mission with great credit, and died at Philadelphia 24 May, 1827, ætat. 34. He wrote 'Remarks on Le Mesurier's Sermon on Invocation of Saints,' 8vo., London, 1816; and 'The most important Tenets of Roman Catholics Fairly Explained,' 12mo., Washington, 1819.

BAXTER, WILLIAM, a grammarian and critic, was the nephew of Richard Baxter, and born ni 1650 at Lanlunan in Shropshire. It is said that his education had been so much neglected that at the age of eighteen he could not read. He must, however, have laboured with uncommon diligence, for he became a man of great and various learning, as appeared in 1679, when he published his Latin grammar entitled, 'De Analogia, sive, arte Linguae Latinæ Commentariolus, &c.' In 1695 appeared his edition of Anacreon, which was reprinted in 1710. In 1701 he published his celebrated edition of Horace, which some critics have pronounced to be the best, while by others it has been strongly censured. It has been several times reprinted, and lastly in 1797, 8vo. In 1719, Mr. Baxter published his dictionary of British antiquities, with the title of 'Glossarium Antiquitatum Britannicarum,' 8vo. To this book is prefixed a fine head of the author, engraved by Vertue. A great part of Mr. Baxter's life was spent at Tottenham High Cross, where he taught youth in the classics, till he was appointed master of the Mercers' School in London. He died 31 May, 1723, and was buried at Islington. Moses Williams published in 1726 'Reliquiæ Baxterianæ; sive, W. Baxteri Opera Posthuma,' 8vo. Our author assisted in the translation of Plutarch's Morals; and some of his papers are in the Philosophical Transactions.

BAYARD, JAMES A., a native of Delaware, U.S., was a representative, and afterwards a senator in congress from that State. In 1813 he was appointed one of the ministers who negotiated the treaty of peace with Great Britain at Ghent; and subsequently he was sent as minister to the court of St. Petersburg. Died 1815.

BAYARD, PIERRE DU TERRAIL, Seigneur de, surnamed the *Chevalier sans peur et sans reproche*,

a celebrated captain, was born at the castle of Bayard, in the valley of Graisivaudan, six leagues from Grenoble, in the year 1476. At the age of thirteen he became page to the duke of Savoy, by whom he was presented to Charles VIII. of France, who sent him to the Count de Ligny, that he might be brought up in his family. When only seventeen, he carried away the honours of a tournament given at Lyons, and shortly afterwards accompanied Charles VIII. on his expedition into Italy, where, for his gallantry, the monarch rewarded him with five hundred crowns, and gave him also the title of 'Chevalier sans peur et sans reproche.' Francis I., however, treated him in a still more flattering manner, by receiving the order of knighthood from his hand, on which occasion Bayard kissed his sword, and laid it up as a sacred relic. After achieving great glory in numerous battles and sieges, as well as in single combats, Bayard received a mortal wound near Rebec, in April, 1524. On being struck, he ordered the soldiers to lay him under a tree, with his face to the enemy; for, said he, 'having never yet turned my back upon the foe, I will not begin to do so the last days of my life.' In this posture he was visited by the Constable Charles de Bourbon, against whom he had been engaged, and who saying that he pitied him, 'Sir,' replied he, 'I thank you; but there is no reason why you should pity me, who die like an honest man in the service of my king, though there is great reason to pity you, who are carrying arms against your prince, your country, and your oath.' Soon after this he expired, on 30 April, 1524, and his remains were interred in the cathedral of Grenoble.

BAYEN, PIERRE, a French chemist, born at Châlons-sur-Marne 1725; died at Paris 1798. He was employed as chief chemist to the army during the Seven Years' War, and afterwards settled in Paris, where he pursued his chemical experiments with great reputation.

BAYER, JOHN, was born at Rain, in Bavaria, 1572, and followed the profession of an advocate at Augsburg, where he died 1625. He was a diligent student of astronomy, and has immortalized his name by publishing, in 1603, a work entitled 'Uranometria,' being a celestial atlas of all the constellations, with a nomenclature. In this work, for the first time, the stars were denoted by Greek letters, according to the order of their magnitude in each constellation. This practice has since become universal.

BAYER, THEOPHILUS SIEGFRED, grandson of John Bayer, was born 1694, and educated at Konigsberg. He acquired a great knowledge of the oriental languages, particularly the Chinese. In 1717 he was appointed librarian at Konigsberg, and in 1726 was invited to St. Petersburg, where he was made professor of Greek and Roman antiquities. Died 21 Feb., 1738. His principal works are, 'Museum Sinicum, in quo Sinicæ Linguae et Literaturæ ratio explicatur; item Grammatica, Lexicon, et Diatribæ Sinicæ reperiuntur,' 2 vols. 8vo., 1730; 'Historia regni Græcorum Bactriani; Historia Osrhoena et Edcssena ex nummis illustrata.'

BAYF. See BAIF.

BAYFIELD, RICHARD, a monk of Bury St. Edmund's, studied at Cambridge. He was burnt for heresy Nov., 1531.

BAYFIELD, ROBERT, an English physician, who appears to have been born about 1629, wrote

'Tractatus de Tumoribus præter Naturam; or, a Treatise of Preternatural Tumours,' 8vo., London, 1662; and 'Exercitationes Anatomicæ in varias Regionēs humani Corporis,' 2nd edition, 12mo., London, 1668.

BAYLE, FRANÇOIS, a learned French physician and medical writer, was royal professor of philosophy at Toulouse, where he died 24 Sept., 1709, ætat. 87.

BAYLE, MOÏSE, a somewhat conspicuous actor in the first French Revolution, became president of the National Convention 22 Oct., 1793. He was an ardent supporter of Robespierre. His death took place about 1815.

BAYLE, PIERRE, a celebrated French critic, was born at Carlat 18 Nov., 1647, being the son of John Bayle, a Protestant minister. He discovered an extreme attachment to the sciences and belles lettres from his youth, and was converted to the Catholic religion at the age of twenty-two, but turned Protestant again seventeen months after. The philosophical chair at Sedan being vacant, 1675, Bayle stood candidate for it with success, but was deprived of the office 1681, which obliged him to take refuge in Holland, where he was elected professor of philosophy and history at Rotterdam. This professorship he also lost by the contrivance of the minister Jurien, who presented to the consistory, 1696, the reprehensible parts of his dictionary to revenge himself for an intrigue which Bayle is said to have had with his wife. He died 28 Dec., 1696. The work by which Bayle is best, and, indeed, almost exclusively known, is his famous 'Historical and Critical Dictionary,' the first volume of which appeared in 1695. Mr. Chalmers remarks that Bayle has been hailed as one of those who have conducted an opposition to the truths of revealed religion by the means of sarcasm and impertinence instead of fair argument; and, except the French Encyclopædia, there is not perhaps any book so likely to unsettle the minds of young readers as his celebrated dictionary. Nor is this the only objection that may be urged against it. Bayle has been praised for his morality in private life; but what are we to think of the morals of a man who not only takes every opportunity that may lie in his way to introduce obscene discussions, quotations, and allusions, but even perpetually travels out of his way in search of them—who delights in accumulating the anecdotes and imagery of vice, and presenting them to his readers in every shape? Considered in a critical light, this dictionary may be allowed to form a vast mass of information, but the plan is radically bad. It has been said that he wrote it merely for the sake of the notes, which had accumulated in his commonplace book: hence the text bears a very small proportion to the notes suspended from it, and the reader's attention is perpetually diverted from the narrative to attend, not always to what may throw light on the subject of the text, but to Mr. Bayle's tattle and gossip collected from various quarters, and from his own prolific and prurient imagination. It is much to be regretted that his reputation was such as to render this mode of writing biography a fashion, and particularly that it was followed in our 'Biographia Britannica,' in many parts of which Bayle's garrulity has been exactly followed.

BAYLEY, ANSELM, LL.D., an English divine, was of Christ's Church College, Oxford, where he

took the degree of doctor of laws in 1764. He became minor canon of St. Paul's and of Westminster Abbey, and also subdean of the Chapel Royal. He died in 1794. His works are, 'The Antiquity, Evidence, and Certainty of Christianity Canvassed,' 8vo.; 'A Practical Treatise on Singing and Playing,' 8vo.; 'A Plain and Complete Grammar of the English Language,' 8vo.; 'A Grammar of the Hebrew Language,' 8vo.; 'The Old Testament, English and Hebrew, with Remarks,' 4 vols. 8vo.; 'The Commandments of God in the Jewish and Christian Churches; Two Sermons,' 8vo.; 'The Alliance between Music and Poetry,' 8vo.

BAYLEY, CORNELIUS, D.D., an English divine, founder and minister of St. James's Church, Manchester, died 1812. He was author of 'An Entrance into the Sacred Language; containing the necessary rules of Hebrew Grammar, in English,' 12mo., 1782; 'The Swedenborgian Doctrine of a Trinity Considered; or, Strictures on a late Publication entitled, The Scripture Doctrine of a Trinity vindicated according to the Principles of the Illuminated Emanuel Swedenborg,' 12mo., 1786; and some published sermons.

BAYLEY, JOHN, a divine, was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge (B.A. 1809), and having been elected fellow and tutor of Emanuel College, he took the degree of M.A. as a member of that society 1812. Died 1838, aged 52. Mr. Bayley was author of an algebraical work published in 1830, and of two printed sermons.

BAYLEY, Sir JOHN, an English judge, was made a justice of the king's bench 1808; a baron of the exchequer 1830; a baronet 1834; and died 10 Oct., 1841, aged 78. He published a 'Summary of the Law of Bills of Exchange,' 1789, several times reprinted; and the 3rd edition of Raymond's Reports.

BAYLEY, RICHARD, an American anatomist, born 1745; died 1801.

BAYLIS, WILLIAM, a Scotch physician. After taking his degree at Edinburgh he settled at Bath, where, however, he became engaged in such disputes with his medical brethren, as to be excluded from consultations. He then left England and settled at Berlin, where Frederic the Great appointed him as his physician, saying at the same time, 'That to have acquired so much experience, the doctor must have killed a great many people.' The physician, without any hesitation, replied, 'Not so many as your majesty.' He died at Berlin in 1787. Dr. Baylis wrote 'An Essay on the Bath Waters,' 8vo.; 'A Narrative of Facts,' demonstrating the cause of a physical confederacy against him, 8vo.; 'An Historical Account of the General Hospital at Bath,' 8vo.

BAYLY, BENJAMIN, rector of St. James's, Bristol, wrote an 'Essay on Perspiration,' 8vo., London, 1708; and 'Sermons on Various Subjects,' 2 vols. 8vo., 1721. Died 1720.

BAYLY, JOHN, son of the bishop of Bangor, was born in Herefordshire 1595, and in 1611 was entered of Exeter College, Oxford, where he graduated M.A. Having taken orders he was appointed one of the king's chaplains and guardian of Christ's hospital in Ruthyn. He published 'The Angel Guardian,' a collection of sermons, 1630, and other works.

BAYLY, LEWIS, an English prelate, was born at Carmarthen, about 1565, and educated at Oxford. After leaving the university, he became

minister at Evesham, Worcestershire, chaplain to Henry prince of Wales, and rector of St. Matthew's, Friday Street, London. Having acquired popularity as a preacher, he was appointed one of the chaplains to James I., who nominated him to the bishopric of Bangor, 1616. In 1621 he was committed to the Fleet, but was soon afterwards discharged. It is not certain what was the cause of the commitment. He died 26 Oct., 1631. His fame rests chiefly on his work entitled 'The Practice of Piety,' which has gone through a great number of editions.

BAYLY, THOMAS, D.D., son of Lewis Bayly, bishop of Bangor, was educated at Cambridge, and became subdean of Wells, 1638. He afterwards turned Catholic, and published some books in vindication of his new religion, for which he was imprisoned in Newgate, but having effected his escape he went abroad, where he died about 1657. His works are 'Certamen Religiosum, or a Conference between King Charles I. and Henry, Marquis of Worcester,' 8vo., London, 1649; 'The Royal Charter granted unto Kings by God himself,' 1649; 'Herba Parietis, or the Wall-flower,' folio, 1650; 'The End of Controversies between the Catholic and Protestant Religions,' 4to., Douay, 1654; 'The Life and Death of the renowned John Fisher, Bishop of Rochester,' 8vo., London, 1655, originally composed by Richard Hall, D.D.; and 'Dr. Bayly's Challenge.'

BAYLY, THOMAS HAYNES, an English lyrical poet, died at Cheltenham 22 April, 1839, ætat. 42. He was author of 'Oh, no, we never mention her,' 'I'd be a Butterfly,' and other beautiful songs; two or three novels; and thirty or forty pieces for the stage. A privately printed 12mo. volume containing 'Fifty Lyrical Ballads' by him, appeared at Bath, 1829. Archdeacon Wrangham printed for private circulation 'Psychæ; or, Songs of Butterflies, by T. H. Bayly, esq. Attempted in Latin Rhymes (to the same Airs); with a few additional Trifles,' 8vo., Malton, 1828.

BAYLY, WILLIAM, was in 1772 appointed astronomer to Captain Cook's expedition round the world, and his observations were subsequently published at London. He was also astronomer to the expedition of the 'Resolution' and 'Discovery,' to the Northern Pacific Ocean, and on his return was appointed master of the Royal Academy at Portsmouth. Died 1810.

BAYNARD, ANNE, an ingenious lady, was the daughter of Dr. Edward Baynard, an eminent physician, and born at Preston, in Lancashire, in 1672. Her father gave her a very liberal education, and under his instructions she acquired an extensive knowledge of philosophy, astronomy, and mathematics, as well as of the Latin and Greek languages; the former of which she wrote with great elegance. She died 12 June, 1697, and was buried at Barnes, in Surrey.

BAYNBRRIGG, CHRISTOPHER, an English cardinal, was born of a good family at Hilton, near Appleby, and educated at Queen's College, Oxford of which he occurs as provost, 5 May, 1495. He was the intimate friend of Morton, ultimately archbishop of Canterbury, and shared in that prelate's sufferings during the usurpation of Richard III. He graduated LL.D. at Bologna, and was incorporated in that degree at Cambridge. On 13 Nov., 1504, he was made master of the rolls, and in the following year dean of Windsor. He was almoner to Henry VII., by whom he was

employed in several embassies; and was consecrated bishop of Durham 1507, being in the next year translated to the archbishopric of York. In 1509 he was constituted ambassador to Rome, and in March, 1511, was created a cardinal by the title of St. Praxedes. He was poisoned at Rome 14 July, 1514, by Rinaldo de Modena, a priest. Silvester de Giglis, bishop of Worcester, then resident as envoy at Rome, was implicated in the murder. Cardinal Baynbrigge was a munificent benefactor to Queen's College, Oxford.

BAYNE. See BAINE.

BAYNE, ALEXANDER, a Scotch legal writer, died in June, 1837.

BAYNES, JOHN, an English lawyer, was born in April, 1758, at Middleham, in Yorkshire. He was educated first at Richmond School, and afterwards at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he took his degrees in arts, and obtained a fellowship. From thence he removed to Gray's Inn, and was called to the bar. He was a zealous whig, and wrote numerous pieces in the newspapers. The archæological epistle to Dean Milles, on the poems of Rowley, has been ascribed to his pen; and several of his verses are to be found in the magazines. He intended to have published a correct edition of Lord Coke's tracts, but was prevented by his death, which took place on 4 Aug., 1879.

BAYNES, PAUL, a divine, was born in London, and educated at Christ's College, Cambridge. In early life he was very wild, but afterwards became serious, and on entering into orders succeeded the celebrated Perkins as lecturer of St. Andrew's Church. He died at Cambridge in 1617. His works are 'A Commentary on Ephesians, relative to Predestination,' 4to. and folio. 'The Diocesan's Trial, 1621;' 'Help to Happiness,' 12mo.; 'Letters of Consolation, &c.,' 12mo.

BAYNES, RALPH, an English prelate, a native of Knowsthorpe, Yorkshire, was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, of which he became a fellow. He graduated B.A., 1517-18; M.A., 1521; D.D., 1555. Having taken orders, he was appointed a university preacher. He opposed Latimer at Cambridge, and in 1550 disputed at Westminster on the Catholic side. Afterwards he went to Paris and was professor of Hebrew in that university. He continued abroad till the accession of Mary, when he returned to England, and on 18 Nov., 1554, was made bishop of Lichfield and Coventry. On the accession of Elizabeth he was deprived of his bishopric and cast into prison. He died at Islington 18 Nov., 1559. Bishop Baynes was one of the chief restorers of Hebrew learning in this country. His works are 'Prima Rudimenta in linguam Hebraicam,' 4to., Paris, 1550; 'Compendium Michol, hoc est, absolutissimæ grammatices Davidis Chimihi,' 4to., Paris, 1554; and 'In Proverbia Salomonis,' folio, Paris, 1555.

BAYNES, ROGER, an English writer, was born 1546. Being attached to the Catholic faith, he left this country in or about 1579, and retired to Rome, where he became secretary to Cardinal Allen, after whose decease he gave himself up to religious exercises. He died 9 Oct., 1623, and was buried in the English College at Rome. His works are 'The Praise of Solitariness, Set down in the forme of a Dialogue, Wherein is conteyned a Discourse Philosophical, of the life Actiue and Contemplatiue,' 4to., London, 1577; and 'The Baynes of Aquigrane. The first part and first volume, intituled Variety, Contayning Three

Bookes, in the forme of Dialogues, vnder the Titles following, viz.: Profit, Pleasure, Honour, Furnished with diuers things, no lesse delightfull, then beneficiall to be knowne and obserued. Related by Rog. Baynes, Gent., a long Exile out of England, not for any temporal respects. *Qui nihil sperat, nihil desperat.* Printed at Augusta, in Germany, M.DC.XVII., 4to.

BAYNES, Sir THOMAS, M.D., a physician, was born about 1622, and educated at Christ's College, Cambridge, under Dr. Henry More. On taking his degrees in arts, he studied physic in conjunction with Mr., afterwards Sir John, Finch, whom he accompanied to Padua, where both were admitted to the degree of doctor in that faculty. At the Restoration they returned, when Dr. Baynes was chosen music professor in Gresham College, and about the same time elected a fellow of the Royal Society. In 1664 he went with Sir John Finch to Florence, where that gentleman was appointed the English resident. In 1670, these two friends came back to England, but in 1672 Sir John Finch, being appointed ambassador to the Grand Signior, Dr. Baynes, on whom the king conferred the honour of knighthood, again accompanied him. Here he died 6 Sept., 1681, and the year following Sir John departed this life. Their remains were brought to England and interred in the chapel of Christ's College, to which foundation they had jointly bequeathed four thousand pounds for two fellowships and two scholarships.

BAYNTON, THOMAS, a surgeon, of Bristol, who died 31 Aug., 1820, published accounts of new methods, introduced by himself, of treating ulcers of the legs and diseases of the spine.

BAYNTUN, Sir WILLIAM HENRY, a gallant British admiral, was born in or about 1766, and died at Bath 16 Dec., 1840.

BAYRO, PETER DE, an eminent Italian physician and medical writer born at Turin about 1478; died 1 April, 1558.

BAZHENOV, BASIL IVANOVITCH, a celebrated architect, was born at Moscow 1 March, 1737, and died at St. Petersburg 2 Aug., (N. S.) 1799.

BAZIN, GILLE AUGUSTIN, a native of Paris, settled as a physician at Strasburg, and died in March, 1754. His most remarkable works are 'Natural History of Bees,' and an abridgment of Réaumur's History of Insects.

BE, WILLIAM LE, a noted engraver and type-founder of Paris, was born at Troyes, 1525, and died 1598. His sons and grandsons were distinguished printers.

BEACH, JOHN, the last abbat of Colchester, opposed the measures of King Henry VIII. with great courage and resolution, and refusing to subscribe to the king's supremacy, was condemned to die on that account. He suffered at Colchester in Dec., 1539.

BEACH, THOMAS, a wine merchant at Wrexham, in Denbighshire, published in 1737 'Eugenio, or Virtuous and Happy Life,' a poem, inscribed to Pope, and by no means destitute of merit. Mr. Beach committed suicide 17 May, 1737.

BEACON. See BECON.

BEALE, FRANCIS, received his education at St. John's and Magdalen Colleges, Cambridge. He wrote 'The Royal Game of Chesse-Playe, Sometimes the Recreation of the late King, with many of the Nobility. Illustrated with almost an hundred gambetts. Being the study of Biochino, the famous Italian,' 12mo., London, 1656.

BEALE, Mrs. MARY, a painter, was daughter of Mr. Cradock, minister of Walton-upon-Thames, but was born in Suffolk, 1632. She painted in oil, water colours, and crayons, and was assiduous in copying the works of Sir Peter Lely and Vandyke. She took the portraits of many of the most eminent clergy of that day. Mrs. Beale also had a taste for poetry, and made metrical translations of some of the psalms. Died 28 Dec., 1697. She had two sons who both exercised the art of painting for some little time. One of them afterwards studied physic under Dr. Sydenham, and practised at Coventry, where he and his father died.

BEALE, ROBERT, an English statesman, was born, it is supposed, about 1540, and probably educated at Cambridge. He entered the service of the state in 1564, and held several important offices under Queen Elizabeth, being frequently employed in foreign missions. During the absence of Sir Francis Walsingham from England, he acted as principal secretary of state. Mr. Beale died at Barnes, Surrey, 25 May, 1601. A list of his works which are all in MS. is given in Cooper's 'Athenæ Cantabrigienses.'

BEAMES, THOMAS, an English divine, received his education at Lincoln College, Oxford, and for seventeen years was preacher and assistant at St. James's, Piccadilly. He died at Shepherd's Bush 6 Aug., 1804, aged 49. Mr. Beames was author of 'The Rookeries of London,' 12mo., London, 1850; 'A Plea for Educational Reform,' 1856; and sermons. He was likewise a contributor to 'Meliora.'

BEAN, RICHARD, an English engraver. Born 1792; died 24 June, 1817.

BEARCROFT, EDWARD, a distinguished barrister was educated at Peterhouse, Cambridge (B.A., 1756). He afterwards became a king's counsel, chief justice of Chester, and M.P. for Saltash. Died 20 Nov., 1796.

BEARCROFT, PHILIP, D.D., master of the Charterhouse, was born 1 May, 1697, and educated at the Charterhouse and Magdalen College, Oxford. He afterwards obtained a fellowship at Merton College. He was appointed preacher to the Charterhouse 1724; one of the king's chaplains 1738; secretary to the Society for Propagating the Gospel in Foreign Parts 1739; rector of Stormouth, Kent, 1743; and master of the Charterhouse 18 Dec., 1753. Died 17 Nov., 1761. He published an 'Historical Account of Thomas Sutton, esq., and of his Foundation in the Charterhouse,' 8vo., London, 1737.

BEARD, JOHN, an English actor, was born in 1717. He appeared first on the stage in the character of Sir John Loverule, in the 'Devil to Pay,' 1737, and soon gained considerable applause, both as a performer and singer, but chiefly in the latter capacity. In 1739 he married Lady Henrietta Herbert, daughter of the earl of Waldegrave, and widow of Lord Edward Herbert, in consequence of which he quitted the stage for a few years, but afterwards returned to it till 1758, when he became manager of Covent Garden, having taken for his second wife a daughter of Mr. Rich, of that house. In 1768 he retired wholly from the theatre, after having been long a public favourite. He died 1791.

BEARD, THOMAS, D.D., a puritan divine, of considerable eminence, received his education at Cambridge, and on 21 Jan., 1597, was collated to

the rectory of Hengrave, Suffolk, but only held that benefice for a very short time. Afterwards he became a famous schoolmaster at Huntingdon, and in 1620 was appointed a justice of the peace for Huntingdonshire, being esteemed a person of great celebrity. He was schoolmaster to Oliver Cromwell, who, being a youth of aspiring and obstinate temper, often received his sharp discipline. It is related that when Oliver was a boy at school 'he avowed that when lying on his bed he saw a gigantic figure which came and opened the curtains of his bed and told him that he should hereafter be the greatest person in the kingdom, but did not mention the word *king*; and though he was told of the folly as well as the wickedness of such an assertion, he still persisted in it; for which, at the request of his father, he was flogged by Dr. Beard.' Cromwell, it is added, often mentioned this circumstance when he had arrived at the height of his glory. Dr. Beard wrote the 'Theatre of God's Judgements,' 4to., London, 1597, in conjunction with Dr. Thomas Taylor; and 'Pendantius, Comædia, olim Cantabrig. acta in Coll. Trin. nunquam antehac typis evulgata,' 12mo., 1631. In the Royal collection (17 D. xvii.) is a MS. entitled 'Tho. Beard's Evangelical Trægœdie; or, A Harmonie of the Passion of Christ, according to the four Evangelistes.'

BEATNIFFE, RICHARD, an eminent bookseller of Norwich, author of 'The Norfolk Tour,' a work which went through six editions in his lifetime, died in 1818, ætat 81.

BEATON, DAVID, a Scotch cardinal, was nephew of James Beaton, the archbishop of St. Andrews. He was born in 1494, and received his education in the university of St. Andrews, and afterwards at Paris, where he studied divinity. In 1519 he was appointed resident at the court of France; about which time his uncle gave him the rectory of Campsay, to which was added, in 1523, the abbacy of Arbroath. After filling the office of lord privy seal, and being employed in several public concerns, he was made a cardinal in 1538, and on the death of his uncle succeeded him in the archbishopric of St. Andrews. Being zealously devoted to the papal authority, he laboured with great earnestness to root out heresy; and many persons of consequence were prosecuted with the greatest rigour. On the death of the king, the archbishop made considerable exertion to be acknowledged one of the regency; instead of which he was thrown into Blackness Castle. After a short confinement he obtained his release by the earl of Arran, then the sole regent, who conferred upon him the post of chancellor, and obtained him the appointment of legate *à latere* from the pope. His power being thus restored and increased, he made use of it with redoubled ardour in suppressing the new religion; and among others who were condemned to the flames by him, was the celebrated George Wishart, whose execution took place under the window and before the eyes of the cardinal. A story is told that Wishart, at the stake, denounced the divine judgment against his persecutor; but it rests upon no credible foundation. Soon afterward, however, a conspiracy was entered into by some enemies of the prelate, headed by Norman Lesley, eldest son of the earl of Rothes, and his uncle John, who broke into the castle and murdered the cardinal, on the 29th of May, 1546. He left three natural sons, who were all legitimated in the lifetime of their father.

It is said that the cardinal wrote memoirs of his embassies, but nothing is known of the manuscript.

BEATON, or BETHUNE JAMES, a Scotch prelate and statesman, was born of a good family, and from infancy was destined for the church. In 1504 he was made abbat of Dunfermline, and the next year, upon the death of his brother Sir David Beaton, was appointed high treasurer of Scotland. In 1508 he was promoted to the bishopric of Galloway, and in less than a year was translated to the archiepiscopal see of Glasgow, on which he resigned the treasurer's staff, in order that he might have more leisure to govern his diocese. He discharged his functions in a highly creditable manner, and repaired and enriched his cathedral. After the battle of Flodden Field he was appointed high chancellor, and in 1523 he became archbishop of St. Andrew's, when he founded the New College, which he did not live to finish. Died 1539.

BEATON, JAMES, nephew of the cardinal, was born about 1517, and educated chiefly at Paris. He was early employed in political affairs, and in 1552 was consecrated archbishop of Glasgow. No sooner had he been advanced to this dignity than he began to be regarded as one of the ablest and most influential persons in the kingdom. When the reformers became powerful enough to make a successful stand against the court, he retired to France, carrying with him the treasures and records of his see, and carefully deposited them in the Scotch college at Paris. He obtained several ecclesiastical preferments in France, where he also acted as ambassador from Queen Mary and her son James VI. Died 24 April, 1603. This prelate was universally esteemed for his learning, loyalty, and patriotism. He wrote a commentary on the Book of Kings; 'A Lamentation for the kingdom of Scotland;' and other works, none of which have been printed.

BEATSON, ALEXANDER, a military engineer and writer on agriculture, was born at Dundee 24 Oct., 1759, and entered into the service of the East India Company. He was employed in many highly important undertakings in India, being ultimately advanced to the rank of major-general. In 1807 he was appointed governor of St. Helena. On his return to England he took a farm in Sussex, and devoted his attention to agriculture. Died at Henly 15 Oct., 1830. His works are, 'A View of the Origin and Conduct of the War with Tippoo Sulatun, comprising a Narrative of the Operations of the Army under the command of Lieutenant-General George Harris, and of the Siege of Seringapatam,' 4to., London, 1800; 'On the Importance of Introducing Agriculture into the Island of St. Helena,' 8vo., St. Helena, 1812; 'Tracts relative to the Island of St. Helena, written during a Residence of Five Years,' 4to., London, 1816; 'Letter to the Chairman and Directors for the Affairs of the United East India Company, containing Remarks upon a Paper entitled Observations relative to the Island of St. Helena' [by Colonel Patton], 8vo., St. Helena [1812]; 'A New System of Cultivation, without Lime or Dung, or Summer Fallows, as practised at Knowle Farm, in Sussex,' 8vo., London, 1820, with a supplement, 1821.

BEATSON, ROBERT, LL.D., a laborious compiler, was born in 1742 at Dysart, in the county of Fife. At the age of fourteen he entered into

the army, but rising no higher than to the rank of lieutenant, he turned his attention to literature, as a profession, and in 1786 published a useful work entitled, 'A Political Index to the Histories of Great Britain and Ireland,' of which there have been three editions. In 1790 appeared his 'Naval and Military Memoirs of Great Britain,' in 3 vols. 8vo.; and in 1807 he published 'A Chronological Register of both Houses of Parliament, from the Union.' He obtained the degree of doctor of laws from the university of Edinburgh, and was a member of the Royal Society of Scotland. He died 24 Jan., 1818. Besides the above works, he was the author of an 'Essay on Vertical and Horizontal Windmills.'

BEATTIE, JAMES, LL.D., an eminent philosopher, critic, and poet, was born at Laurencekirk, in the county of Kincardine, 13 Oct., 1735. He lost his father, who was a farmer, at the age of seven years; but his education was not neglected on that account, and after going through the school of his native place with reputation, he went to Marischal College, Aberdeen, in 1749. Here he obtained a bursary or exhibition, and had for a tutor Dr. Thomas Blackwell, who was so pleased with his diligence as to bestow upon him a premium for the best Greek analysis of the fourth book of the Odyssey. In 1753 he took his degree of M.A., and soon after became the schoolmaster to the parish of Fordoun. Here he amused himself with poetical composition, and some of his pieces were published in the 'Scots Magazine.' His views being directed to the ministry he returned to college, and while there was elected one of the masters of the city grammar school. In 1760 he was appointed by royal patent professor of moral philosophy in Marischal College, and in the year following he published a volume of poems, which met with a very favourable reception, though the author afterwards bought up and destroyed every copy that he could procure. In 1765 appeared 'The Judgment of Paris,' and the next year a more correct edition of his poems and translations. But the work destined to establish his fame was the 'Essay on Truth,' which was first printed in 1770, and in four years ran through five editions. It was also translated into several foreign languages, and procured the author high marks of distinction and an extensive acquaintance. The university of Oxford conferred on him the degree of doctor of law, as King's College, Aberdeen, had done some time before. He also received a pension from his majesty, who honoured him with a conference at Kensington. Very advantageous offers were made to him to enter into the ministry of the church of England, which he declined, lest the enemies of religion, who were irritated by his 'Essay on Truth,' might allege that he wrote the book from interested motives. A few months after the appearance of that work he published the first book of the 'Minstrel,' in 1774 the second book, and in 1777 the whole together, with a collection of his poems. To a new and splendid edition of his Essay, printed about this time by subscription, he added some miscellaneous ones on poetry and music; 'Laughter and Ludicrous Composition;' and on the 'Utility of Classical Learning.' In 1783 he printed 'Dissertations, Moral and Critical, on Memory and Imagination; on Dreaming; the Theory of Language; on Truth and Romance; on the Attachments of Kindred; and Illustrations on Sublimity,'

4to. In 1786 appeared his 'Evidences of the Christian Religion,' 2 vols. 12mo.; and in 1790 the first volume of 'Elements of Moral Science,' as the second did in 1793. In this last appeared a dissertation against the slave trade; and in the second volume of the Transactions of the Royal Society of Edinburgh he inserted 'Remarks on some Passages of the 6th Book of the Æneid.' The last publication of his was one of a most affecting description, being 'An Account of the Life and Character of his eldest Son, James Hay Beattie, with some of his Essays and Fragments.' This excellent young man, after having been appointed assistant professor to his father, and given the promise of proving a successor worthy of the name, died at the age of 22 in 1790. His death was followed, in 1796, by that of the youngest son, Montagu Beattie, in his eighteenth year; which losses, added to a separation from the mother, who was in a lunatic asylum, completely destroyed the constitution of the father, and after two paralytic strokes he died at Aberdeen 18 Aug., 1803. The philosophical style of Dr. Beattie in some degree partakes of the poetical, and this, perhaps, has contributed in no small degree to the celebrity of his essays and dissertations. Among his friends were the first persons of the age, as Dr. Johnson, Bishops Porteus and Hurd, Mr. Gray, Mr. Burke, and Mrs. Montagu.

BEATTY, Sir WILLIAM, M.D., physician to the fleet and to Greenwich Hospital, was surgeon in the 'Victory' at the battle of Trafalgar, and published an 'Authentic Narrative of the Death of Lord Nelson; with the circumstances preceding, attending, and subsequent to that event; the professional report of his lordship's wound; and several interesting anecdotes,' 8vo., London, 1807. He was knighted 1831, and died in London 25 March, 1842.

BEAU, CHARLES LE, first professor of rhetoric in the college of the Grassins, and afterwards professor in the college royal, secretary to the duke of Orleans, perpetual secretary and pensionary to the Academy of Inscriptions, was born at Paris 19 Oct., 1701, and died there 13 March, 1778. His 'History of the Lower Empire,' in 22 vols. 12mo., forming a continuation of Crevier's 'History of the Emperors,' is much esteemed.

BEAU, JEAN BAPTISTE LE, a French antiquary, was born in 1602, in the comté Venaissin, and entered among the Jesuits in 1619. He taught rhetoric at Toulouse, and afterwards became rector of the college of Rhodéz, but died in that of Montpellier 26 July, 1690. His works are 'Diatribe duæ, prima de partibus templi Auguralis; altera de mense et die Victoriæ Pharsaliæ,' 8vo. Another edition of this appeared at Wurtemberg, in 8vo., 1705. 'Breviculum Expeditionis Hispaniensis Ludov. XIII.,' 4to. 'Otia Regia Ludov. XIV., sive Polyænus Gallicis de veterum et recentium Gallorum stratagematibus,' 8vo. 'La Vie de M. François d'Estaing, Evêque de Rhodéz,' 4to. 'Historia de vita Bartholomæi de Martyribus,' 4to. 'Speculum veri Antistitis in vita Alphonsi Torribii Archiepiscopi Liminsis,' 4to.

BEAU, JEAN LOUIS LE, younger brother of the above, professor of rhetoric in the college of the Grassins, and member of the Academy of Inscriptions, was born at Paris 8 March, 1721, and died 12 March, 1766. He published editions of Homer, and of Cicero's 'Orations,' and composed a discourse, in which, after having shown the per-

nicious effects of poverty to men of letters, and what dangers they have to dread from riches, he concludes that the state of a happy mediocrity is the best for them.

BEAUCAIRE DE PEGUILON, FRANÇOIS, a French prelate, born 15 April, 1514. He became preceptor to the cardinal de Lorraine, who in 1555 procured for him the bishopric of Metz. He accompanied the cardinal to the council of Trent, where Beaucaire pronounced an oration which was much applauded. In 1568 he resigned his bishopric, and retired to his castle of La Chreite, in Bourbonnois. Died 14 Feb., 1591. He was author of a history entitled 'Rerum Gallicarum Commentaria, ab A. 1462 usque ad A. 1566,' fol., Lyons, 1625, and some other works.

BEAUCHAMP, earls of Warwick. See WARWICK.

BEAUCHAMP, JOSEPH, a French astronomer, born at Vesoul, 29 June, 1752. In 1767 he entered the Bernardine order, and having been appointed vicar-general to his uncle Miroudat, bishop of Babylon, he left France, 1781, to exercise his new functions in the Levant, and at the same time to make astronomical observations. On the eve of the revolution he returned to France, after having contributed very essentially to the promotion of astronomical and geographical science. In 1795 he was appointed consul at Mascate, in Arabia, and afterwards he visited Constantinople, and sailed along the Black Sea, making very important observations. When Bonaparte was appointed commander of the expedition to Egypt he added Beauchamp to the number of scientific men attached to the army, and in 1799 sent him on a secret mission to Constantinople, but on his way thither Beauchamp was captured by the English, and delivered up to the Grand Turk as a spy. He was imprisoned till 1801, when he obtained his release; but he died at Nice on the 19th of November in the same year.

BEAUCHAMP, RICHARD, an English prelate, was promoted from the archdeaconry of Suffolk to the bishopric of Salisbury 1448, whence in 1450 he was translated to Salisbury, which see he filled till his death on 16 Oct., 1481. He was much employed in state affairs. This bishop built the great hall of his palace at Salisbury, and erected a handsome chantry in the cathedral.

BEAUCHAMPS, PIERRE FRANÇOIS GODARD DE, a miscellaneous writer, born 1689 at Paris, where he died 12 March, 1761. Among his works are 'The Loves of Ismène and Isménias,' a free translation of a Greek romance by Eustathius, or, rather, Eumathius; 'The Loves of Rhodantes and Docicles,' a romance translated from the Greek of Theodorus Podromus; and 'Recherches sur les Théâtres de France,' 4to., and 3 vols. 8vo., 1735.

BEAUCHATEAU, FRANÇOIS MARIE CHASTELET DE, a child of precocious talents, born at Paris 8 May, 1645. At the age of seven he could speak several languages, and compose verses with ease. When he was 12 years old he published 'Lyre du jeune Apollon; ou, la Muse Naissante du Petit de Beauchateau.' He received a pension from cardinal Mazarin and the chancellor Séguier. In 1659 he went to England, and in 1661 was in Persia. Of his subsequent career no particulars are recorded.

BEAUCHATEAU, HIPPOLYTE CHASTELET DE, brother of the preceding, entered the congregation of the Fathers of the Christian Doctrine, which,

however, his restlessness and vanity induced him to quit in 1672. He then came to England, where in 1695 he renounced the Catholic religion. The degree of M.A. was conferred upon him by the university of Oxford. To him is attributed an abridgement of the 'Life of Marshal Schomberg,' published at Amsterdam, 1690, under the name of *Lusancy*.

BEAUCLERK, TOPHAM, a celebrated wit, and friend of Dr. Johnson, was only son of lord Sidney Beauclerk, third son of Charles, the first duke of St. Albans. He was born in Dec., 1739, and in 1757 was entered at Trinity College, Oxford. On his first entrance into society the elegance and fascination of his manners, his inexhaustible fund of agreeable information, his delightful conversational powers, his love of literature, and his constant flow of animal spirits, rendered him a universal favourite. Even the great moralist Dr. Johnson half forgave the principles of the young man of pleasure, so fascinated was he by the charm of his manner and the brilliancy of his wit. 'Everything,' remarked Johnson, 'comes from Beauclerk so easily that it appears to me that I labour when I say a good thing.' Mr. Beauclerk died in London 11 March, 1780.

BEAUFILS, GUILLAUME, a French Jesuit and a distinguished preacher, born at St. Flour 5 Feb., 1674; died at Toulouse 30 Dec., 1757. He published lives of Madame de Lestonac and of Madame de Chantal; 'Letters on the Government of Religious Houses;' and several funeral orations.

BEAUFORT, earl and duke of Somerset. *See* SOMERSET.

BEAUFORT, Sir FRANCIS, K.C.B., F.R.S., an English admiral, was sometime hydrographer to the Admiralty, and died at Hove, near Brighton, 16 Dec., 1857, aged 84. He wrote 'Karamania; or, a brief description of the South Coast of Asia Minor, and of the Remains of Antiquity.'

BEAUFORT, HENRY, bishop of Winchester, and cardinal priest of the church of Rome, was the son of John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaster, by his third wife, Catherine Swinford. He studied at Cambridge and Oxford, to which last university he was a considerable benefactor. In 1397 he was made bishop of Lincoln, and in 1399 chancellor of Oxford and dean of Wells. In 1404 he became lord chancellor, and the year following bishop of Winchester. His nephew Henry V. sent him ambassador to France, and in 1417 he went into the Holy Land. He was one of the godfathers and guardians to Henry VI., in whose reign he again discharged the office of chancellor, but was deprived of the seals, owing to the fierce contentions between him and Humphrey, duke of Gloucester. In 1426 he received a cardinal's hat, with the dignity of papal legate, which latter office, however, he was prohibited from exercising by royal mandate. The new cardinal raised men for a crusade against the Hussites of Bohemia, from whence he was recalled by the pope; and in 1430 he crowned Henry VI. at Paris. After a very active life he died at Winchester 14 June, 1447, and his remains were interred in that cathedral. The character drawn of him by Shakspeare is unjust to his memory; for though ambitious and turbulent, he was generous; and the hospital of St. Cross, with other charities, show that he had a very munificent disposition.

BEAUFORT, HENRY SOMERSET, duke of, K.G., son of Edward marquis of Worcester, was, in his father's lifetime, created earl of Glamorgan by

Charles I. In 1672 Charles II. constituted him lord president of the council of the principality of Wales. The same year he was sworn of the privy council, and installed a knight of the garter. Having been eminently serviceable to the king since his restoration, he was by patent dated 2 Dec., 1682, advanced to the title of duke of Beaufort. In 1685 he was made colonel of the 11th regiment of Foot, then first raised, the command of which he resigned the same year to his eldest surviving son, Charles marquis of Worcester. He exerted himself against the duke of Monmouth; and in 1688 endeavoured to secure Bristol against the adherents of the prince of Orange, upon whose elevation to the throne, the duke, being unable to take the oaths, lived in retirement till his death on 21 Jan., 1698-9, æt. 70. He was buried in Beaufort chapel, at Windsor.

BEAUFORT, LOUIS DE, a French writer, died at Maestricht 1795. He was a fellow of the Royal Society of London. His works are 'Dissertation sur l'Incertitude des cinq premiers Siècles de l'Histoire Romaine;' 'Histoire de Germanicus;' and 'Histoire de la République Romaine; ou, Plan générale de l'ancien Gouvernement de Rome,' 2 vols. 4to.

BEAUFORT, MARGARET, countess of Richmond and Derby, was the only daughter and heiress of John Beaufort, duke of Somerset. She was born at Bletsoe, in Bedfordshire, in 1441. At the age of sixteen she married Edmund, earl of Richmond, by whom she had only one child, who became Henry VII. On the death of her first husband she married Sir Henry Stafford, son of the duke of Buckingham, by whom she had no issue. Becoming a widow again she married Thomas, Lord Stanley, who was created earl of Derby in 1485, and who also died before her in 1504. Lady Margaret was an accomplished woman, and published 'The Mirroure of Golde for the sinfull Soule;' she also translated from the French the fourth book of Gerson's or Kempis's 'Imitation of Christ,' and a letter to her son is printed in Howard's Correspondence. She also made the orders for great estates of ladies and noble women; but she has perpetuated her name principally by her foundations of Christ's and St. John's Colleges, Cambridge, with a divinity professorship, richly endowed. Her other charities were equally liberal. She died 29 June, 1509, and was buried in the chapel of Henry VII. at Westminster. An elaborate memoir, which still remains in MS., of this distinguished lady was written by the late Charles Henry Cooper, F.S.A.

BEAUFORT, STEPHEN, an English periodical writer, who contributed many articles to the 'Town and Country Magazine,' died 10 May, 1786.

BEAUHARNAIS, EUGENE DE, was born at Paris 3 Sept., 1781, being son of Alexandre Viscount Beauharnais and Josephine Tascher de la Pagerie. In 1796 his mother became the wife of Napoleon Bonaparte, who treated her children, Eugene and Hortense, as if they had been his own. Eugene was appointed aide-de-camp to his father-in-law, whom he accompanied to Egypt and in all his subsequent expeditions. When Napoleon became emperor he made Eugene a general of brigade, prince of the empire, grand admiral, grand officer of the legion of honour, and finally in 1805 viceroy of Italy. After the battle of Austerlitz he received the general command of the army of Italy and the

government of the Venetian States. He was very zealous in improving the internal organization of Italy. In Jan., 1806, he married Augusta Amélie, daughter of the king of Bavaria, and immediately afterwards was adopted by the emperor, under the name of Eugene-Napoleon, as hereditary prince of France. In the Russian campaign he distinguished himself at Smolensk and Borodino. In the disastrous retreat of the French army he displayed much coolness, activity, and courage. After Napoleon and Murat had left the army he took the command of it, and with great difficulty effected a junction with the new army which Napoleon had got together. He afterwards returned to Italy, and during the month of Jan., 1814, maintained his position on the Adige, but Murat's breach with Napoleon, the occupation of Rome and the blockade of Ancona, compelled him to retire to the Mincio, where he beat the enemy in several engagements. At this period the news arrived of the entry of the allies into Paris and the abdication of Napoleon; and on 16 April an armistice was concluded until the Powers should have decided on the fate of Italy. Shortly afterwards Eugene fled out of the country, and spent the remainder of his life at Munich, at the court of his father-in-law, who conferred upon him the title of prince of Leuchtenberg. Died 26 Feb., 1824.

BEAUHARNAIS, HORTENSE. See HORTENSE.

BEAULIEU, SEBASTIEN DE PONTAULT, Sieur DE, a celebrated engineer and *maréchal de camp* in the French army, died 17 Aug., 1674. He may be regarded as the father of military topography, and his 'Collection of plans and views of the sieges and battles of Louis the Great' is deservedly held in high esteem.

BEAULIOT, JACQUES. See BAULOT.

BEAUMANOIR, JEAN DE, a celebrated marshal of France, better known as marshal *de Lavardin*, died at Paris 1614. In 1612 he was sent to England as ambassador extraordinary. He had been educated in the Protestant religion, but turned Catholic after the death of his father, who was one of the most zealous partizans of Calvinism.

BEAUMANOIR, PHILIPPE, a French writer, who died 1296, was author of 'Les Costumes des Beauvoisis,' of which Thaumassière published a good edition, folio, Bourges, 1690.

BEAUMARCHAIS, PIERRE AUGUSTIN CARON DE, was the son of a clockmaker at Paris, where he was born 24 Jan., 1732. He applied with diligence to his father's business, and invented a new escapement, the honour of which was contested by another person, but determined in favour of Beaumarchais by the Academy of Sciences. He also distinguished himself by his musical skill, particularly by his taste in playing on the harp. This recommended him to the daughters of Louis XV., who admitted him to their concerts. He was likewise engaged on three public causes in which he exercised his literary skill to such advantage as to obtain a considerable appointment under government. Died 19 May, 1799. His works are, 'Mémoires contre les Sieurs de Goetzmann,' &c.; 'Mémoire en réponse à celui de G. Kornmann,' 'Eugénie,' a drama; 'Les deux Amis,' 'Le Barbier de Seville,' 'Le mariage de Figaro,' 'Tarare,' an opera; 'La Mère coupable,' 'Mémoire en réponse au Manifeste du roi d'Angleterre,' 'Mémoires à Lecoindre de Versailles.'

BEAUME, ANTOINE, an apothecary of Paris,

author of several chemical works, was born 1728 and died 1805.

BEAUMELLE, LAURENT ANGLIEVIL DE LA, a French writer, was born at Vallerange, in Languedoc, 28 Jan., 1727, and died at Paris 27 Nov., 1773. He was for some time professor of belles lettres in Denmark. He was twice imprisoned in the Bastille for some libels and satires, but in 1772 was appointed librarian to the king. He wrote a 'Defence of the Spirit of Laws,' 'Letters to Voltaire,' 'Thoughts of Seneca,' 'A Commentary upon the Henriad,' 'A life of Madame de Maintenon,' &c.

BEAUMES. See BELMEIS.

BEAUMONT, ELIE DE. See ELIE.

BEAUMONT, FRANCIS, eldest son of John Beaumont, sometime Master of the Rolls, was educated at Peterhouse, Cambridge, and subsequently studied law in the Inner Temple. He was called to the degree of serjeant-at-law 1589, and on 25 Jan., 1592-3, was constituted one of the justices of the Common Pleas. He died at his residence, Gracedieu, Leicestershire, 22 April, 1598. He was father of Francis Beaumont, the dramatist. The statement, often repeated, that he was a knight, is incorrect.

BEAUMONT, FRANCIS, a distinguished dramatist, third son of Francis Beaumont, the judge, was born at Gracedieu, Leicestershire, in or about 1586; and educated with his two brothers Henry and John, at Broadgate Hall, now Pembroke College, Oxford. It is observable that there were four Francis Beaumonts of this family, all living in 1615, of whom three were poets, the master of the Charter House, the dramatic writer, and a Jesuit. The subject of this article became a student in the Inner Temple, and his 'Mask of the Inner Temple and Gray's Inn,' was acted and published in 1612. At what time his intimacy with Fletcher began is uncertain, but the date of their first play is 1607. Aubrey says, 'There was a wonderful consimilarity of fancy between Mr. Francis Beaumont and Mr. John Fletcher, which caused that dearth of friendship between them. They lived together on the Bank-side, not far from the playhouse, both bachelors, had one wench in the house between them, which they did so admire; and the same clothes, &c.' Mr. Beaumont married Ursula, daughter and co-heir of Henry Isley, of Sundridge, in Kent, by whom he had two daughters. He died 6 March, 1615-16, and was buried in Westminster Abbey. His dramatic works are so interwoven with those of Fletcher, as not to be distinguished. The best edition of the works of Beaumont and Fletcher is that by the Rev. Alexander Dyce, 11 vols. 8vo. London, 1843-46.

BEAUMONT, Sir GEORGE HOWLAND, a landscape painter and amateur of the fine arts, was son of Sir George Beaumont, baronet, and was born at Dunmow, Essex, 6 Nov., 1753. In 1762 he succeeded to the title. Having received a preliminary education at Eton, he was entered of New College, Oxford, 1772. In 1782 he visited France, Switzerland, and Italy, and in 1790 was returned to Parliament for Bexarston, but he sat in the House of Commons only during one Parliament, to the dissolution of 1796. It was not in the arena of politics that Sir George distinguished himself; but as a patron of art and amateur practitioner of painting he attained considerable celebrity, and many specimens of his skill were

exhibited at the Royal Academy: A congenial taste introduced him to the friendship of Sir Joshua Reynolds, who bequeathed him his 'Return of the Ark,' by Sebastian Bourbon. This is one of the sixteen pictures which Sir George presented to the National Gallery a year or two before his death, which took place at his seat, Coleorton, Leicestershire, 7 Feb., 1827. His landscapes are finely imagined, but he was deficient in practical skill.

BEAUMONT, JEAN LOUIS MOREAU DE, a French politician, wrote 'Mémoires concernant les Impositions en Europe.' Born 1715; died 22 May, 1785.

BEAUMONT, Sir JOHN, son of Francis Beaumont, the judge, was born at Gracedieu, in Leicestershire, in 1582, and educated at Oxford, from whence he removed to one of the inns of court. In 1626 he was created a baronet by King Charles I., and died in 1628. He wrote 'The Crown of Thorns,' a poem; 'Bosworth Field,' a poem, and other pieces, which were collected and published after his death by his son.

BEAUMONT, JOHN, younger son of Sapcote, Viscount Beaumont, entered the army and rose to the rank of lieutenant-colonel. In 1685 he was returned to Parliament by the borough of Nottingham. When King James II. wished to augment the army with Catholics, and great numbers of soldiers were accordingly brought over from Ireland, this gave rise to great dissatisfaction, and Lieutenant-colonel Beaumont, Captain Paston, and four other captains of the duke of Berwick's regiment refused to admit Irishmen into their companies. For this they were cashiered by a council of war held at Windsor, 10 Sept., 1688. They retired soon afterwards to Portsmouth, where they unanimously declared for the prince of Orange. All their portraits were engraved by R. White, on one large half sheet in six ovals, joined by as many hands, expressive of their union. This print is called 'The Portsmouth Captains,' and is extremely scarce. In 1690 Colonel Beaumont was elected M.P. for Hastings. Afterwards he was appointed governor of Dover Castle, and served the king abroad many years, dying 3 July, 1701.

BEAUMONT, JOHN THOMAS BARBER, an English author, was born in London 21 Dec., 1774. His name was originally Barber. He became managing director of the County Fire Office and Provident Life Office, and a magistrate for Middlesex. Died in London 15 May, 1841. He was author of 'A Tour throughout South Wales and Monmouthshire,' 8vo., London, 1803, published under the name of Barber; 'Essay on provident, or parish banks,' 1816, in the 'Pamphleteer,' vii. 475; 'Letters on Public-house licensing, showing the errors of the present system; together with a proposal for their cure,' in the 'Pamphleteer,' vii. 107, ix. 143; 'An essay on criminal jurisprudence, with the draft of a new penal code,' in the same publication, xviii. 67, 402, 432; and 'Substance of a speech on the best means of counteracting the existing monopoly in the supplying of beer,' 8vo., London, 1818.

BEAUMONT, JOSEPH, D.D., an English divine, born at Hadleigh, Suffolk, 1615. At the age of sixteen he went to Peterhouse, Cambridge, where he took his degrees, and obtained a fellowship, of which he was deprived for his loyalty in the civil war. He then retired to his native place, and afterwards to Tattingstone, with his wife, who was

step-daughter of his patron, Dr. Wren, bishop of Ely. At the Restoration he recovered his preferments, was made chaplain in ordinary to the king, and obtained the degree of D.D. by mandamus. In 1662 he succeeded Dr. Pearson in the mastership of Jesus College, and within two years afterwards was appointed master of Peterhouse. He was likewise regius professor of divinity. Died 23 Nov., 1699. Dr. Beaumont was author of 'Psyche, or Love's Mystery, in twenty-four Cantos, displaying the intercourse between Christ and the Soul,' a poem which was formerly much admired; and 'Observations upon the Apology of Dr. Henry More,' 4to., Cambridge, 1685. A considerable number of his poems, &c. were published in 4to., 1749, with the life of the author prefixed. In his epitaph in the antechapel at Peterhouse, he is styled 'Poeta, Orator, Theologus præstantissimus; quovis nomine Hæreticorum Malleus, et Veritatis Vindex.'

BEAUMONT, Madame LE PRINCE DE. See LE PRINCE.

BEAUMONT, PHILIP. See TESIMOND.

BEAUMONT, ROBERT D.D., of a good Leicestershire family, was educated at Peterhouse, Cambridge (B.A. 1543-4; M.A. 1550; B.D. 1560; D.D. 1564). He tells us that he lived for three or four years in Cambridge, and never spent above fourpence a week. During the reign of Queen Mary he resided abroad, but returned to England on the accession of Elizabeth, and in 1559 was appointed Lady Margaret professor of divinity. On 25 Aug., 1561, he was admitted to the mastership of Trinity College, which important office he held till his death, 6 June, 1567. Dr. Beaumont was twice elected vice-chancellor, and took an active part in the affairs of the university.

BEAUMONT, ROBERT, an English writer, was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, proceeding B.A. 1634-5. He was author of 'Love-Letters and Essays upon Several Subjects,' 8vo., London, 1639; reprinted 1660 and 1669, under the title of 'Love's Missives to Virtue, with other Essays.'

BEAUMONT, THOMAS WENTWORTH, eldest son of Thomas Richard Beaumont, esq., by his wife Diana, daughter of Sir Thomas Wentworth Blackett, bart., was born 5 Nov., 1792. From Eton he proceeded to Cambridge, where he was admitted as a fellow-commoner of St. John's College 10 June, 1809, and graduated B.A. 1813. He was elected M.P. for Northumberland 1818, and was rechosen in 1820, but was defeated at the general election of 1826. During the latter election he fought a duel with Mr. Lambton, afterwards earl of Durham. In 1827 he was returned for Stafford, but in 1830 he again became member for Northumberland, which county he continued to represent till his retirement from public life in 1837. He died at Bournemouth, Hampshire, 20 Dec., 1848, aged 56. In early life Mr. Beaumont was a Tory and a member of the Pitt Club; but from the year 1820 he was generally considered an advanced Liberal. He was one of the chief originators of the 'Westminster Review,' to which, it was understood, he contributed some articles. There are some Latin verses by him in the 'Muxæ Etonenses,' edit. Okes.

BEAUMONT DE PEREFIXE. See PEREFIXE.

BEAUNE, FLORIMOND DE, a French mathematician, who discovered the method of determining the nature of curves by the properties of their triangles. Born at Blois 1601; died 1652.

BEAUNE, RENAUD DE, a French prelate, was born at Tours 1527; appointed archbishop of Bourges 1581; translated to Sens 1596; and died 1606. He contributed greatly to the conversion of Henry IV., and gave him absolution in the church of St. Denis. This prelate translated the Psalter into French, and composed a number of funeral discourses.

BEAURAIN, JEAN DE, a French geographer, born 17 Jan., 1696; died 12 Feb., 1771. His best-known works are a 'Perpetual Calendar;' and 'Military History of the Marshal de Luxembourg's campaign in Flanders.' His son was also a celebrated military draughtsman, and published 'Cartes' of Condé's campaign in Flanders, Paris, 1774, and of the last four campaigns of Turenne, Paris, 1782.

BEAURIU, GASPARD GUILLARD DE, a French writer, born at St. Pol, in Artois, 9 July, 1728; died in a hospital at Paris 5 Oct., 1795. He was extremely fond of children, and was constantly employed in their education. Among his works are, 'L'Heureux Citoyen,' 'Cours d'Histoire Sacrée et Profane,' and 'L'Elève de la Nature.' The last work was originally published under the name of Jean Jacques Rousseau.

BEAUSOBRE, ISAAC DE, a French Protestant divine, was born at Nîort 8 March, 1659. On leaving his own country he went to Holland, and from thence to Berlin, where he was made chaplain to the king of Prussia. Died 5 June, 1738. His works are, 'Défense de la Doctrine des Réformés,' a translation of the New Testament, with notes, in conjunction with L'Enfant; 'Dissertation sur les Adamites de Bohême;' and 'Histoire critique de Manichéisme et du Manichéisme,' 2 vols., which has been praised by Gibbon.

BEAUSOBRE, LOUIS DE, son of Isaac, mentioned above, was born at Berlin 1730, and was adopted by the prince royal, afterwards Frederick the Great, who defrayed the cost of his education at Frankfurt and Paris. On his return to Berlin he was appointed a privy councillor to the king of Prussia, and elected a member of the Academy. Died 3 Dec., 1783. He wrote 'Philosophical Dissertations on the nature of Fire;' 'The Dreams of Epicurus;' 'General introduction to the study of politics, finance, and commerce;' and other works on philosophical, statistical, and literary subjects.

BEAUVAIS, GUILLAUME, a French antiquary, born at Dunkirk 1698; died at Orleans 29 Sept., 1773. He wrote an 'Abridged History of the Roman and Greek Emperors by medals,' 3 vols. 12mo., Paris, 1767.

BEAUVAIS, JEAN BAPTISTE CHARLES MARIE DE, was born at Cherbourg 17 Oct., 1731, and at an early age devoted himself to the service of the church. His ability as a preacher gained for him so great a reputation that he was summoned to court and was afterwards consecrated bishop of Senes, which see he vacated 1783. Died 4 April, 1790. A collection of his sermons and funeral discourses was published by the Abbé Gaillard, 4 vols. 12mo., Paris, 1807.

BEAUVAIS, NICOLAS DAUPHIN, an engraver, born at Paris 1687; died 1763.

BEAUVAIS, PHILIPPE, son of Nicolas Dauphin Beauvais, acquired great celebrity as a sculptor. Born 1730; died 1781.

BEAUVILLIERS, duke of St. Aignan. See ST. AIGNAN.

BEAVER, JOHN. See CASTORIUS.

BEAUXALMIS, THOMAS, a learned Carmelite,

and doctor of the Sorbonne, was born at Melun 1544, and died at Paris 1 May, 1589. He wrote 'Commentaires sur l'Harmonie Evangelique,' 3 vols. folio, and other works.

BEAUZEE, NICOLAS, a learned and industrious member of the French Academy, born at Verdun 9 May, 1717; died at Paris 25 Jan., 1789. At first he devoted himself to the exact sciences; but after a short time he gave up that line of study, and applied himself to the acquisition of the ancient and modern languages. After the death of Dumasais he prepared the grammatical articles in the 'Encyclopédie.' He published besides, 'Grammaire générale; ou, Exposition raisonnée des Elements nécessaires du langage,' 2 vols.; new and augmented editions of the 'Synonymes de l'Abbé Gerad,' and of Father Livoy's 'Dictionnaire des Synonymes;' 'Exposition abrégée des preuves historique de la religion;' and translations of Salust, Quintus Curtius, and the Imitation of Christ.

BEAVER, PHILIP, a distinguished captain in the British navy, was born 1766, and died at the Cape while in command of the 'Nisus,' 5 April, 1813. His attempt to colonize the island of Bulama, near Sierra Leone, is narrated in his interesting 'African Memoranda;' and a detailed account of the important services rendered by him to his country will be found in Captain W. H. Smyth's 'Life and Services of Captain Philip Beaver, late of H.M.S. 'Nisus.'

BEAZLEY, SAMUEL, an architect and dramatist, was born at Westminster 1786. In early life he served as a volunteer in the Peninsula, where his adventures were of a very singular character. As an architect he obtained considerable practice in connection with the stage. Among the theatres built by him are the St. James's, the Lyceum, the City of London, the Birmingham, and two in Dublin. The interior of Drury Lane Theatre, the external colonnade there, and the Strand front of the Adelphi Theatre are also by him. He likewise wrote or arranged more than a hundred dramatic pieces, two novels—'The Oxoniens' and 'The Roub,'—and a large number of detached articles. Died at Tonbridge Castle, Kent, 12 Oct., 1851.

BEBELE, BALTHAZAR, a Lutheran divine, born 1632, at Strasburg, where he became professor of divinity and ecclesiastical history. Afterwards he was appointed professor of divinity, pastor, and superintendent-general at Wittemberg, where he died 2 Oct., 1686. His works, which are all theological, include, 'Dissertatio de aris et mensuris Eucharisticis veterum;' 'Antiquitates Ecclesie,' 3 vols.; and 'Memorabilia Historie Ecclesiasticæ recentioris,' 1731.

BEBELE, or BEBELIUS, HENRY, a native of Justingen, in Swabia, was appointed professor of belles-lettres at Tübingen 1497, and in 1501 received the poetical crown from the Emperor Maximilian. Died 1514. He was one of the first who introduced into the schools of Germany a taste for good literature and pure Latinity. He wrote 'Opuscula Bebeliana,' 1512, a collection of historical, philosophical, and literary dissertations, and poems. A posthumous work of his, 'De necessitate lingue Latine,' was published at Augsburg in 1801, with his life in German, by Zapf.

BECAN, MARTIN, a native of Flanders, became an eminent member of the Society of Jesus. He resided for the most part in Germany, especially at Mayence and Vienna, in which latter city he

died, 23 April, 1624, aged 63. Among his works are 'De Republica Ecclesiastica, contra M. Ant. de Dominis,' 1618; 'Controversia Anglicana de Potestate Regis et Pontificis, contra Lancelotum Andream,' 1612; 'Refutatio Apologiae et Monitoriae Praefationis Jacobi Regis Angliae,' 1610; 'Refutatio Torturae Torti, contra Sacellanium Regis Angliae,' 1610; 'Duellum cum Gulielmo Tookero, de Primatu Regis Angliae,' 1612. His works were reprinted by several eminent English controversialists.

BECCADELLI, ANTONIO, commonly called *Panormita*, or *Anthony of Palermo*, from his native place, Palermo, where he was born 1394. He placed himself first in the service of Philip Maria, duke of Milan, whom he taught history, and went afterwards into that of Alphonso of Arragon, king of Naples, who employed him in state affairs. Died 6 Jan., 1471. His works are a history of Alphonso, king of Arragon; and a collection of speeches, epigrams, and satires against Laurentius Valla. But he is known chiefly as the author of a vile book entitled 'Hermaphroditus.'

BECCADELLI, LEWIS, an Italian prelate and biographer, born at Bologna, 1502. He attached himself to Cardinal Pole, whom he followed in the legation to Spain, and was soon appointed himself to those of Venice and Augsburg, after having assisted at the Council of Trent. The archbishopric of Ragusa was the reward of his labours; but he afterwards resigned it, and accepted the provostship of the Cathedral of Prato, where he ended his days, 17 Oct., 1572. He wrote, in Italian, lives of Cardinal Pole and of Petrarch. An English translation, by Benjamin Pye, of his Life of Pole appeared in 1766.

BECCAFUMI, DOMINIC, an Italian painter, called *Mecherino*, was born near Sienna 1484, and died 8 May, 1549.

BECCARI, AUGUSTINE, an Italian poet, born at Ferrara about 1510; died 2 August, 1590. His poems are wholly pastoral.

BECCARI, JAMES BARTHOLOMEW, a physician of Bologna, born 1682; died 30 Jan., 1766. He was professor of chemistry for many years in his native city, and published a 'Dissertation on the Impurity of the Air, and Maladies which raged at Bologna in 1729 and 1730;' a 'Treatise on the Motion of Fluids,' and other works.

BECCARIA, CÆSAR BONESANA, marquis of, an Italian writer, born 1735, at Milan, where he died 28 Nov., 1794. His great work is a treatise 'On Crimes and Punishments,' which tended to introduce a humane and wise system of criminal law. He also wrote 'Elements of Political Economy,' and a very clever essay on style in composition.

BECCARIA, JOHN BAPTIST, a monk of the 'Ecoles Pies,' or Pious Schools, was born at Mondovì 1716, and died at Turin 22 May, 1781. He was professor of mathematics and philosophy, first at Palermo, then at Rome, and by his experiments, discoveries, and writings, threw great light on natural science generally, and especially on electricity. Father Beccaria was no less respectable for his virtues than his learning.

BECCUTI, FRANCIS, an Italian poet, surnamed *il Copetta*, was born at Perugia 1509, and died 1553. He was professor of law, but is best known by his burlesque poetry in the manner of Berni.

BECCERA, GASPARD, a clever Spanish sculptor, born at Baeza about 1520; died at Madrid 1570.

BECHER, JOHN JOACHIM, an eminent chemist,

born 1645, at Spire, became professor of medicine at Mayence, and afterwards physician to the electors of Mentz and Bavaria. Died in London 1685. He published some chemical works, and a treatise on a universal language.

BECHER, JOHN THOMAS, was born in or about 1770, and in 1784 was admitted on the foundation of Westminster School, from whence he was elected, in 1788, to a scholarship at Christ Church, Oxford (M.A. 1795). He became vicar of Rampton, Nottinghamshire, 1801; vicar of Midsommer Norton, 1802; prebendary of Southwell, 1818, and vicar-general of that collegiate church; rector of Barnburgh, Yorkshire, 1830. He held also the perpetual curacies of Thurgarton and Hoveringham, Nottinghamshire, to which he was presented 1799. For thirty years he was chairman of the quarter sessions of the northern division of Nottinghamshire. Died 3 Jan., 1848. Mr. Becher was author of 'Observations upon the Report of the Select Committee of the House of Commons on the Laws respecting Friendly Societies; exemplifying and vindicating the Principles of Life Assurance adopted in calculating the Southwell Tables,' &c., 8vo., Newark, 1826.

BECHSTEIN, JOHN MATTHEW, a German naturalist, born at Waltershausen 11 July, 1757; died 1811. He published twenty-five works on natural history, the chase, and forests.

BECK, CAVE, a native of London, son of John Beck, baker, of the parish of St. John, Clerkenwell, was educated in a private school kept in London by Mr. Brathwayte, and on 13 June, 1638, was admitted a pensioner of St. John's College, Cambridge, being then fifteen years of age. He took the degree of B.A. 1641, and subsequently that of M.A., being incorporated in the latter at Oxford, 17 Oct., 1643. In 1662 he was presented by the king to the rectory of St. Helen's, Ipswich. I regret that I have been unable to ascertain the date of the decease of this ingenious scholar, who wrote an extremely curious and interesting work entitled 'The Universal Character by which all Nations in the World may understand one another's Conceptions, Reading out of one Common Writing their own Mother Tongues. An Invention of General Use, the Practise whereof may be Attained in two Hours' space, Observing the Grammatical Directions. Which Character is so contrived, that it may be Spoken as well as Written,' 8vo., London, 1657. The work was also published the same year in the French language. It is dedicated to Nathanael and Francis Bacon, esquires, 'patronis suis colendissimis.'

BECK, or BEEK, DAVID, a Dutch portrait painter, born at Arnheim 1621; died 20 Dec., 1656. He was a disciple of Vandyke, and in favour with Charles I., whose sons, the prince, and the dukes of York and Gloucester, he taught to draw. His rapidity of execution was so great that the king said he could paint riding post. He afterwards passed successively into the service of the kings of France and Denmark, and was at last appointed painter to Christina, queen of Sweden, for whom he painted most of the illustrious persons in Europe.

BECKE, EDMUND, an English writer of the sixteenth century, was tutor to the children of Lord Stafford. He published 'The Byble, that is to say all the Holy Scripture: In which are contayned the Olde and New Testamente, truly and purely translated into English, and nowe lately with greate

Industry and diligence recognised,' folio, London (John Day), 1549; and 'Two dyaloges wyrtten in Latin by the famous clerke, D. Erasmus, of Roterdame, one called Polyphemus, or the Gospeller, the other dysposyng of thynges and names. Translated in to Englyshe,' 16mo., Canterbury, n.d.

BECKER, BALTHASAR. *See* BEKKER.

BECKER, CHARLES FERDINAND, a distinguished German grammarian, born 1775; died at Offenbach, 5 Sept., 1849.

BECKER, DANIEL, a physician, born at Dantzic 1594; died 1655, at Königsberg, where he was professor. Among his works is one entitled 'De Cultivoro Prussiaco,' in which he gives an account of a Prussian shoemaker who swallowed a knife, which afterwards came out at his side. His son Daniel became physician to the elector of Brandenburg, and died 1670.

BECKER, FERDINAND WILLIAM, was born 24 April, 1805, at Höxter on the Weser, and educated at Göttingen. In 1820 he came to Scotland, and was appointed assistant librarian in the Advocates' Library at Edinburgh. Early in 1825 he returned to Germany, and after visiting several of the universities and the principal medical institutions there, he proceeded to Berlin, where he took his degree of doctor in medicine. In the autumn of the same year he returned to Edinburgh at the invitation of his kind friend, Dr. John Thomson, the distinguished professor of pathology, who wished to avail himself of Becker's assistance in several literary undertakings, and especially in preparing an edition of Cullen's works. Towards the end of 1829 Becker returned to Germany, and established himself as physician at Berlin, and in the following year as private lecturer on medicine in the university of that capital. In 1833 the Prussian ministry for medical affairs intrusted him with the superintendence of the extensive inquiry concerning the efficacy of vaccination, and he was devoting himself with the utmost zeal to this difficult and important duty, when he died, after a short illness, on the 22 June, 1834. His only works published separately are his inaugural dissertation, 'De Glandulis Thoracis atque de Thymo,' Berlin, 1826, 4to.; and an essay, 'De Historiâ Medicinæ Explicatione,' Berlin, 1830, 8vo.; and also a pamphlet on 'Cholera,' published in London.—*Penny Cyclopædia*.

BECKER, WILLIAM GOTTLIEB, a very eminent German archaeologist, was born at Oberkallenberg, in Saxony, 4 Nov., 1753; and died at Dresden July 1813.

BECKET, ISAAC, an English engraver, was bred a calico printer, and learned the art of mezzotinto from Vansomer. He had the honour of instructing the famous John Smith, who, in 1689, engraved a portrait of him.

BECKET, THOMAS À (St.), who is also called *St. Thomas of Canterbury*, was born at London 21 Dec., 1117, being the son of Gilbert, a merchant. In his childhood he was placed under the care of the canons of Merton Abbey, in Surrey, and he afterwards continued his studies in the schools of the metropolis, of Oxford, and of Paris. When his father died, he was admitted into the family of Theobald, archbishop of Canterbury; and, with the permission of his patron, left England to improve himself in the knowledge of the civil and canon law. He attended the lectures of Gratian, at Bologna, and of another celebrated professor at Aversa. As soon as he returned, his acquire-

ments were appreciated, and he obtained rapid preferment in the church. The recommendation of Theobald introduced him to the notice, and his own merit entitled him to the protection, of King Henry II. He was appointed chancellor, the adopted father and preceptor of the young prince, and the depository of the royal favour. Henry lived with Becket on terms of the most easy familiarity, and seemed to have resigned into his hands the government of his dominions, both in England and on the continent. In 1161 Becket, at that time in France, was appointed archbishop of Canterbury, having been induced, against his own judgment—for he saw dangers approaching—to acquiesce, when the see was offered to him by Henry. He sailed to England, and was consecrated with great ceremony. The ostentatious parade and worldly pursuits of his former life were instantly renounced by the archbishop, who resigned his office of chancellor in order that he might pursue the daily course of secret mortification which he now determined upon. Thenceforward his conduct was marked by the strictest attention to the proprieties of his station. His diet was abstemious; his charities were abundant; his time was divided into certain portions, allotted to prayer and study, and the episcopal functions. For more than twelve months the primate appeared to enjoy his wonted ascendancy in the royal favour, but during his absence the warmth of Henry's affection insensibly evaporated, and at length a controversy respecting the jurisdiction of the ecclesiastical courts, brought the king and the primate into immediate collision. Becket and several other bishops firmly resisted the attempt of Henry to render clergymen amenable to the civil tribunals; and after a protracted struggle between the crown and the church, a council was summoned to meet at Clarendon to arrange the matters in dispute. There, in order to prevent the threatened massacre of all the assembled prelates, he reluctantly consented to the 'Constitutions of Clarendon,' which deprived the church of many of its ancient rights. His tardy assent, however, did not allay the indignation which his opposition had kindled in the mind of the king, who summoned Becket to a council at Nottingham to answer a series of charges which had been brought against him. The primate, however, refused to acknowledge the jurisdiction of the council, and having appealed to the pope, left England for France. His first care was to visit the king of France, who received him with veneration, and promise of protection; his next to consult Pope Alexander, who then resided at Sens, and who, after hearing the opponents of the archbishop, gave a decision in his favour. Becket then retired to Pontigny, and afterwards to Sens, where he led the solitary and mortified life of a recluse. At length an apparent reconciliation took place between Henry and the primate, who accordingly returned to England in 1170, and was joyfully received at Canterbury by the clergy and people. Three prelates, however, against whom he had brought over letters of excommunication, were so indignant that they endeavoured, as much as possible, to rekindle discord between him and the king. On Christmas-day he preached in his cathedral, and at the conclusion of the sermon, remarked that those who thirsted for his blood would soon be satisfied, but that he would first avenge the wrongs of his church by excommuni-

cating Ranulph and Robert de Broc, who for seven years had not ceased to inflict every injury in their power on him, his clergy, and his monks. On the following Tuesday four knights, Reginald Fitzurse, William Tracy, Hugh de Moreville, and Richard Brito, arrived secretly in the neighbourhood. They had been present in Normandy when the king, irritated by the representations of the three bishops, had exclaimed, 'Of the cowards who eat my bread, is there not one who will free me from this turbulent priest?' and mistaking this passionate expression for the royal license, had bound themselves by oath to carry off or murder the primate. On the evening of the 29th of December, 1170, the four knights, with their twelve companions, attacked him in the cathedral of Canterbury. It was growing dark, and one of them exclaimed, 'Where is the traitor?' No answer was returned, but to the question, 'Where is the archbishop?' Becket replied, 'Here I am, the archbishop, but no traitor. What is your will?' They turned to him, and insisted that he should immediately absolve all whom he had placed under ecclesiastical censures; to which he replied that, until they had promised satisfaction, he could not. 'Then die,' exclaimed a voice. 'I am ready,' returned the prelate, 'to die for the cause of God and his church. But I forbid you, in the name of the Almighty God, to touch any one of my household, clerk or layman.' An attempt was made by some of the murderers to drag him from the cathedral, but he resisted it with success, through the aid of a clergyman named Edward Grim, who threw his arms round the archbishop's waist. Fitzurse aimed a blow at the primate's head. Grim interposed his arm, which was broken and severed in two; still the sword passed through Becket's cap, and wounded him on the crown. As he felt the blood trickling down his cheek, he wiped it away with his sleeve, and, having joined his hands and bent his head in the attitude of prayer, said, 'Into thy hands, O Lord, I commend my spirit.' In this posture, with his face to his murderers, and without shrinking or speaking, he awaited a second stroke, which threw him on his knees and elbows. The third stroke was given by Richard Brito, with such violence that he cut off the upper part of the archbishop's head, and broke his own sword on the pavement. The murderers were retiring, when one of them turning back, set his foot on the neck of the corpse, and drawing the brain out of the skull with the point of his sword, scattered it around. 'Fear not,' he said, 'the man will never rise again.' Thus at the age of fifty-three, perished this extraordinary man, a martyr to what he deemed to be his duty—the preservation of the immunities of the church. His assassins were shunned by all; but being eventually admitted to penance by Pope Alexander III., they went to Jerusalem, where, according to the sovereign pontiff's order, they spent their lives in penitential austerities. Becket was canonized two years after his martyrdom, and the following year Henry went to Canterbury, where he voluntarily did penance as an expiation of his offence. He walked barefoot, in the habit of a pilgrim, till he came to Becket's tomb, when he prostrated himself and prayed for a considerable time, after which he submitted to be scourged by the monks, and passed all that day and night without any refreshment, and kneeling on the bare stone. Becket's Letters

('Epistolæ') were published at Brussels in 1604.—*Lingard*.

BECKET, WILLIAM, F.R.S., a surgeon, was born at Abingdon, Berkshire, 1684, became surgeon to St. Thomas's Hospital, Southwark, 25 Nov., 1738. He published 'Practical Surgery,' and a number of other works relating to his profession.

BECKFORD, PETER, an English writer on sporting subjects, died in Feb. 1811, aged 70. His works are 'Thoughts on Hunting, in a series of Letters,' 4to., 1781, 8vo., 1796; and 'Essays on Hunting,' containing a Philosophical Inquiry into the Nature and Properties of Scent; on different kinds of Hounds, Hares, &c.; with an Introduction describing the Method of Hare-hunting among the Greeks,' 8vo., London, 1781.

BECKFORD, WILLIAM, a celebrated alderman of London, who was twice elected lord mayor, and represented the city in parliament during the stormy times of Wilkes and Chatham. He is famous for having bearded King George III. on his throne by replying extemporaneously to his Majesty's answer to an address. Shortly after this memorable exploit Mr. Beckford died, on 21 June, 1770, and the city voted a statue to his memory at Guildhall, and ordered that the speech which he had delivered to the king should be engraved on the pedestal.

BECKFORD, WILLIAM, a miscellaneous writer, resided for some years at Jamaica, and afterwards coming to England, settled at Somerley Hall, Suffolk. Died in London 5 Feb., 1729. His works are 'Remarks on the Situation of the Negroes in Jamaica, impartially made, from a local experience of nearly thirteen years in that Island,' 8vo., 1788; 'A Descriptive Account of the Island of Jamaica; with Remarks upon the Cultivation of the Sugar Cane, throughout the different Seasons of the Year, and chiefly considered in a picturesque point of view,' 2 vols. 8vo., London, 1790; and a 'History of France, from the most early records to the death of Lewis XVI.,' 4 vols. 8vo., London, 1794. The early part of this work was written by Mr. Beckford, and the modern portion by an English gentleman who had been sometime resident in Paris.

BECKFORD, WILLIAM, the author of 'Vathek,' was the son of Alderman Beckford, mentioned above, and was born in 1760. From his father he inherited the estate of Fonthill, Wiltshire, and a large property in the West Indies, the revenues of which are said to have amounted to no less than £100,000 per annum. At the age of eighteen he composed 'Biographical Memoirs of Extraordinary Painters,' a work satirizing some English artists under feigned names. In 1780 he made a tour to the Continent, which formed the subject of a series of letters, picturesque and poetical, published long afterwards under the title of 'Italy, with Sketches of Spain and Portugal.' At the general election of 1784 he was returned to parliament for Wells, and in 1790 for Hindon; but in 1794 he accepted the Chiltern Hundreds. In 1784 first appeared his celebrated romance of 'Vathek, an Arabian Tale,' but it was a translation not made by himself, and surreptitiously obtained. The original was first printed at Lausanne in 1787. It was written in French, and so admirable was it for style and idiom, that it was regarded by many as the work of a Frenchman. The English version was made by Dr. S. Henley, rector of Rendlesham. Byron praised 'Vathek' for its correctness of costume,

beauty of description, and power of imagination. 'As an eastern tale,' he said, 'even *Rasselas* must bow before it: his Happy Valley will not bear a comparison with the Hall of Eblis.' Mr. Beckford afterwards went to Portugal, and purchased an estate at Cintra. He has left a literary memorial of his residence in that country in his 'Recollections of an Excursion to the Monasteries of Alcobaca and Batalha,' published in 1835. After leaving Cintra, he took up his abode on his paternal estate in England, and for many years employed himself in rearing the magnificent but unsubstantial Gothic structure known as Fonthill Abbey, and in embellishing the surrounding grounds. The latter were laid out in the most exquisite style of landscape gardening, aided by the natural inequality and beauty of the ground, and enriched by a lake of fine sylvan scenery. The buildings were commenced 1795. At first it was intended that the structure should have the appearance of a convent in partial ruins, and for many years no idea was entertained of its being converted into a permanent residence. Timber and cement were, therefore, the principal articles in its composition, and every expedient was used to complete the building within a given time. One immediate consequence of this injudicious haste was the destruction of the great tower, 300 feet high, which was levelled to the ground by a gust of wind. The new tower by which it was replaced met with the like fate. It is stated that the total expenditure on the place during sixteen years was £273,000. Having sustained some pecuniary losses in the West Indies, Mr. Beckford was under the necessity of relinquishing the Fonthill estate, which was purchased by Mr. Farquhar for £330,000. He afterwards resided at Bath, where he died 2 May, 1844. It may be questioned whether any individual ever united greater knowledge and taste in all the sister arts than Mr. Beckford. Born with mental powers above the average, those powers were developed by the fostering care of the first professors in the kingdom. Mozart was his music-master; he played the piano and sung with taste. Sir W. Chambers instructed him in architecture, and an eminent painter of the day taught him the rudiments of drawing. His early sketches of nature, from Italian scenery, would not, in point of correctness and delicacy, have been unworthy of a professional artist. He designed almost every building and piece of furniture he possessed. His general taste in all branches of art was correct, and his judgment in pictures was that of a dealer rather than a connoisseur. His own collection, which he was perpetually changing, had embraced specimens of almost every painter of eminence of all ages and nations; but he was not insensible to the genius of many of our modern artists, of whom his treatment was most liberal.

BECKINGHAM, CHARLES, a dramatic writer, born in 1699, was the son of a linen-draper in Fleet Street, London, and educated at Merchant Taylors' School, under the Rev. Dr. Smith, where he made very great proficiency in all his studies, and gave proofs of extraordinary talents. To dramatic poetry he appears to have been very early attached, two pieces of his, '*Scipio Africanus*,' and '*Henry IV. of France*,' both tragedies, being represented on the stage before he had completed his twentieth year. He wrote several other poems; but his genius was limited to a short career. He died 19 Feb., 1730-1, in the thirty-second year of his age.

BECKINGTON, BEKINGTON, or DE BECKINGTON, THOMAS, bishop of Bath and Wells in the fifteenth century. He was a great benefactor to New College, Oxford, in which he had been educated; and wrote a Latin book on the claim of the kings of England to France. He died at Wells, 14 January, 1464-5, and was buried in the cathedral of that city. His book, just mentioned, is in the Cottonian Library. His life has been written by Sir N. Harris Nicolas.

BECKINSALL, or BECKINSAU, JOHN, a native of Broadchalk, Wiltshire, was educated at Winchester School, whence he proceeded to New College Oxford, of which he was admitted a fellow 1520. He distinguished himself in all parts of academical learning, especially in the Greek tongue. He was carried away with the stream in the opposition to the see of Rome, in the reigns of Henry VIII. and Edward VI., but recovered himself under Queen Mary. He read the Greek lesson for a while in the university of Paris. The latter portion of his life was spent at Sherborn, Hampshire, where he was buried 20 Dec., 1559. The only work that appears with his name is '*De supremo et absoluto Regis Imperio*,' 8vo., London, 1546; folio, Frankfurt, 1621.

BECKMAN, Sir MARTIN, a painter, who was knighted 20 March, 1685-6. He painted sea-pieces and shipping. He was engineer to Charles II. of England, and planned Tilbury Fort and the works at Sheerness.

BECKMANN, JOHN, a German author, born at Hoya, in Saxony, 1739. In 1762 he was professor of medicine and natural history at the Lutheran Academy at St. Petersburg. He also visited Sweden, where he remained some time in order to avail himself of the instructions of Linnaeus. In 1766 he was summoned to the university of Göttingen, where he taught for nearly fifty years. He delivered lectures on rural economy, commercial science, and technology. Died 3 Feb., 1811. He was author of a great number of works, among which his '*History of Inventions*' is the best known in this country. There have been several editions of it published in English.

BECKMANN, JOHN CHRISTOPHER, an historian and geographer, was born at Zerbst, 1641; died 6 March, 1717, at Frankfurt, where he was professor of history, Greek, and divinity. He wrote '*Historia orbis terrarum geographia et civilis*,' 1673; and other works.

BECKWITH, Sir GEORGE, a British general, born 1753; died 20 March, 1823.

BECKWITH, JOSIAH, an English antiquary, was born at Rothwell, near Leeds, 24 Aug., 1734, and practised as a solicitor at Rotherham, Yorkshire. In 1784 he published an enlarged edition of Blount's '*Jocular Tenures*.'

BECKWITH, THOMAS, F.S.A., an artist and genealogist, brother of Josiah, mentioned above, was a native of Yorkshire, and died 17 Feb., 1786. He compiled '*A Walk in and about the City of York*;' but it does not appear that it was ever published.

BECLARD, PIERRE AUGUSTIN, an eminent French anatomist, born at Angers 15 Oct., 1785; died 17 March, 1825.

BECMANN. See BECKMANN.

BECON, RICHARD, a native of Suffolk, was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge (B.A. 1571; M.A. 1575), and in 1586 was appointed her Majesty's attorney for the province of Munster. He was author of '*Solon his Folie, or a Politique Dis-*

course, touching the Reformation of common-
weales, conquered, declined, or corrupted,' &c.,
Oxford, 1594.

BECON, THOMAS, D.D., an English Protestant
writer, born at Norwich about 1511, and edu-
cated at Cambridge, probably at St. John's College
(B.A. 1530-1). He received holy orders and be-
came a zealous promoter of the reformed doc-
trines, which, however, he twice publicly abjured.
For some years he wandered about the midland
counties, and published a number of books, which
acquired considerable popularity. On 24 March,
1547-8, he was instituted to the rectory of St.
Stephen, Walbrook, London, and about the same
time was appointed chaplain to Archbishop Cran-
mer, and one of the six preachers of Canterbury
Cathedral. He was also chaplain to the Lord
Protector Somerset, with whom he resided for some
time at Sheen. He appears to have commenced
D.D. at Oxford. During the reign of Queen
Mary he retired abroad; but after her death he
was reinstated in his benefice. He afterwards held
in succession several livings in the metropolis, and
gained much popularity as a preacher. Died be-
fore 2 July, 1607. A collection of his works, forty-
one in number, was published at London, 1563,
1564, 3 vols. fol. A selection from them was pub-
lished by the Parker Society, under the editorial
care of the Rev. John Ayre, 3 vols. 8vo., Cam-
bridge, 1843, 1844.

BEQUET, ANTOINE, a Celestine monk, who
wrote a history of the congregation of his order in
France, was born at Paris, 1654, and died 20 Jan.,
1730.

BECTOZ, CLAUDINE DE, a learned French lady,
abbess of St. Honorat, in Provence, died 1547.
She wrote some Latin and French works, none of
which are extant.

BEDA, or BEDE, called the *Venerable*, an
ancient English writer, was born about 672, at Wear-
mouth, in the bishopric of Durham, educated in
the monastery of St. Peter, and ordained by John
of Beverley, bishop of Hexham. His fame for
learning was so great that Pope Sergius wrote to
the abbat of Jarrow to send him to Rome, but
Bede declined the honour. He devoted the whole
of his life to the composition of his ecclesiastical
history and other works, and in instructing the
young monks. His last illness was long and pain-
ful, notwithstanding which he laboured for the
edification of others to the very last, and dictated
to an amanuensis a translation of the Gospel of
St. John into the Saxon language. The young
man who wrote for him said, 'There is now,
master, but one sentence wanting.' Upon which
he bid him write quick, and when the scribe
said, 'It is now done,' the venerable sage replied,
'It is now done,' and soon afterwards expired
in the act of prayer, on the floor of his cell, 26 May,
735. The first general collection of his works was
made at Paris in 3 vols. folio, 1544. His '*Eccle-
siastical History*' has been translated into English
by Thomas Stapleton, D.D., and by the Rev. Wil-
liam Hurst.

BEDA, NOEL, a native of Picardy, was a famous
doctor of the Sorbonne, principal of the College of
Montaigne, syndic of the faculty at Paris, and au-
thor of '*Annotations*' against Erasmus and Le
Fevre d'Estaples. It was Beda who hindered the
conclusion of the faculty of theology, which
passed by a plurality of votes, in favour of the
divorce of Henry VIII., king of England. In 1536

he was compelled to apologize for having spoken
against the king, and was afterwards confined in
the abbey of Mount St. Michael, where he died
8 Feb., 1537. He wrote '*De unica Magdalena*,'
and other works in Latin and French.

BEDDOES, THOMAS, M.D., an English phy-
sician, was the son of a farmer at Shifnal, in Shrop-
shire, and was born there 15 April, 1760. He
received his education at the school of Brewwood,
in Staffordshire, next at that of Bridgnorth, after-
wards under a private tutor, and lastly at Pem-
broke College, Oxford, where, in 1783, he took the
degree of M.A., and the following year went to
study physic at Edinburgh. In 1786 he took his
doctor's degree, and, the year following, was ap-
pointed professor of chemistry at Oxford; but in
1792 he quitted the university on account of the
violence of his politics. He then settled at Clifton,
near Bristol, where he obtained considerable prac-
tice, but died in the prime of life of a dropsy in
the chest, which he mistook for a hepatic disease,
24 Dec., 1808. Dr. Beddoes was a man of genius,
but of too ardent and versatile a temper, which
led him to adopt many paradoxes as unques-
tionable truths. He translated several chemical works,
and wrote some ingenious pieces on medicine,
mineralogy, physiology, philosophy, and politics.
The last, however, are coarse and intemperate in
the extreme. A copious memoir of him has been
published by Dr. Stock, with an elaborate account
of his writings, the list of which is too long for
insertion in this place.

BEDDOES, THOMAS LOVELL, a poetical writer,
eldest son of Dr. Thomas Beddoes, mentioned
above, was born at Clifton, 20 July, 1803. After
a preparatory training at the Charterhouse School,
he was entered of Pembroke College, Oxford
(B.A. 1825; M.A. 1828), and during his resi-
dence at the university published a volume of
poems under the title of '*The Improvisatore*,'
12mo., 1821, which was followed the year after by
'*The Bride's Tragedy*.' Having determined to
adopt medicine as his profession, he repaired to
Gottingen, where he pursued his studies for four
years. In 1829 and the two following years he
was residing at Wurmsburg, when he obtained
the degree, without, however, then or subse-
quently assuming the title of doctor in medicine.
He afterwards resided at Strasburg, Zurich, Berlin,
and Frankfort, paying occasional visits to his na-
tive country, which he quitted for the last time in
1847. His death took place at Basle 26 January,
1849. 'The poems, posthumous and collected, of
Thomas Lovell Beddoes,' appeared at London,
2 vols. 12mo., 1851, under the editorship of T. F.
Kelsall, who has prefixed a memoir of the author.
These volumes contain '*The Second Brother*,' an
unfinished drama; '*Torrismond*,' an unfinished
drama; '*Dramatic Scenes and Fragments*;' '*Miscel-
laneous Poems*;' '*Death's Jest Book*, or the Fool's
Tragedy;' and '*The Bride's Tragedy*,' first pub-
lished in 1822.

BEDELL, WILLIAM, an Irish prelate, was born
in 1570 at Black Notley, in Essex, and educated at
Emanuel College, Cambridge, where, in 1593, he
obtained a fellowship. In 1599 he settled at Bury,
in Suffolk, but in 1604 he went to Venice as
chaplain to Sir Henry Wotton, during his residence
in that city. Mr. Bedell contracted a friendship
with father Paul Sarpi, who intrusted to his care
the manuscript of his '*History of the Council of
Trent*,' and other works, which were afterwards

printed in London. The celebrated Antonio de Dominis, archbishop of Spalato, also formed an acquaintance with Mr. Bedell, imparted to him the secret of his conversion, and gave him the manuscript of his treatise 'De Republica Ecclesiastica.' In 1612 he returned to his flock at Bury, and three years after was presented to the living of Honingsheath, from whence, in 1627, he was called to preside over Trinity College, Dublin. In 1629 he was promoted to the united bishoprics of Kilmore and Ardagh, but he afterwards resigned the last see as incompatible with his ideas of episcopal duty. The bishop procured the common prayer and Bible to be translated into Irish. This last was several years afterwards printed at the expense of Mr. Boyle. When the rebellion broke out the bishop was at first unmolested, but at length he was seized with his family, and thrown into the castle of Cloughbouter, where they remained three weeks, and then were removed to the house of Dennis Sheridan, an Irish minister, who was suffered to live quietly by the rebels out of respect to his family. Here the bishop breathed his last on the 7th Feb., 1641-2. He wrote a large treatise on these two questions: 'Where was our religion before Luther? And what became of our ancestors who died in Popery?'

BEDERICUS, HENRY, or *Henry de Bury*, was born in Suffolk, and became an Augustinian in the monastery of Clare, and eventually provincial of his order. He flourished about 1380. His works are, 'Super Libros Sententiarum lectiones,' 'Questiones Theologicæ,' and 'Sermones de B. M. V.'

BEDFORD, ARTHUR, an English divine, was born at Tidenham, Gloucestershire, in September, 1668. At the age of sixteen he became a commoner of Brasenose College, Oxford, where he took his master's degree 1691. The year following he was presented to the vicarage of Temple Church, Bristol, from whence some years afterwards he removed to Newton St. Loe, Somersetshire; but in 1724 he was chosen chaplain to Huberdashers' Hospital, London, where he died 15 Sept., 1745. His works are, 'Serious Reflections on the Abuse of the Stage,' 8vo., and some other tracts on the same subject; 'The Temple of Music,' 8vo.; 'Essay on singing David's Psalms,' 8vo.; 'Animadversions on Sir Isaac Newton's Chronology,' 8vo., 1728; 'A Sermon at St. Botolph's, Aldgate, against Stage-plays,' 1730, 8vo.; 'Observations on a Sermon preached by the Rev. A. S. Calcott, before the Corporation of Bristol,' 8vo., 1736; 'An Examination of Mr. Hutchinson's Remarks, and Mr. Calcott's Answer to the Observations,' &c., 8vo., 1738; 'Scripture Chronology,' folio, 1741; 'Eight Sermons on the Doctrine of the Trinity at Lady Moyer's Lecture,' 8vo., 1740; 'The Doctrine of Justification by Faith stated,' 8vo., 1741; 'Horæ Mathematicæ vacuæ, or a Treatise on the Golden and Ecliptic Numbers,' 8vo., 1743.

BEDFORD, FRANCIS RUSSELL, earl of, K.G., only son of Sir John Russell, afterwards earl of Bedford, was born in 1528, and received part of his education at King's Hall, Cambridge. At the coronation of Edward VI. he was created K.B., and in 1547 was returned to parliament for Buckinghamshire. It is said that this is the earliest instance of the son and heir apparent of a peer sitting in the House of Commons. In 1549 he had a command in the forces with which his

father suppressed the insurrection in the west of England. From 14 Jan., 1549-50, when his father was created earl of Bedford, he was commonly called Lord Russell; and on 1 March, 1552-3 he took his seat in the upper house, having been summoned thereto in his father's barony. On the death of his father, which occurred 14 March, 1554-5, he succeeded to the earldom of Bedford and a noble inheritance. Subsequently he travelled abroad and visited Zurich, where he became acquainted with Peter Martyr, Henry Bullinger, and other leading reformers. He distinguished himself at the battle and siege of St. Quentin, and in the reign of Queen Elizabeth was sent on several diplomatic missions. In Feb., 1563-4, he was constituted governor of Berwick. Died 28 July, 1585. He was a great patron of learning and learned men.

BEDFORD, GROSVENOR CHARLES, an English miscellaneous writer, the friend and correspondent of Southey, was for some time auditor of the exchequer, and died 14 June, 1839. He translated 'Musæus. The Loves of Hero and Leander,' 4to., London, 1797, and edited 'Letters and Miscellaneous Papers, by [his cousin] Barré Charles Roberts, Student of Christ Church, Oxford; with a memoir of his life,' 4to., London, 1814.

BEDFORD, HILKIAH, an English divine, was born in London 23 July, 1663, being son of Hilkiah Bedford, a mathematical instrument maker. He was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, on the foundation of William Plat, his maternal grandfather. He afterwards obtained a fellowship, and graduated in arts. On taking orders he was presented to a living in Lincolnshire, of which he was deprived at the Revolution for refusing the oaths of allegiance. He then kept a boarding-house for the Westminster scholars, but in 1714 he was sentenced to three years' imprisonment and a heavy fine for publishing the 'Hereditary Right of the Crown of England asserted,' the real author of which was George Harbin. Mr. Bedford translated an answer to 'Fontenelle's History of Oracles,' and 'Dr. Barwick's Life' into English. He died 25 Nov., 1724.

BEDFORD, JOHN, duke of, the third son of Henry IV., king of England. In 1422 he commanded the English army in France, and the same year was named regent of that kingdom for Henry VI., whom he caused to be proclaimed at Paris. He defeated the French fleet near Southampton, made himself master of Cotel, entered Paris with his troops, and beat the duke of Alençon, thus making himself master of France. He died 14 Sept., 1435, at Rouen, where a handsome monument was erected to his memory, which one of the courtiers of Charles VIII. advised him to destroy. 'Let him rest in peace,' answered he, 'who, when living, made all the French tremble.'

BEDFORD, JOHN RUSSELL, earl of, K.G., was in 1542 appointed lord admiral of England and Ireland, and the next year lord privy seal. He attended Henry VIII. at the sieges of Terouenne and Boulogne, at the former of which he, at the head of 350 reformadoes, recovered a piece of ordnance from 10,000 French, under the count de St. Paul. At the coronation of Edward VI. he was appointed lord high steward of England for that day, and in the same year he had a grant of the monastery of Woburn, Bedfordshire. He was created earl of Bedford 19 Jan., 1549-50, and died 1555.

BEDFORD.

BEDFORD, JOHN RUSSELL, sixth duke of, K.G., was born 1766; succeeded his brother 1802; and died 20 Oct., 1839. During the Whig administration of 1806-7 he was lord-lieutenant of Ireland, but that was the only period of his sustaining public office. He devoted much attention to the improvement of agriculture; and in 1830 rebuilt Covent Garden Market in a very handsome and permanent manner, at a cost of £40,000. This nobleman was a great patron of British painters and other artists.

BEDFORD, LUCY, countess of, sister and coheir of John the second Lord Harrington, and wife of Edward earl of Bedford, was a woman of uncommon taste and spirit, but vain, generous, and bountiful to excess. She was a great patroness of poets, particularly of Donne, Jonson, Drayton, and Daniel, who frequently experienced her munificence. Died 3 May, 1627.

BEDFORD, THOMAS, an English divine, received his education at Queen's College, Cambridge, where he took his degrees in arts. He afterwards proceeded B.D. His works are, 'The Sinne unto Death, or an ample Discovery of that fearfull Sinne, the Sinne against the Holy Ghost,' 4to., London, 1621; 'An Examination of the chief Points of Antinomianism, collected out of some Lectures lately preached in the Chapel of Antholine's Parish, London. To which is annexed An Examination of a Pamphlet intitled The Compassionate Samaritan,' 4to., London, 1647; and 'Vindiciæ Gratiæ Sacramentalis,' 8vo., London, 1650.

BEDFORD, THOMAS, son of Hilkiah Bedford, was educated at Westminster School, from whence he removed to St. John's College, Cambridge, but never took any degree on account of his attachment to the nonjurors, among whom he exercised the ministry at Compton, in Derbyshire, where he died in February, 1773. He published, in 1732, *Symeonis monachi Dunelmensis ecclesiæ*, 8vo. He also wrote an historical catechism, 8vo., 1742.

BEDFORD, WILLIAM RUSSELL, first duke of, eldest son of Francis the fourth earl of Bedford, was born 1614, and educated at Magdalene College, Oxford. At the coronation of Charles I. he was created K.B. In the beginning of the civil war he acted against the king, and commanded the reserve of horse at the battle of Edgehill; but in 1645 he joined the royal standard, and fought with great bravery at the battle of Newbury. His state in consequence was put under sequestration, but on his submission to the parliament it was restored. He heartily concurred in the restoration of Charles II., as he did afterwards in the Revolution. He was created duke of Bedford 1 May, 1694, and died 7 Sept., 1700.

BEDFORD, WILLIAM, M.D., a distinguished physician, was eldest son of Hilkiah Bedford, M.A., and received his education in St. John's College, Cambridge (B.A. 1721; M.A. 1725; M.D. *per lit. reg.* 1737). He afterwards held several offices in the college of physicians, and in 1746 was appointed physician to Christ's Hospital. He died 10 July, 1747. He was the intimate friend of Hearne the antiquary, who bequeathed him his MSS.

BEDFORD, WILLIAM, a British admiral, died in Oct., 1827.

BEDINGFIELD, THOMAS, an English gentleman, who received a pension from Queen Elizabeth, translated into English Cardan's 'Consolatorium,' 1576; Claudio Corte's 'Art of Riding,'

BEDWELL.

1584; and Macchiavelli's 'Florentine History,' 1595. Died 1613.

BEDLOE, WILLIAM, who assumed the title of captain, was an infamous adventurer of low birth, who had travelled over a great part of Europe under different names and disguises, and had passed himself off with several ignorant persons as a man of rank and fortune. Encouraged by the success of Titus Oates, he turned king's evidence, gave an account of the murder of Sir Edmundbury Godfrey, and added many circumstances to the narrative of the former. A reward of £500 was voted to Bedloe by the House of Commons. Died 20 Aug., 1680. Giles Jacob states that he wrote a play entitled 'The excommunicated Prince; or, the false Relick,' 1679; but Wood ascribes its authorship to Thomas Walter, M.A.

BEDOS DE CELLES, a French Benedictine, author of treatises on dialling, book-binding, and organ-building; born 1706; died 25 Nov., 1779.

BEDRASCHI, the Rabbi Jedaia, called likewise *Happenini Aubonet-Abram*, a Jew who flourished in Spain towards the close of the thirteenth century. He left several Hebrew works, the principal of which, written at Barcelona in 1298, is entitled 'Bechinat-Olem,' or an examination or appreciation of the world. It has been several times printed, and translated into Latin, French, and German.

BEDWELL, THOMAS, a mathematician, was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge (B.A. 1566-7; M.A. 1570). Taking holy orders, he became a minister in London, but ultimately held the office of keeper of the ordnance stores in the Tower. It was he who started the project of bringing the waters of the Lea from Ware to London. In 1588 he was engaged, in conjunction with Frederico Genibelli, the famous military engineer, in strengthening the works at Tilbury and Gravesend. He was buried in the church of the Tower of London 30 April, 1595. His works are, 'Trigonicum architectonicum: the carpenter's rule explained, reformed, and enlarged,' 1612; 'De Numeris Geometricis. Of the nature and properties of geometrical numbers, first written by Lazarus Schonerus, and now englished,' 1614; and 'Mesolabium Architectonicum: that is, A most rare and singular Instrument, for the easie, speedy, and most certaine measuring of Plaines and Solids by the foote,' 1631, 1639. He was the uncle of William Bedwell, the great Arabic scholar.

BEDWELL, WILLIAM, a divine, mathematician, and topographer, was born in Essex, in or about 1562, and educated at Cambridge. His name is inserted in the register of that university as a scholar of Trinity College, 17 March, 1578-9. He obtained the living of St. Ethelburg, London, 1601, and in 1607 was presented to the vicarage of Tottenham, Middlesex, where he died 5 May, 1632. His epitaph states that 'he was one of King James's translators of the Bible, and, for the eastern tongues, as learned a man as most who lived in these modern times.' In confirmation of this statement, it may be mentioned that he taught Arabic to the celebrated Erpenius. His works are, 'Kalendarium Viatorum Generale. The Traveller's Kalender, serving generally for all parts of the world,' 8vo., 1614; 'Brief Description of the Town of Tottenham High Crosse, in Middlesex,' 4to., 1631, reprinted in Robinson's 'History of Tottenham;' and 'Via Regia ad Geometriam. The way to Geometry, by Peter Ramus, translated

and much improved by the learned Mr. William Bedwell, 4to., London, 1636. This last work was edited by John Clerke, who dedicated it to John Greaves, professor of geometry in Gresham College.

BEE, JON. *See* BADCOCK, JOHN.

BEECHAM, JOHN, D.D., a Wesleyan minister, much respected by his own sect, was born in Lincolnshire 1788, and died in London 22 April, 1856. He published an 'Essay on the Constitution of Wesleyan Methodism,' 'Ashantee and the Gold Coast,' and a Memoir of Thomas J. Beecham, his only son, a youth of promise, who died in 1846.

BEECHER, LYMAN, D.D., an American clergyman and theological writer, born 12 Oct., 1775; died 10 Jan., 1863. His autobiography and correspondence were published by his son Charles Beecher, 8vo., 2 vols., London, 1863-65.

BEECHY, FREDERICK WILLIAM, an English admiral and Arctic explorer, was son of Sir William Beechey, the painter, and was born 1796. He entered the navy in his tenth year. In 1818 he was appointed to the 'Trent,' under Lieutenant and Commander Franklin, and departed on the first of the four arctic voyages in which he took part. Of this expedition he published an interesting account in 1843. In 1819 he was appointed to the 'Hecla,' under the command of Lieutenant, afterwards Sir Edward Parry, and rendered useful service during that memorable expedition. In 1821 he was appointed to the 'Adventure,' under Captain W. H. Smyth, then engaged in the survey of the northern coast of Africa. While on this service Beechey was detached, along with his brother, to explore the classic region of the old Greek Pentapolis, and especially to examine and report on the antiquities of the Cyrenaica. His narrative of the expedition, and description of the country and its antiquities, were published in 1828. In 1825 he was appointed to the 'Blossom,' in which ship he performed the voyages with which his name will be chiefly signalized in the annals of British enterprise and navigation. The 'Narrative' of the expedition was published in 1831 by authority of the Admiralty. Beechey returned to England in 1828, after a voyage of upwards of 70,000 miles, and an absence of three years, passed both in arctic and tropical climates, during which period he rendered important services to science and to navigation. In 1847 Captain Beechey was empowered by the government to constitute and superintend the Marine Department of the Board of Trade, a service in which he was actively employed until his death. He was promoted to the rank of rear-admiral 1854, and in the following year was elected to the office of president of the Royal Geographical Society. Died 29 Nov., 1856.

BEECHY, Sir WILLIAM, an English painter, born 1753. He was originally destined for the legal profession, and was accordingly articled to a solicitor; but having formed an acquaintance with several students of the Royal Academy, he became so enamoured of the fine arts that he prevailed on his master to receive a young man whom he had procured as a substitute, and in 1772 was admitted a student at Somerset House. The Ruspini family was, it is believed, the first picture that he sent to the exhibition of the Royal Academy. From London Mr. Beechey went to Norwich, where he began with painting small conversation pieces, in the manner practised first by Hogarth. On his return to the metropolis, after an absence of four

or five years, his talents became known, and he was gratified by general celebrity. He was elected an Associate of the Royal Academy 1793, and in the same year painted a whole-length portrait of George III., with the prince of Wales and the duke of York, reviewing the Third and Tenth Dragoons. This is considered to be his *chef d'œuvre*. The same year he was elected a member of the Royal Academy, and had the honour of knighthood conferred upon him. He was elected a Royal Academician, 1797, and died at Hampstead 28 Jan., 1839. Sir William painted the greater portion of the people of rank and fashion in his day, and his pictures were much admired for the accuracy of the likenesses, and their general management, tone, and colouring.

BEEK, DAVID. *See* BECK.

BEEKE, HENRY, D.D., an English divine, was born at Kingsteignton, Devonshire, 6 Jan. 1751, and educated at Corpus Christi College, Oxford, (B.A. 1773). In 1775 he was elected to a fellowship at Oriel College, and took his other degrees as a fellow of that society (M.A. 1776; B.D. 1785; D.D. 1800). He became vicar of St. Mary's Oxford, 1782; professor of modern history in that university, 1801; dean of Bristol, 1814; vicar of Weare, Somersetshire, 1819; and died at Torquay, 9 March, 1837, aged 86. Dr. Beeke was peculiarly well acquainted with most subjects connected with political economy, and it is said that Mr. Pitt was indebted to him for the original suggestion of the income tax. His publications were, 'A Letter on the means of securing a safe and honourable Peace,' 1798; 'Observations on the Produce of the Income Tax, and its proportion to the whole Income of Great Britain,' 1799 and 1800; and 'Some Observations on the Roman Roads in Great Britain.'

BEER, GEORGE JOSEPH, an eminent oculist, born at Vienna 23 Dec., 1763; died 1821.

BEER, MICHAEL, a dramatic poet, brother of Meyerbeer the composer, was born at Berlin, 1800, and died at Munich 22 March, 1833.

BEES, ST. *See* BEGA.

BEESELEY, GEORGE, an English priest, born at Goosnargh, Lancashire, and educated at Douay, was executed in Fleet Street, London, 2 July, 1591, on account of his sacerdotal character.

BEESTON, Sir WILLIAM, an English naval commander, was baptized 2 Dec., 1636, at Titchfield, Hampshire. He was knighted 1692, was governor of Jamaica from 1693 to 1700, and returned to England 1702. I have not met with the date of his decease. His autograph journal is preserved in the British Museum, MS. Add., 12,424.

BEETH, WILLIAM, a Dominican friar, educated at Oxford. He was a person of remarkable learning and piety, and became provincial of his order. He was alive in 1501. His works are, 'Comment. Super iv. libros sententiarum,' 'Tractatus de unitate Formarum,' and 'Lectura Scholastica.'

BEETHOVEN, LOUIS VON, an eminent musical composer, was born at Bonn 17 Dec., 1770, being the son of a tenor singer in the chapel of the elector of Cologne. His great talent for music was early cultivated, and in his eighth year he astonished all who heard him by his execution on the violin, on which he was in the habit of performing with great diligence in a little garret. In his eleventh year he played Bach's 'Wohl Temperirtes clavier,' and in his thirteenth composed some sonatas. These promising appearances of

great talent induced the elector of Cologne to send him to Vienna, where he studied counterpoint under Albrechtsberger. In 1809 he was invited to the new court of the king of Westphalia, at which several men of distinction persuaded him to remain by a promise of a yearly salary. He composed his principal works after 1801. A few years before his death a cold which he had caught while composing in the open air produced a deafness, which became by degrees very great. After this he lived very much retired in the village of Modingen, near Vienna, and died 26 March, 1827. Instrumental music received from his compositions a new character. He united the humour of Haydn with the melancholy of Mozart, and his music resembles Cherubini's. Besides the great symphonies and overtures of Beethoven, the quintets, quartets, and trios for stringed instruments, his numerous sonatas, variations, and other pieces for the pianoforte, in all of which he shows the great richness of his imagination, he composed vocal music also with scarcely less success. To this department belong his opera 'Leonora' (in an altered state called 'Fidelio'), some masses, an oratorio ('The Mount of Olives'), and songs for the pianoforte. Beethoven's 'Studies in Thorough-Bass, Counterpoint, and the Theory of Composition,' were published by the Chevalier von Seyfried, after the death of the author. An admirable statue of Beethoven was erected at Bonn, 1845, and unveiled in the presence of Victoria, queen of England.

BEGA, or BEES, St., a holy Irish virgin, who flourished about the middle of the seventh century, led an anachoretic life, and afterwards founded a nunnery in Copeland, near Carlisle. Her shrine was kept there after her death, and became famous for pilgrims. Festival 6 Sept.

BEGA, or BEGYN, CORNELIUS, a Dutch painter, was born at Haarlem in 1620, and died of the plague 27 Aug., 1664. He excelled in landscape, cattle, and conversations, and his pictures are held in great esteem.

BEGARELLI, ANTHONY, a sculptor, born at Modena about 1498; died 1565.

BEGER, or BOEGER, LAURENCE, a German writer, was born at Heidelberg 19 April, 1653, and died at Berlin 21 April, 1705. He wrote 'Thesaurus ex Thesaurio Palatino selectus, seu Gemmæ,' folio; 'Spicilegium Antiquitatis,' folio; 'Thesaurus, sive Gemmæ, Numismata,' &c., 3 vols. folio, and several other works, one of which is in defence of polygamy.

BEGON, MICHEL, was born at Blois 1638, and was bred to the law, but having subsequently entered the marine service he successively filled the offices of intendant of the French West India Islands, of the galleys of Havre and Canada, and those of Rochefort and La Rochelle. Died 14 March, 1710. He formed a rich cabinet of medals, antiques, prints, shells, and other curiosities; and caused to be engraved the portraits of several celebrated persons of the seventeenth century. His books were generally marked 'Michaelis Begon et amicorum.' His librarian having once represented to him that if he lent them so freely some of them would doubtless be lost, he very liberally replied, 'I had much rather lose my books than seem to distrust an honest man.'

BEGUILLET, EDMUND, a French writer, born at Auxonne about 1720, became an advocate and afterwards a notary at Dijon, and died May, 1786.

In addition to several works on domestic economics and agriculture, he wrote 'Histoire des guerres des deux Bourgognes,' 2 vols. 12mo.; 'Precis de l'Histoire de Bourgogne,' 8vo.; 'Description générale du duché de Bourgogne,' 6 vols. 8vo. In conjunction with Poncelin, he published a 'History of Paris,' 3 vols. 8vo., 1780.

BEHAM, JOHN SEBALD, a painter and engraver of Nuremberg, born 1500; died 1550. He copied the manner of Aldegrever and Durer, engraving both on wood and copper. He also etched a few plates, but these are the most indifferent of his works. His pictures were held in considerable estimation by his contemporaries, and poems were published in their praise. His brother Bartholomew Beham, who lived at Rome, was also a good engraver, and a disciple of Marc Antonio, whose manner he copied.

BEHEM, MARTIN, otherwise BEAHM, BOEHM, or BEHENIRA, an eminent geographer and navigator, was born at Nuremberg about 1430. He was employed by John I., king of Portugal, on a voyage of discovery, and the next year established a colony of Flemings on the island of Payal. In 1484 Behem is said to have discovered Brazil, and the Straits of Magellan, whence it has been inferred that Columbus obtained information respecting the existence of a western continent from Behem himself, or some of his companions, when he visited Madeira. The fact of Behem's previous discovery, however, seems to be put beyond doubt by his letters in the archives of Nuremberg, the public records of that city, and the Latin chronicle of Hartman Schedl. King John conferred on him the honour of knighthood, made him governor of Payal, and distinguished him by other marks of royal favour. He died at Lisbon 29 July, 1506. A terrestrial globe of his construction is still preserved in the public library of Nuremberg.

BEHLEN, STEPHEN, a German author, who published a number of works relating to the chase and the management of forests. Born 5 Aug., 1784; died 7 Feb., 1847.

BEHMEN, JACOB. See BOEHME.

BEHN, APHARA, an English authoress, born in the reign of Charles I., was daughter of Mr. Johnson, who was appointed governor of Surinam, but who died on his passage to that settlement. The family, however, proceeded thither, and Aphara became acquainted with the adventures of Oroonoko, whose story she afterwards gave to the public. On her return to England she married a London merchant named Behn. In Aug., 1666, she undertook a secret and semi-official journey to Antwerp, in order, by her intimacy with William Scott, son of Thomas Scott, the regicide, and others of the English fugitives resident in Holland, to obtain information about their movements and those of their sympathizers; and also about those of the Dutch themselves. She returned to England in Dec., 1666. In her letters, which are preserved in the State Paper Office, no trace has been found to verify the statement of her biographers, that through her agency the design of the Dutch against the ships in the Medway was first communicated to the English government. It seems probable that during the remainder of her life she was mainly indebted to her pen for support. Her plays, which are numerous, abound in obscenity, and her novels are little better. Sir Richard Steele tells us that she 'understood the practice

part of love better than the speculative.' Died 16 April, 1689.

BEHNES, HENRY, an English sculptor, brother of William Behnes, mentioned below, died of the cholera at Rome 1837. In order that he might be distinguished from his brother, he assumed the name of *Burlowes*.

BEHNES, WILLIAM, an eminent sculptor, was the eldest son of William Behnes, a pianoforte maker, and was born in London 1794. The family afterwards removed to Dublin, where he began to show a great natural taste for art. On returning to London the family settled in a house which was rented by a French emigrant named Chenu, by profession a sculptor. The result was that young Behnes obtained some knowledge of modelling in clay, and this formed the turning point of his life. In after days he frequently referred to this as an accident much to be deplored, and indeed it is probable that as a portrait painter he would have taken even a higher position than he did as a sculptor. He first established himself as a sculptor in Newman Street, and then removed to Dean Street, where he commenced building, and contracted debts which involved him in ever increasing difficulties during the remainder of his life. Afterwards he removed to 10, Osnaburg Street. At this time with common prudence he might have realized a fortune, as he had a succession of illustrious sitters, among whom were the Princess (afterwards Queen) Victoria, several members of the royal family, and many persons of distinction. Soon after the accession of Queen Victoria he was appointed sculptor in ordinary, but from his nomination to his death he was never called upon, in virtue of that office, to execute a single piece of sculpture. Having got into the clutches of a money-lender he was compelled to break up his establishment in Osnaburg Street about 1861, and he then took a miserable lodging in the lower part of Charlotte Street, Fitzroy Square, where he obtained a few small commissions; but his spirit was broken, his health began to give way, and he shrank from making known his condition to friends who would have assisted him. He died in the Middlesex Hospital 3 Jan., 1864. Among the best of his works are the statues of Dr. Babington (St. Paul's), Sir William Follett (Westminster Abbey), and Sir Robert Peel (London and Leeds). The statue of General Havelock, in Trafalgar Square, was his latest and worst production. He will probably be best known to posterity by his busts of Clarkson, Lord Lyndhurst, Mr. Grote, Mr. Disraeli, the Chevalier Bunsen, the king of Hanover, Mr. Macready, and other persons of distinction.

BEHRENS, CONRAD BERTOLD, a noted German physician and medical writer, born 26 Aug., 1660; died 4 Oct., 1736.

BEHRING, VITUS, a native of Denmark, entered the Russian navy, and in 1725 was appointed commander of an expedition despatched to the north-east quarter of Asia, for the purpose of settling, if possible, the then doubtful question as to the junction of Asia and America. In 1733 he took the command of another expedition of a similar kind, and after having made some important geographical discoveries, died on the island which now bears his name 8 Dec., 1741. It was he who discovered the strait connecting the Pacific with the Arctic ocean—now called Behring's Strait.

BEIDHAVI, a Mahometan writer, author of a commentary on the Koran, died 1289 or 1291.

BEIER, ADRIAN, an eminent jurist, born at Jena 1634; died 1712.

BEINASCHI, JOHN BAPTIST, an historical painter, was a native of Piedmont, and studied at Rome, under Lanfranc. He obtained the honour of knighthood, and died in 1638, aged 54.

BEININ, ST. See BENIGNUS.

BEISCH, or BEICH, JOACHIM FRANCIS, a painter and engraver, born at Ravensburg, in Swabia, 1665; died 16 Oct., 1748.

BEITHAR, or EBN BEITHAR, an African botanist, who died in the 646th year of the hejira. He compiled a general History of Plants in Arabic, another work on the medicinal use of herbs, and a defence of his opinions.

BEK, BEC, or BEAK, ANTHONY, an English prelate, who was advanced from the archdeaconry to the bishopric of Durham 1283. He is said to have been the richest bishop who had ever held that see, for besides the revenues of the bishopric he had a temporal estate of 5000 marks. He assisted Edward I. in his war against Balliol, and was sent by that monarch on an embassy to the emperor of Germany. In 1305 the pope conferred on him the title of Patriarch of Jerusalem, and about the same time the king gave him the principality of the Isle of Man. This bishop built a number of castles, founded a priory in Lincolnshire, and a collegiate church at Chester-le-Street. He died at his castle of Eltham, Kent, 3 March, 1310.

BEKA, or BEC, JOHN DE, in Latin *Becanus*, a canon of the church of Utrecht in the fourteenth century, who wrote a chronicle of his cathedral down to 1346. Of this work there are several editions.

BEKINSAU. See BECKINSAL.

BEKKER, BALTHAZAR, a Dutch divine, born 1634; died 11 June, 1698. In his book entitled 'The World Bewitched,' he maintained that the devils have no power over mankind. This work exposed him to much persecution, and he was degraded from the ministerial office, but his salary was reserved to him by the magistrates of Amsterdam.

BEKKER, ELIZABETH. See WOLFF.

BEL, CHARLES ANDREW, son of Matthias, mentioned below, was born at Presburg 1717, and died 5 April, 1782. He became librarian of the university of Leipzig and councillor of state to the elector of Saxony. He wrote a treatise 'On the true origin and epoch of the Huns,' translated into German Wattewille's 'History of Switzerland,' and continued the 'Acta Eruditorum' from 1744 to 1780.

BEL, JEAN JACQUES, councillor in the parliament of Bordeaux, was born 21 March, 1693, and died at Paris 15 Aug., 1738. He published a criticism on Voltaire's 'Marianne;' 'Dictionnaire Néologique,' &c.

BEL, or BELIUS, MATTHIAS, an Hungarian divine and historian, born at Orsova 1684; died 1749. He left some works in Latin on the history of his native country; translated the Bible into Bohemian; and composed several devotional treatises.

BELAYSE. See FAUCONBERG, Viscount.

BELAYSE, JOHN, Lord, second son of Thomas Viscount Fauconberg, raised six regiments for Charles I., who, in consideration of his conduct

and courage in many gallant actions in the time of the Rebellion, created him Baron Belasyse of Worlaby, Lincolnshire, 27 Jan., 1644-5. In the reign of Charles II. he was constituted captain-general of the king's forces in Africa, and held other important posts; but being a member of the Roman church he resigned all his preferments on the passing of the Test Act, 1673. Died 10 Sept., 1689.

BELCAMP, JOHN VAN, a Dutch painter, was in England in the reign of Charles I., and was employed under Abraham Vanderdort in copying pictures in the royal collection. His copies are thought to be well executed. Died 1653.

BELCHER, DABRIDGECOURT, a dramatist, son of William Belcher, of Guilsborough, Northamptonshire, was born about 1580, and died in the Low Countries 1621.

BELCHER, HENRY, a solicitor of Whitby, Yorkshire, author of 'Description of the Scenery of the Whitby and Pickering Railway,' died at Warwick 17 Feb., 1854. In the 'Gentleman's Magazine,' vol. 100, pt. 2, p. 113, is an interesting letter from him respecting the fall of the tower of Whitby Abbey.

BELCHER, JONATHAN, governor of Massachusetts and New Jersey, was born 1681, and died 1757. His son, of the same name, became chief justice of Nova Scotia, and died in March, 1776.

BELCHIAM, THOMAS, an English Franciscan in the time of Henry VIII. He declaimed with much zeal and freedom against the vices of that monarch's court, and especially against the divorce and the irreligious dispositions of the men in power. For this he and about thirty others of his order were cast into prison, where they all perished through want and hardship. He composed a book concerning the abuses of the times, which, being communicated to Henry VIII., he could not read it without tears. Also a book entitled 'Liber ad Fratres.'

BELCHIER, JOHN, F.R.S., a surgeon, born at Kingston, Surrey, 1706. He was educated at Eton, and served his apprenticeship to Cheselden, under whom he made great proficiency. In 1736 he became surgeon to Guy's Hospital, and fellow of the Royal Society, in whose 'Transactions' are several of his communications. Died 1785.

BELFRAGE, HENRY, D.D., an eminent Scotch clergyman of the Secession, was born at Falkirk 24 March, 1774; died 16 Sept., 1835. He published a large number of religious works.

BELGRADO, JAMES, an Italian Jesuit, born at Udina 16 Nov., 1704; died 17 April, 1789. He was an eminent mathematician and antiquary, and published numerous works in Latin and Italian. They are chiefly on scientific subjects, but the principal one is a geometrical demonstration of the existence of a Deity.

BELGRAVE, RICHARD, a writer of the fourteenth century, was born at Belgrave, near Leicester, and educated at Cambridge, where he was created D.D. He entered the Carmelite order, and distinguished himself by his great skill in the Aristotelian philosophy and school divinity. He flourished in 1320. He was author of 'Theological Determinations,' and 'Ordinary Questions.'

BELHAVEN, JOHN HAMILTON, second LORD, eldest son of Lord Pressmennan, was born 5 July, 1666, and married Margaret, eldest daughter of Sir Robert Hamilton, of Silverton-hill, bart., and granddaughter of John, the first Lord Belhaven,

who resigned his honours to Charles II. in 1673, when they were settled on him for life, to descend to John Hamilton, the husband of his granddaughter, who accordingly became second Lord Belhaven, on the death of the first lord in 1699. His lordship was an ardent supporter of King William and Queen Mary, who constituted him one of their privy council and a commissioner for executing the office of lord-registrar. He commanded a troop of horse at the battle of Killiecrankie 1689. On the accession of Queen Anne he was continued a privy councillor, but when the Pretender attempted to invade Scotland in 1708, Lord Belhaven was apprehended on suspicion of favouring the invasion, and sent prisoner to London. His high spirit burst at the disgrace, and he died of an inflammation of the brain 21 June, 1708, immediately on his release from prison. His works are, 'An Advice to the Farmers of East Lothian to cultivate and improve their Grounds;' 'Speech in the Scots Parliament concerning the Union,' published 1706; and 'Memorable Speeches in the last Parliament of Scotland,' 1706 and 1733.

BELHOMME, HUMBERT, a French Benedictine, born at Bar-le-Duc 23 Dec., 1653, taught philosophy and divinity in several houses of his order, and died abbat of Moyen-Moutier 12 Dec., 1727. He wrote in Latin the history of his abbey.

BELIDOR, BERNARD FOREST DE, a French military engineer and mathematician, was born in Catalonia 1697 or 1698, and died at Paris 8 Sept., 1761.

BELING, RICHARD, an Irish writer, son of Sir Henry Beling, knight, was born at Belingstown, in the county of Dublin, 1613. He was educated in his younger years at a grammar school at Dublin, and was afterwards put under the tuition of some Catholic priests, who taught him to write in a fluent and elegant Latin style. Thus grounded in the polite parts of literature, his father removed him to Lincoln's Inn, and after studying law there for some years he returned home a very accomplished gentleman, but it does not appear that he ever made the law a profession. His natural disposition inclining him to arms, he early engaged in the rebellion of 1641, and became an officer of considerable rank. He afterwards became a leading member in the supreme council of the confederated Catholics at Kilkenny, to which he was principal secretary, and was sent ambassador to the pope in 1643, to crave aid for the support of their cause. He afterwards submitted to the king's authority, and was intrusted by the marquis of Ormond with many negotiations. When the royal army was subdued Beling retired to France, but he returned home at the Restoration, and was repossessed of his estate through the interest of the duke of Ormond. He died at Dublin in Sept., 1677. He published a sixth book added to Sir Philip Sidney's 'Arcadia,' which was printed with that romance, folio, London, 1633, with Beling's initials appended; 'Vindiciæ Catholicorum Hiberniæ,' under the pseudonym of Philopater Irenæus; 'Annotationes in Johannis Poncilium, cui titulus, Vindiciæ Eversæ; accesserunt Belingi Vindiciæ,' 8vo., Paris, 1654; 'Innocentiæ suæ impetitæ per Reverendissimum Fernensem Vindiciæ,' 12mo., Paris, 1652, a vindication of himself against Nicholas French, Catholic bishop of Ferns; and a poem entitled 'The Eighth Day.'

BELISARIUS, general of the emperor Justinian's armies, and one of the greatest generals in that

age. He marched against Cabades, king of Persia, 529, and compelled him to conclude a treaty of peace 532. The following year he commanded the fleet destined to the conquest of Africa, consisting of 500 ships, took Carthage, and in 534 subdued Giliher, who had usurped the crown of the Vandals. Giliher was taken prisoner, and carried to Constantinople, and Belisarius passed through the city on foot to receive the honours of the triumph. Thus Africa was reunited to the empire. Justinian then resolving to deliver Italy from the tyranny of the Goths, Belisarius entered Sicily 535, took Catania, Syracuse, and Palermo, besieged Naples, and returned to Rome 536. The Goths having murdered Theodatus, their king, Vitiges placed himself upon the throne, and went to besiege Rome, but was taken two years afterwards in Ravenna. Belisarius conducted him to Constantinople, and refused the crown, which was offered him by the Goths. Some time after Totila, being elected king of that people, ravaged Italy, took Rome, plundered it, and threw down the walls, 546; Belisarius returned thither, and rebuilt them. He was afterwards recalled into the East against the Persians, and repulsed the Huns, who had made an incursion into the empire, 558. It is said by some writers that this great man was accused, 561, of having conspired against Justinian, who commanded his eyes to be put out, but others relate that he was restored to his dignities, and died peaceably at Constantinople 13 March, 565.

BELKNAP, JEREMY, D.D., an American divine, born 4 June, 1744; died 28 June, 1798. He was minister at Dover, New Hampshire, and afterwards at Boston. In addition to some sermons and tracts, he wrote a 'History of New Hampshire,' and 'American Biography.' A corrected and amplified edition of the latter work was published by F. M. Hubbard, 3 vols. 12mo., New York, 1846. Dr. Belknap was one of the founders of the Massachusetts Historical Society.

BELL, ANDREW, D.D., a clergyman of the English Church, well known for his philanthropic efforts in the cause of education, and more particularly for his success in extending the monitory system of instruction in schools. He was the projector and founder of what are called national schools; and the author of 'An Experiment in Education at the Male Asylum, Madras;' and of 'Instructions for conducting Schools on the Madras System,' &c. Dr. Bell was born at St. Andrew's in 1753, and received his education in the university there. Some of his early years were spent in America, and he was afterwards chaplain to Fort St. George, and minister of St. Mary's at Madras. During his residence in the East Indies he acquired considerable property, which, together with some lucrative preferments in England, enabled him to bequeath no less than £120,000 in support of national institutions and public charities. This benevolent man died at Cheltenham 27 Jan., 1832, and his remains were interred in Westminster Abbey. — *Encycl. Brit.*

BELL, ARTHUR, or FRANCIS, an English Catholic divine, was born at Temple Broughton, in the parish of Hanbury, near Worcester, 13 Aug., 1590, and at the age of 24 was sent to the English college at St. Omer's. After studying there a year he proceeded to the English college at Valladolid, where he was ordained priest, and took the habit

of St. Francis, in the convent of Segobia, 9 Aug., 1618. He afterwards studied for two years in the newly-established Franciscan house at Douay, and was then made confessor, first of the poor Clares at Graveline, and afterwards of the nuns of the third order of St. Francis at Brussels. In Dec., 1630, he was chosen guardian of the English Franciscan convent at Douay, and was likewise lector or professor of Hebrew. He was next sent upon the English mission, and arrived in this country 8 Sept., 1634. For nine years he laboured in making proselytes to the Catholic faith, but being at length apprehended was hanged, drawn, and quartered at Tyburn 11 Dec., 1643. He wrote 'A brief Instruction how we ought to hear Mass,' a translation from the Spanish of Andrea Soto, Brussels, 1624; 'The Rule of the Third Order of St. Francis,' 1624; and 'The History, Life, and Miracles of Joane of the Cross,' 8vo., St. Omer's, 1625.

BELL, BEAUPRÉ, an antiquary, was born in or about 1704, and educated at Westminster School and Trinity College, Cambridge (B.A. 1725; M.A. 1729). On his father's death he succeeded to the family estate, near Outwell, Norfolk, worth about £1500 a-year. He was especially conversant on the subject of ancient coins, and published proposals for a work to be entitled 'Tabulæ Augustæ,' &c., and to consist of a chronological account of the Roman emperors, drawn from historical coins and monuments. Mr. Bell had made considerable progress with this work, when he was overtaken by death in Aug., 1745. His collections of church notes were, with his other MSS. and printed books, bequeathed to Trinity College, Cambridge. Mr. Bell's corrected copy of 'Dugdale's Warwickshire' was used by Mr. Charles Cole in preparing the new edition of that work; and many of his letters are printed in Nichols's 'Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica.'

BELL, BENJAMIN, an eminent surgeon, born at Dumfries 1749, and educated at Edinburgh. In 1770 he visited Paris and London, remaining in each capital several months, in order to improve himself in surgery. In 1772 he returned to Edinburgh, where he established a very extensive practice. Died 4 April, 1806. He published several works relating to his profession, the best known of them being 'A System of Surgery,' which went through seven editions. He likewise wrote 'Essays on agriculture, with a plan for the speedy and general improvement of Land in Great Britain,' 8vo., Edinburgh, 1802.

BELL, Sir CHARLES, a celebrated anatomist, brother of John, mentioned below, was born at Edinburgh 1774, and educated in the High School there. He afterwards studied under his brother, and became a very skilful anatomist. In 1804 he removed to London, and in 1811 became connected with the Hunterian school in Windmill Street. He was appointed in 1814 surgeon to the Middlesex Hospital, an institution which he subsequently raised to the highest repute, and which he justly boasts, in 1836, of leaving 'with full wards, and £120,000 in the Funds.' In 1824 the London College of Surgeons appointed him to their senior chair of anatomy and surgery, and his lectures were received with great applause. On the accession of William IV. he received the honour of knighthood. In 1836 he removed to Edinburgh, where he fulfilled all the anticipations formed respecting the conduct of his class. He

died at Hallow, Worcestershire, 27 May, 1842. He was author of a well-known treatise on the 'Nervous System;' 'Animal Mechanics;' the Bridge-water Treatise on 'The Hand;' 'Illustrations of Paley's Natural Theology;' and 'Anatomy of Expression.' Bell was the first who discovered that the nerves were naturally distinguished among themselves, and clearly classified; and that the nerves of sense (whether peculiar or general) and those of motion were totally distinct in their character and origin. He indeed laid bare, for the first time, the great fact of a distinction existing in the nature and quality of the nervous energy, which before his discourses had been all huddled together under one interpretation.—*Nat. Cycl.*

BELL, GEORGE JOSEPH, an eminent Scotch legal writer, was born 26 March, 1770, at Fountainbridge, near Edinburgh, in which city he received his education. Having resolved to adopt the legal profession he was admitted an advocate 1791, and in 1822 was chosen professor of Scots law in the university of Edinburgh. He was appointed one of the principal clerks of session 1831, and died 23 Sept., 1843. His works are 'A Treatise on the Laws of Bankruptcy in Scotland,' 2 vols.; 'Examination of the Objections stated against the Bill for better regulating the Forms of Process in the Courts of Scotland,' 1825; 'Principles of the Law of Scotland;' 'Illustrations, from adjudged cases, of the Principles of the Law of Scotland,' 3 vols.; and 'Commentaries on the recent Statutes relative to Diligence or Execution against the moveable Estate, Imprisonment, Cessio Bonorum, and Sequestration in Mercantile Bankruptcy.'

BELL, HENRY, an ingenious mechanic, well known for his successful application of steam-power to the propulsion of ships, was born at Torphichen, in Linlithgowshire, 7 April, 1767. Having received the ordinary education of a parish school he was apprenticed to his uncle, a millwright; and after qualifying himself as a ship-modeller at Borrowstownness, went to London, where he found employment under Rennie, the celebrated engineer. It was not until Jan., 1812, that he gave a practical solution of the difficulties which had beset all previous experimenters by producing a steamboat called the 'Comet,' of about twenty-five tons, propelled by an engine of three-horse power, at a speed of seven miles an hour. Although the honour of priority, by about four years, is admitted to belong to Robert Fulton, an American engineer, it appears to admit of no doubt that Fulton had received very material assistance in the construction of his vessel from Bell and others in this country. The latter days of this ingenious man were rendered comfortable by a handsome sum subscribed for him among the citizens of Glasgow, and he also received from the trustees of the river Clyde a pension of £100 a-year. He died at Helensburgh 14 Nov., 1830.—*Encycl. Brit.*

BELL, JAMES, a native of Warrington, Lancashire, was brought up at Oxford, and made priest in Queen Mary's days. He afterwards conformed to Protestantism, and officiated for many years as a minister of the establishment. In 1581, however, he returned to the Catholic church, and exercised his priestly functions, for which he was executed at Lancaster 20 April, 1584, being then 60 years of age.

BELL, JAMES, a physician, who died at Jamaica

1801. He published a work on a case of 'Retraction of the Uterus, terminating in Abortion and Death.'

BELL, JAMES, a geographical writer, son of the Rev. Thomas Bell, mentioned below, was born at Jedburgh 1769, and died at Lukeston, near Campsie, 3 May, 1833. He published 'Critical Researches in Geography;' an elegant edition of Rollin's Ancient History; 'A System of Popular and Scientific Geography,' 6 vols.; and a Gazetteer of England and Wales. The last-mentioned work was in course of publication at the time of the author's decease.

BELL, JOHN, an English prelate, was a native of Worcestershire and received his education at Balliol College, Oxford, and at Cambridge, where he proceeded LL.B. 1504. Henry VIII. employed him in the matter of the divorce, on which business he went abroad and took the degree of LL.D. in some foreign university. In 1539 he was raised to the bishopric of Worcester, which he resigned 1543, and retiring into private life took up his abode at Clerkenwell, where he died 11 Aug., 1556.

BELL, JOHN, of Antermoney, celebrated Scotch traveller, was born at Campsie, Stirlingshire, 1691, and became a physician in his 23rd year. In 1714 he went to St. Petersburg, and was appointed medical attendant upon Valensky, the person chosen to go to the Persian court as Russian ambassador. The expedition left the Russian capital 15 July, 1715, and returned thither 30 Dec., 1718. Bell also accompanied the embassy sent by Peter the Great to China in 1719; and in 1722 he accompanied the Czar and his empress with the army to Derbent, a celebrated pass between the foot of the Caucasus and the Caspian sea. In 1737 he undertook a mission to Constantinople, whence he returned to St. Petersburg in the following year. After this he appears to have settled for some years as a merchant at Constantinople. About 1746 he married a Russian lady named Mary Peters, and in 1747 returned to his native country. The remainder of his life was spent on his estate of Antermoney, where he died 1 July, 1780. His 'Travels from St. Petersburg, in Russia, to various parts of Asia,' 4to., 2 vols., Glasgow, 1763, was a very popular work, and passed through several editions. It was also translated into French.

BELL, JOHN, a lieutenant in the Royal Artillery, was born at Carlisle 1 March, 1747, and died at Queensborough 1 June, 1798. Among his inventions are the 'gun proof,' and a gyn, known as 'Bell's gyn.'

BELL, JOHN, an eminent surgeon of Edinburgh, published several valuable works, the principal of which are 'The Anatomy of the Human Body,' 3 vols. 8vo.; 'Engravings of the Bones, Muscles, and Joints;' 'Engravings of the Arteries;' 'Discourses on the Nature and Cure of Wounds;' 'Principles of Surgery,' 3 vols. 4to.; and 'Letters on Professional Character and Manners.' Born 1762; died at Rome 15 April, 1820.

BELL, JOHN, an eminent bookseller and publisher, who for many years carried on business in the Strand, London, was born 1746, and died at Fulham 26 Feb., 1831. By his industry and good taste he contributed greatly to the improvement of the typographic art—witness his beautiful editions of the 'British Poets,' and 'Shakspeare.' He was one of the original proprietors of the 'Morning Post' and the projector of 'Bell's

'Weekly Messenger.' Another of his successful projects was a monthly publication entitled 'La Belle Assemblée.'

BELL, JOHN, an eminent equity lawyer, was a native of Cumberland, and received his education at Trinity College, Cambridge. He was made a Q.C. in 1816, and died 6 Feb., 1836.

BELL, JOHN, a diligent antiquary and one of the founders of the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, was born in that town in 1782, and died there 30 Oct., 1864. Some of his MSS. are in the British Museum.

BELL, JONATHAN A., architect, died at Edinburgh 28 Feb., 1865.

BELL, LADY MARIA, an amateur artist, wife of Sir Thomas Bell, sheriff of London, and sister of J. Hamilton, R.A., died in 1825.

BELL, SIR ROBERT, an English judge, studied at Cambridge, and then proceeding to the Middle Temple, was called to the bar. He greatly distinguished himself in his profession, received the honour of knighthood, and on 24 Jan., 1576-7, was appointed chief baron of the exchequer. In July, 1577, being judge of assize for the county of Oxford, he presided at the trial of Rowland Jenkes for having uttered scandal about Queen Elizabeth. A fearful and fatal malady arose from the stench of the prisoners, and the chief baron was amongst the numerous victims who lost their lives at what was commonly called the 'Black Assize.'

BELL, SIR THOMAS, M.D., a celebrated physician of Dublin, died in that city 2 Dec., 1789.

BELL, THOMAS, a Scotch divine, was born at Moffat 24 Dec., 1733, and after studying in the university was licensed as a preacher by the presbytery of Relief. In 1767 he became the minister of the Relief congregation at Jedburgh, and ten years afterwards obtained the pastoral charge of a congregation in the Relief Communion in Glasgow, where he died 15 Oct., 1802. He published the 'Standard of the Spirit lifted up against the Enemy coming in like a Flood,' 1780; 'A Proof of the true and eternal Godhead of the Lord Jesus Christ,' 1785, a translation from the Dutch; 'On the Controversies agitated in Great Britain under the unhappy names of Antinomians and Neonomians,' a translation from the Latin. The latter work was published after Mr. Bell's death, together with his 'Sermons,' and 'A View of the Covenants of Works and Grace.'

BELL, THOMAS, of Barnwell, in Northamptonshire, died 30 Jan., 1862. He was author of 'The Ruins of Liveden; with historical notes of the family of Tresham, and its connection with the Gunpowder Plot, &c. To which is added a Legendary Poem,' 4to., London, 1847; and 'The Rural Album, containing Descriptive and Miscellaneous Poems, with Historical Notices of Barnwell and Potheringhay Castles,' 8vo., London, 1853.

BELL, WILLIAM, D.D., a divine, was born in London 4 Feb., 1625, and educated at Merchant Taylors' School, and St. John's College, Oxford, where he obtained a fellowship, from which, however, he was ejected in 1648. At the Restoration he became chaplain in the Tower of London, and in 1667 was appointed archdeacon of St. Alban's. Died 19 July, 1683. He published some occasional sermons.

BELL, WILLIAM, an English painter, was a native of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and died in 1804.

BELL, WILLIAM, D.D., an English divine, who was educated at Magdalen College, Cambridge, of

which society he became fellow, and proceeded there to the degree of D.D. after having obtained several academical prizes, particularly one in 1756 for a dissertation on the causes which principally contribute to render a nation populous. This was published the same year, and gained for the author considerable applause. Dr. Bell was domestic chaplain and secretary to the princess Amelia, daughter of George II., and in virtue of that connection obtained a prebendal stall in Westminster abbey, which he held to his death 29 Sept., 1816, aged 85. Before his demise he transferred £15,200, in the three per cent., to the university of Cambridge, in trust for eight scholarships for the orphan sons of poor clergymen. His other charities were also considerable. Besides the tract already mentioned, he was the author of 'An Inquiry into the divine Missions of John Baptist and Jesus Christ,' 8vo., 1760, 1795; 'A Sermon at the consecration of Dr. Thomas, bishop of Rochester,' 1774; 'An Attempt to ascertain and illustrate the Authority, Nature, and Design of the Lord's Supper,' 8vo. Of this volume, which was answered by bishop Bagot, he published an abridgment. The doctrine maintained in both is that of Hoadly. Dr. Bell published the last sentiments of Father Courayer; and his own sermons were edited by the Rev. Mr. Allen.

BELLA, STEPHEN DE LA, an Italian engraver, born at Florence 1619; died 12 July, 1664.

BELLAMONT, HENRY BARD, VINCUNOT, son of George Bard, vicar of Staines, Middlesex, was educated at Eton School, whence in 1631 he proceeded to King's College, Cambridge, of which he became a fellow. He then travelled over a great part of Europe, and through Turkey, Palestine, Arabia, and Egypt, sending over a full account of his travels to Dr. Charles Mason, his intimate friend and contemporary in the university. On his return to England he was well received at the court. He attached himself to the royalist cause, and exhibited much bravery during the civil war. The queen procured for him a colonel's commission, and he was afterwards appointed governor of Campden House in Gloucestershire, which he reduced to ashes when it became no longer tenable. He was likewise for some time governor of Worcester. On 23 Nov., 1643, he received the honour of knighthood, and soon afterwards was created a baronet. Finally, on 8 July, 1645, he was made Baron Bromley and Viscount Bellamont in the kingdom of Ireland. After this he was taken prisoner, but obtained permission to retire into Flanders. After the execution of Charles I. he was employed by Charles II., then in exile, in an embassy to the king of Persia, who it was hoped would advance some money to Charles on account of the obligations he was under to England in consequence of our merchant vessels having rendered material assistance at Ormuz. But this embassy came to nothing, Lord Bellamont being lost in a hurricane of sand on his journey through the deserts of Arabia. He had been for several years a member of the Catholic church. After the Restoration Lord Bellamont's widow was obliged to seek for relief at King's College, Cambridge, where her husband had been fellow.

BELLAMONT, RICHARD COOTE, KARL OF, was returned to parliament for Drogheda 1688, and represented that town in several succeeding parliaments, being then Lord Colony. In 1689 he

was attained in the parliament held at Dublin by James II. He was a firm adherent of King William, who advanced him to the dignity of earl of Bellamont in the kingdom of Ireland. At the beginning of 1695 he was appointed governor of New York, in which capacity he rendered signal service to the colonists. He was very zealous in his efforts to put down piracy, but unfortunate in his selection of the notorious Captain Kidd for the undertaking. The earl died at New York 5 March, 1700, and as soon as his death was known at Boston, where the general assembly was then sitting, a proclamation was published by the deputy-governor and council, at the unanimous request of the assembly, for a general fast to be observed throughout the province to bewail the loss of such a governor as a public calamity, so widely were his virtues known and esteemed.

BELLAMY, GEORGE ANNE, an English actress, was born 23 April, 1733, and died at Edinburgh 15 Feb., 1788. An 'Apology for her Life,' ostensibly written by herself, was published in 1785 by the real author, who is said to have been Alexander Bicknell.

BELLAMY, JAMES, a celebrated Dutch writer, born at Flushing 1757; died 11 March, 1786. His 'Vaderlandsche gedichten' (patriotic songs) were received by his countrymen with universal approbation.

BELLAMY, JOSEPH, D.D., an American divine, author of 'True Religion delineated,' was born 1719, and died 6 March, 1790.

BELLAMY, THOMAS, an English miscellaneous writer, was born in 1745 at Kingston, in Surrey, and educated for trade. After serving an apprenticeship to a hosier in Newgate Street, London, he established a considerable business for himself, which he carried on successfully, until he began to pay rather too much attention to literary pursuits. After keeping shop for twenty years, he was obliged finally to relinquish his trade. He became afterwards the projector of the 'Monthly Mirror,' a periodical publication principally devoted to the business of the stage, and which was carried on by him for some years with spirit and success. He published also 'Sadaski; or, the wandering penitent,' 2 vols. 12mo., a novel in Dr. Hawkesworth's manner, and possessing considerable merit. For the stage he wrote 'The Friends; or, the benevolent Planters,' 1789, a musical interlude; and for young people 'Lessons from Life; or, Home Scenes.' On the death of his mother he became possessed of some property, and was in the quiet pursuit of his literary schemes when a short but severe illness carried him off, 29 Aug., 1800.

BELLARMIN, ROBERT, a learned cardinal, one of the greatest polemical divines of the Church of Rome, was born at Monte Pulciano, in Tuscany, 4 Oct., 1542. In 1560 he entered the Order of Jesus, and after having preached and taught in the Low Countries he returned to Rome 1576, and was employed by Gregory XIII. to teach controversy against the Protestants in the new college which the pope had founded. Bellarmine acquitted himself with so much success, that when Sixtus V. sent a legate into France, 1590, he was appointed theologian to the legation, and on his return to Rome held several offices in his order, and at the pope's court. At length Clement VIII. made him cardinal, 1599, and gave him the archbishopric of Capua 1601, which he afterwards resigned, be-

cause Paul V. wished him to remain at Rome, where he died 17 Sept., 1621. His controversial works fill three large folio volumes. No Jesuit was ever more reputed in his order than cardinal Bellarmine, and no author ever defended more ably the cause of the Catholic Church and the pope. Of this the Protestant writers were so sensible that for a century or more there was no divine of any reputation among them who did not select Bellarmine's books for the subjects of his controversies. Indeed he has been attacked and defended by so many writers, that a catalogue has been drawn up of both parties.

BELLATI, ANTHONY FRANCIS, an Italian Jesuit, born at Ferrara 1665; died 1743. A complete collection of his works, which are all on religious and moral subjects, was published at Ferrara, in 4 vols., 1744-48.

BELLAY, GUILLAUME DU, a French general, whom Francis I. sent into Piedmont in the quality of viceroy. He wrote 'Memoirs,' a 'Treatise on the Military Art,' 'Epitome of the History of the Gauls,' and other works. Born 1491; died 9 Jan., 1543.

BELLAY, JEAN DU, a cardinal, brother of Guillaume du Bellay, mentioned above, was born 1492. He was intrusted with many very important employments and negotiations by Francis I. Budéus was his intimate friend, and they jointly prevailed on Francis I. to found the Royal College. Du Bellay being appointed archbishop of Paris, 1532, and the affair of Henry VIII., king of England, the following year, giving reason to apprehend a schism, he was sent to England, and persuaded the king to an accommodation. He went directly to Rome to acquaint the pope with this circumstance, obtained from him a delay, and sent a courier to Henry VIII. for the procurations which that prince had promised; but the messenger being hindered from returning on the day appointed, Clement VII., solicited by the agents of Charles V., excommunicated Henry, and laid his kingdom under an interdict, notwithstanding the protestations of du Bellay, who affirmed that the courier would shortly arrive, which he did two days afterwards, with the procurations. It was of course too late then to prevent the schism after such public proceedings. Du Bellay was made a cardinal, 1535; bishop of Limoges, 1541; archbishop of Bordeaux, 1544; and bishop of Mans, 1546; but being deprived of his rank and credit after the death of Francis I., 1547, he retired to Rome, and there died, 16 Feb., 1560, aged 68. Some poems of his remain, and other works in Latin.

BELLAY, JOACHIM DU, a nephew of the cardinal, became canon of Paris, and died 1 Jan., 1560, aged 35. He wrote poems in Latin and French which were at one time highly esteemed.

BELLAY, MARTIN DU, brother of the cardinal, died 1550, after having signalized himself in the army and in embassies. He wrote some 'Memoirs,' which are printed with those of his brother William.

BELLE, ALEXIS RIMON, a French portrait painter, born 1674; died 1734.

BELLE, CLEMENT LOUIS MARIE ANNE, an historical painter, son of the preceding, was born at Paris 16 Nov., 1722, and died 20 Sept., 1806.

BELLEAU, REMI, a French poet, born at Nogent-le-Rotrou, 1524; died at Paris 6 March, 1577. His most curious production is a macaronic poem

entitled 'Dictamen metricum de Bello Hugonotico.'

BELLECOUR, GILLES DE, a French comic actor, whose real name was *Colton*, was born 1725, and died 19 Nov., 1778.

BELLEFONT, BERNARDIN GIGAUT, marquis de, a marshal of France, commanded the army sent to Holland, 1673, and that sent to Catalonia, 1684. He had previously been ambassador at Madrid and London. Died 1699.

BELLEFOREST, FRANÇOIS DE, a French historian, was born at Sarzani, in Guienne, of poor parentage, in November, 1530. The queen of Navarre, sister to Francis I., contributed to his education at Bordeaux, Toulouse, and Paris, where he studied the law. He chiefly lived, however, by writing, or rather compiling, books. The chief of these are, a History of the nine Charleses of France; a Universal History; a Cosmography; and the Annals of France. He died at Paris 1 Jan., 1583.

BELLEGARDE, GABRIEL DU PAC DE, a French writer and ecclesiastic, born 17 Oct., 1717; died at Utrecht 13 Dec., 1780. For two years he held a canonry in the cathedral of Lyons, but his attachment to the Port Royalists rendering improbable his further promotion in the church, he retired to the seminary of Rhynswijk, near Utrecht. Here he collected 'Memoirs relating to the History of the Bull *Unigenitus* in the Low Countries,' 4 vols. 12mo., 1755. He also composed a 'History of the Church of Utrecht,' and superintended an edition of the works of Arnault, in 45 volumes.

BELLEGARDE, JEAN BAPTISTE MORVAN DE, who is known by a multitude of translations and other works, was born in the diocese of Nantes 1648, and is said to have quitted the Jesuits on account of his attachment to Cartesianism. He died in the community of St. Francis de Sales 26 April, 1734. His 'Reflections on Ridicule,' and 'Models of Conversation,' have been translated into English.

BELLE-ISLE, CHARLES LOUIS AUGUSTE FOUQUET, comte de, a marshal of France, born at Villefranche, in Rouergue, 22 Sept., 1684. Cardinal de Fleury made him governor of Metz, 1733, and in the following year gave him the command of the forces in Germany. In 1741 he was appointed marshal of France, and procured the duke of Bavaria to be elected emperor, to support which election he commanded an army in Germany, whose rapid progress was followed by great misfortunes. Shut up in Prague by Prince Lobkowitz, the count de Belle-isle found that he must either perish through want or escape from a force much superior to his own. Accordingly, on the night between the 16th and 17th Dec., 1742, he deceived Prince Lobkowitz, gained 24 hours' march upon him with 11,000 foot and 2500 horse, and arrived at Eger, 92 miles from Prague, on Dec. 26, without having been attacked, or suffering any further loss than that of 800 soldiers who perished on the road through cold. The garrison of Prague capitulated the same day. The count then compelled the king of Sardinia, who had penetrated into Provence, to repass the Var. As a reward for these services he was created a peer of France, 1748. He had been duke of Glours since 1742, and his interest kept increasing till he became prime minister in 1757. The troubles of France lessened by degrees under his administration. Died 26 Jan., 1761.

BELLE-ISLE, NICOLAS FOUQUET, marquis de, a

French statesman, born 1615. In 1653 he was constituted superintendent of the finances. Being charged with misappropriating the public money he was brought to trial, and sentenced to perpetual banishment. The king, however, changed the punishment, and he was confined, 1664, in the castle of Pignerol, where he died 23 March, 1680.

BELLENDEN, or BALLANDEN, JOHN, D.D., a Scotch poet and translator of the sixteenth century, was born, it is conjectured, in Haddingtonshire, or Berwickshire. His studies were commenced at St. Andrew's, and completed at Paris where he took holy orders, and was created a doctor of the Sorbonne. On returning to his native country he became a great favourite with James V., himself a poet. He was appointed clerk of the accounts, and obtained the archdeaconry of Moray and the canonry of Ross. Being zealous in defence of the old religion, and finding all efforts ineffectual to check the progress of the Reformation, he retired to Rome, where he died 1550. His translation of Hector Boethius appeared first at Edinburgh in 1556 with this title—'The History and Chronicles of Scotland compilat and newly correctit and amendit be the reverend and noble clerk Mr. Hector Boeis, chanon of Aberdene, translated lately be Mr. John Bellenden, archdene of Murray, and chanon of Rosse, at command of James the Fyfte, king of Scottis, imprintet at Edinbugh be Thomas Davidson, dwelling fornes the Fryer-Wynde,' folio. Another edition came out at Edinburgh in 1541, and a reprint, under the supervision of Mr. Maitland, appeared at Edinburgh, 2 vols. 4to., 1821. Introduced into the work are two poems by Dr. Bellenden—'The Froheme of the Cosmographie,' and 'The Froheme of the History.' Bellenden's translation of the first five books of Livy was printed in 1822 under the editorship of Mr. Matland.

BELLENDEN, Sir JOHN, of Auchinoul, a Scotch lawyer, was appointed a lord of session 1547, and died before April, 1577. He has often been confounded with John Bellenden, D.D.

BELLENDEN, or BELENDENUS, WILLIAM, a native of Scotland, was born in the sixteenth century, and educated at Paris, where he obtained a professorship in 1602. It is said that he was master of requests to James VI., who certainly had a great esteem for him, which Belleden returned by dedicating, first to Henry, prince of Wales, and afterwards to Prince Charles, his two works 'Ciceronis princeps,' and 'Ciceronis consul,' both exhibiting, in passages selected from Cicero the duties of a prince and the rules of government. But what rendered these works most valuable were two pieces, one entitled 'Tractatus de processu et scriptoribus rei publicæ,' the other, 'Liber de statu prisci Orbis.' These appeared first in 1608, and again in 1612, and 1610. Dr. Samuel Parr republished them in 1787, with a very remarkable preface.

BELLENDEN, WILLIAM, a Scotch Catholic divine, was appointed prefect of the Scotch mission 1652-3, and dying 2 Sept., 1661, was buried in the cathedral of Elgin.

BELLENGER, FRANÇOIS, doctor of the Sorbonne, died at Paris 12 April, 1749, aged 61. He published French translations of Dionysius of Halicarnassus, of Rowe's continuation of Plutarch; an edition of the Psalms with an excellent preface and notes, and a critical essay on the works of

Rollin, &c. He also left in MS. a French version of Herodotus.

BELLET, CHARLES, a French priest, author of several religious works, was born at Quercy 1702, and died at Paris 20 Nov., 1771.

BELLEVOIS, a painter of sea pieces, died 1684. BELLEW, RICHARD, an Irishman, and a native, it is believed, of the county of Louth, studied the common law in Lincoln's Inn, and published 'Les Ans du Roy Richard le second collect ensemble hors de les Abridgments de Statham, Fitz-Herbert et Brook,' 12mo., Lond., 1585; and a book commonly known as 'Brook's New Cases,' under the following title:—'Ascuns Novell Cases de les Ans et Temps le Roy Henry VIII., Edward VI., et la Roynne Marie, escrie ex la grand Abridgment compose per Sir Robert Brook, Chevalier, &c., la disperse en les Titles, mes icy Collecte sub Ans,' Lond., 1587.

BELLI, PAUL, a Jesuit, born 1588, at Messina, where he died 15 Jan., 1658. He composed, in Latin, a history of the Passion, and left a collection of one thousand eulogies of the Blessed Virgin.

BELLIARD, AUGUSTIN DANIEL, a distinguished French general and diplomatist, was born at Fontenai-le-Comte, in Poitou, 25 May, 1769, and died 30 Jan., 1832, at Brussels, where he was ambassador. His 'Memoires' were collected and edited by M. Vinet, one of his aides-de-camp.

BELLIEVRE, POMPONE DE, chancellor of France, was born at Lyons, 1629, and studied at Toulouse and Padua. He was appointed counsellor to the senate of Chambéry, then superintendent of the finances, and president of the parliament of Paris, 1579. He rendered important services to the state in his embassies, and the various offices he was employed in under Charles IX., Henry III., and Henry IV. The last-named monarch sent him as ambassador to England, and in 1599 constituted him chancellor of France. Died 7 Sept., 1607.

BELLIN, JACQUES NICOLAS, a writer on marine geography, born at Paris 1703; died 21 Nov., 1772.

BELLINGER, FRANCIS, an English medical writer, was educated at Brasenose College, Oxford, and was admitted a licentiate of the College of Physicians 1708. For a time he practised at Stamford, but eventually removed to London, and died Sept., 1721. He was author of 'A Discourse concerning the Nutrition of the Fetus in the Womb,' 8vo., London, 1717.

BELLINGHAM, RICHARD, governor of Massachusetts, was born in England about 1592, and died 7 Dec., 1672.

BELLINI, JACOPO, a Venetian painter, died 1470.

BELLINI, GENTILE, a Venetian painter, born 1421, died 1501. The sultan Mahomet II., having seen some of Gentile's paintings, was so charmed with them, that he wrote to the republic of Venice, entreating that the artist might be sent to him. Bellini went to Constantinople, and painted several beautiful pictures for the sultan, among them a decollation of St. John the Baptist. Mahomet admired the disposition and colouring of this work, but thought the neck was too long and too thick; and to prove that this was a real fault, sent for a slave, and ordered him to be beheaded in the presence of the artist, whom he desired to remark that the neck shrank very much when separated from the head. The painter was seized with the utmost terror at the sight of this horrid object, and had not a moment's rest until he obtained permission to return to his native country.

BELLINI, JOHN, a Venetian painter, brother of Gentile, whom he surpassed in every branch of the art, died 1512, aged 90.

BELLINI, LAURENCE, an Italian physician and medical writer, was born at Florence, 1643, became professor at Pisa, and died 8 Jan., 1703.

BELLINI, VINCENT, a celebrated musical composer, born at Catania, in Sicily, 1802; died at Puteaux, near Paris, 23 Sept., 1835. His father and grandfather were both musical men; the former was a chapel-master. Bellini studied in the conservatory at Naples, and was a pupil of Zingarelli. His talent developed itself at a very early period, and before he had attained his twentieth year he had written the successful opera of 'Bianca e Fernando,' which was produced at the San Carlos, and at once created his reputation. Within the following year he brought out 'Il Pirata,' at the Scala at Milan, and from this period established a style peculiarly his own, and became the idol of the Milanese. This opera was succeeded by the 'Straniera,' at the same theatre. The opera of 'Zaira' followed next, and was first represented at Parma. His succeeding works were 'La Sonnambula,' for Naples; 'I Capuletti e Montecchi,' for Venice; 'Norma,' for Milan; 'Beatrice Tenda,' for Venice; and 'I Puritani,' for the Italian Opera at Paris.

BELLMAN, CHARLES MICHAEL, a Swedish poet, born 1741, died 1796.

BELLOQC, PIERRE, a satirical poet, born at Paris, 1645; died 4 Oct., 1704. He was the friend of Molière and Racine.

BELLONI, JEROME, a celebrated banker of Rome, author of a 'Dissertation on Commerce,' died 1761.

BELLORI, JOHN PETER, an antiquarian writer, born at Rome, 1615. Queen Christina of Sweden appointed him her librarian and keeper of her museum, and Clement X. conferred upon him the title of Roman Antiquary. Died 1666.

BELLOSTE, AUGUSTIN, a French army surgeon, author of 'Le Chirurgien d'hôpital,' was born at Paris, 1654, and died 15 July, 1730.

BELLOT, HUGH, D.D., an English prelate, son of Thomas Bellot, Esq., of Great Moreton, Cheshire, was born in or about 1542, and educated at Cambridge. In 1585 he was made bishop of Bangor, and in 1595 was translated to Chester. Died 13 June, 1596. Dr. Bellot assisted Dr. William Morgan in translating the Bible into Welsh. He was a great persecutor of the Catholics.

BELLOT, JOSEPH RENÉ, was born at Paris 18 March, 1826, and at the age of fifteen was admitted to the Naval School, which he left with a high reputation in 1843. He then entered upon active service, and passed several years upon the African and South American coasts, being on 1 Nov., 1847, promoted to the rank of enseigne de vaisseau, a grade answering to that of lieutenant in the army. In May, 1851, he obtained from the minister of marine permission to join the expedition then preparing to set out in search of Sir John Franklin, and he accordingly sailed in the 'Prince Albert,' sent out by Lady Franklin, and commanded by Mr. Kennedy. During that voyage he made various discoveries, which are shown in a map published by Mr. Arrowsmith. At a time when the commander and other officers were on shore at Port Leopold, the ship was drifted away, and M. Bellot took the command. After having been carried a considerable way to the

southward, he steered to Batty Bay, on the west side of North Somerset, and proceeding on foot, regained his companions very far to the north, and brought them back to the ship, which passed the winter safely in Batty Bay. He afterwards accompanied his gallant commander in an excursion on foot. He was of small stature, but he dragged his own sledge, and accomplished a very difficult and arduous journey of at least 1100 miles over the ice, making in his way a great geographical discovery, to which his name was given, and which will remain for ever on the map of the world. 'Bellot's Strait' is attached to the narrow arm of the sea which separates the land of Somerset from Boothia Felix, the whole of that land having been previously supposed to form one continent. In 1852 M. Bellot was advanced to the rank of lieutenant. When Lady Franklin again fitted out a vessel under the same commander, Mr. Kennedy, young Bellot volunteered to accompany him a second time. Mr. Kennedy felt so much the superiority of Lieutenant Bellot that he would have been content to serve under him. Just at this period, however, the expedition of Captain Ingfield was resolved upon by the Admiralty, and Lieut. Bellot obtained permission to accompany it as a volunteer, hoping that he might thereby achieve something so decisive that when he returned to France he would be able to impress upon the French government the great advantage of sending out an expedition much further to the north than any that had yet been attempted. In point of assiduity Lieut. Bellot was an example to all on board the 'Phoenix.' Late and early he was at his duty. The dip of the needle occupied his attention by day; the night was devoted to scientific observations. At the time of his death Captain Ingfield had left the ship to endeavour to open a communication with Sir Edward Belcher, by a journey across the ice. Captain Pullen, returning in Captain Ingfield's absence, was desirous to make a further communication to him. Lieut. Bellot volunteered for this service, and left the ship with four British sailors, a sledge, and an India-rubber canoe. Very shortly after his quitting the ship a fatal storm arose, which destroyed the 'Breadalbane,' the consort of the 'Phoenix.' The same gale severed from the shore the ice upon which Lieut. Bellot was then travelling. He immediately sent two of the four men in the canoe to the land, but he was drifted rapidly away with the remaining two. When he observed the full extent of the danger, and hope was almost extinguished, he expressed his joy that the other two sailors were safe, and that he was with the two who were exposed to such imminent peril. The snow descending rapidly, he taught them the way to shelter themselves by accumulating it somewhat in the shape of a hut. Whilst they were thus protected he went twice to ascertain in what direction the floe was drifting. A third time he went forth, and returned no more. A violent gust of wind had carried him into a deep crack in the ice, and thus he perished by drowning, 18 Aug., 1853. The news of his untimely fate was received with the strongest expressions of regret and admiration both in France and England, and an obelisk to his memory was erected by public subscription in front of Greenwich Hospital, where he had embarked on board the 'Phoenix,' and bade his friends his last farewell. M. Lemer published Bellot's 'Journal d'un voyage aux mers

polaires, exécuté à la recherche de Sir John Franklin, en 1851 et 1852. Précédé d'une notice sur la vie et les travaux de l'auteur,' 8vo., Paris, 1854.

BELLOTTI, PETER, an Italian painter, born 1625; died 1700.

BELLOY, PIERRE LAURENT BUIRETTE DE, a French dramatist, born at St. Flour, 17 Nov., 1727; died 5 March, 1775. His tragedies were brought out in the following order, 'Titus,' 1758; 'Zelmire,' 1760; 'Le Siège de Calais,' 1765; 'Gaston et Bayard,' 'Gabrielle de Vergy,' and 'Pierre Cruel.'

BELLUCCI, ANTHONY, an Italian painter. Born 1654; died 1726.

BELMEIS, JOHN, commonly called *Joannes Eboracensis*, an English divine of the twelfth century. After studying in various universities, he was made canon and treasurer of York, which church he quitted and went to Rome, where he obtained the bishopric of Poitou in 1159. After filling that see above twenty years, he was preferred to the archbishopric of Lyons, which he held eleven years. He lived to be 90.

BELMEIS, or BEAUMES, RICHARD DE, bishop of London, in the reign of Henry I., which see he owed to the patronage of Roger Montgomery, earl of Shropshire. On his consecration in 1108, he was appointed warden of the marches between England and Wales, and lieutenant of the county of Salop. He expended the entire revenues of his bishopric on St. Paul's Cathedral, and in founding a convent of regular canons near Colchester. He died in 1127. This bishop is said to have written a poetical address to Henry I.

BELMEIS, RICHARD DE, nephew of the preceding, became also bishop of London, in the reign of Stephen. He was famous for his eloquence, and died in 1162. Some writers ascribe to him the black book of the exchequer.

BELOE, WILLIAM, an English divine, was the son of a tradesman at Norwich, where he was born, 1756. He was educated under the Rev. Mr. Raine, of Hartforth, near Richmond, Yorkshire, and afterwards removed to Dr. Parr's school at Stanmore, where he did not continue long, being matriculated at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, about 1775. He did not, however, take his first degree till 1779, at which time he was senior member of his college. Soon afterwards he returned to Norwich, where he became assistant to Dr. Parr, then head master of the grammar school of that city. Here Mr. Beloe continued three years, married, and having taken orders, obtained first the curacy, and afterwards the vicarage of Earham. Being, however, desirous of moving in a wider sphere, he removed to London. On the establishment of the 'British Critic,' he was appointed one of the editors, which brought him into public notice, and Lord Chancellor Rosslyn gave him the living of Allhallows, London Wall, to which the bishop of Lincoln added a prebend in his cathedral. His next preferment was that of assistant librarian to the British Museum, which situation he lost by having too credulously intrusted an unworthy person with some valuable prints in that depository. Dr. Porteus, bishop of London, gave him the prebend of St. Pancras, in the cathedral of St. Paul, which he held with his other church appointments until his death, on 11 April, 1817. Mr. Beloe was an elegant scholar, an accomplished poet, and a respectable divine. His works are, 'An Ode to

Miss Boscauwen; 'The Rape of Helen,' from the Greek; 'Poems and Translations;' 'A Translation of Herodotus,' 4 vols. 8vo.; 'A Translation of Aulus Gellius,' 4 vols.; 'Miscellanies,' 3 vols. 12mo.; 'Translation of the Arabian Nights,' from the French, 4 vols.; 'Joseph,' translated from the French of Bitaubé, 2 vols. 12mo.; 'Anecdotes of Literature,' 6 vols. 8vo.; 'Brief Memoirs of the Leaders of the French Revolution;' 'The Sexagenarian, or Memoirs of a Literary Life,' 2 vols. The last-mentioned work is a curious piece of autobiography, in which Mr. Beloe gives an account of himself and his connections; it was published after his death with additions by an intimate friend.

BELON, PIERRE, a French physician and naturalist, born at Souletière, a hamlet in the parish of Oisé, in the Maine, about 1518. He acquired the friendship of cardinal de Tournon, and the esteem of Henry II. and Charles IX., but was killed near Paris by one of his enemies, in April, 1564. Belon left a volume of Observations, made during his travels in Judæa, Egypt, Arabia, and Greece, folio, 1555; 'A History of Birds;' 'A History of Fishes;' and other curious works on natural history.

BELOT, OCTAVIE, whose maiden name was Guichard, married first a gentleman named Belot, and secondly, the president Durey de Meynières. She composed several works in French, into which language she translated Johnson's 'Rasselas,' and Home's 'History of England.'

BELSHAM, THOMAS, a Unitarian divine, born at Beddard 15 April, 1750. He was educated at the Presbyterian academy at Daventry, of which he subsequently became principal tutor and director. From this appointment he retired, 1789, embracing the opinions then strenuously advocated by Dr. Priestley. He next became tutor to an academy at Hackney, and at his suggestion the Unitarian Society for promoting Christian Knowledge and the Practice of Virtue, was founded in 1791. In 1794 he succeeded Dr. Priestley as minister of a congregation at Hackney; and in 1805 became pastor of the congregation in Essex Street, Strand. He died at Hampstead 11 Nov., 1829. There is hardly any branch of theology, or of the doctrines or evidences of revelation, on which Mr. Belsham did not publish his thoughts. Among his numerous publications are two volumes of Discourses Doctrinal and Practical; Discourses on the Evidence of the Christian Religion; Elements of Logic and Mental Philosophy; A Calm Enquiry into the Scripture Doctrine concerning the Person of Christ; and a New Translation and Exposition of the Epistles of St. Paul. He also had a principal share in the preparation of a new version of the New Testament, published 1808 by the Unitarian Society.

BELSHAM, WILLIAM, a political writer and historian, younger brother of the above, was born 1753, and died at Hammersmith, 17 Nov., 1827. He wrote several historical works, all of which were incorporated in his History of Great Britain to the conclusion of the Peace of Amiens in 1802, in 12 vols.

BELSON, JOHN, a Roman Catholic gentleman, was much esteemed on account of his knowledge of history and controversial matters, wherein he communicated his labours to Mr. White, Mr. Austin, Mr. Thomas Blount, Mr. Sergeant, and several other learned writers of his time. He was

living 1688. Among other works he left a controversial book concerning tradition, entitled 'Tradidi vobis.'

BELSON, THOMAS, an English gentleman of fortune, who, refusing to acknowledge the spiritual supremacy of Queen Elizabeth, was hanged, drawn, and quartered 5 July, 1589.

BELSUNCE DE CASTEL MORON, HENRI FRANÇOIS XAVIER DE, a French prelate, was born in Guienne, of a noble family, 4 Dec., 1671, and made bishop of Marseilles 1700. He has gained immortality by his conduct to his flock, in 1720, when Marseilles was visited by the plague, in which calamity he was magistrate, almoner, physician, and priest to his people. For this exemplary conduct, Louis XV. offered him, in 1723, the valuable bishopric of Laon, which he declined, saying that he would not leave a church for which he had devoted his life. Died 4 June, 1755. He wrote, 'L'Histoire des Evêques de Marseilles;' 'Des Instructions pastorales;' and 'La Vie de Mademoiselle des Foix Candale.' He founded a college at Marseilles.

BELZONI, JOHN BAPTIST, a distinguished traveller, was born at Padua about 1778. For a long time he wandered through different countries of Europe, leading the life of a mere adventurer, and in 1803 arrived in England. Subsequently he visited Egypt, where he entered into an engagement with the English consul to transport to Alexandria the colossal bust, erroneously called the Young Memnon, which is now deposited in the British Museum, but which, at that time, was half buried in the sand on the bank of the Nile near Thebes. The success of this enterprise opened to Belzoni a new career, in which his great physical strength, his persevering character, and his marvellous sagacity, gave him extraordinary advantages. He next disinterested the superb temple of Abousambal or Ipsambul, of which only the summit was visible above the sand which had accumulated around it in the course of ages. He next undertook an excursion into the valley of Beban-el-Molouk, or valley of the Tombs of the Kings, situated at the back of the hills in the neighbourhood of Thebes. Here he discovered, in a rock which seemed to have never been opened by the hand of man, a long subterranean passage, the walls of which were covered with sculptures and paintings. This passage led to a hall containing an alabaster sarcophagus. Dr. Young conjectured that it was the tomb of King Sammutis, but this is doubted by other eminent Egyptologists. Of this interesting monument of antiquity, Mr. Belzoni constructed a perfect model, which was afterwards exhibited in London. On his return to Cairo he undertook another important enterprise. A fellow-countryman of his had examined a subterranean passage under the great pyramid, and Belzoni conceived the possibility of penetrating into the second pyramid, that of Chephren. This undertaking likewise was crowned with success. There is not space in this work for an enumeration of all the expeditions, excavations, and researches by which his sojourn in Egypt was signalised. In 1819 he quitted this scene of his honourable labours, and after a flying visit to his native city, proceeded to London, where he published a 'Narrative of the Operations and recent Discoveries within the Pyramids, Temples, Tombs, and Excavations in Egypt and Nubia,' 8vo., 1820. Being still animated with a passion for travelling,

he planned an expedition into the interior of Africa, and at the beginning of the year 1823 arrived at Fez, where he made several unsuccessful attempts to obtain from the emperor of Morocco permission to accompany a caravan which was about to start for Timbuctoo. He was then reduced to the necessity of starting from the coast of Guinea, but being soon afterwards seized with dysentery he returned to Gato, in the kingdom of Benin, where he died 3 Dec., 1823.

BEMBO, PETER, a cardinal, and one of the most celebrated Italian writers, was born at Venice 20 May, 1470. Love inspired him with poetical enthusiasm, and he had three sons and a daughter by a woman who was at once his mistress and his muse. She died 1535. Bembo was chosen by Leo X. for his secretary, and he was created cardinal in 1538 by Paul III., who afterwards gave him the bishopric of Bergamo. Reclaimed from the errors of his youth, he fulfilled with exemplary assiduity every duty of the episcopal office. Died 18 Jan., 1547. His works in Latin and Italian, which are all marked by extreme elegance of style, were printed at Venice 1729, 4 vols. folio. The principal are, 'Rerum Venetarum histor. lib. XII.,' 'Le Prose divise in tre libri, nelle quali si ragiona della volgar lingua,' 'Gli Asolani,' 'Lettere volgari,' 'Epistolæ,' 'Carmina,' 'Le Rime.'

BEMMEL, CHARLES SEBASTIAN, a painter, born at Bamberg 1745; died at Nuremberg 1796. His favourite subjects were landscapes, sea pieces, tempests, fires, and representations of scenery at sunrise and sunset.

BEMMEL, WILLIAM VAN, a landscape painter, born at Utrecht 10 June, 1630; died at Nuremberg 10 Nov., 1708. His son John George (born 1669; died 1723), painted battle pieces.

BENAVIDIUS, MARK, a celebrated lawyer of Padua, was born in that city 25 Nov., 1489, and died 2 April, 1582. He wrote several legal works in Latin. He was known by the name of *Mantova*, or *Marco Mantuano*.

BENBOW, JOHN, an English admiral, born at Shrewsbury 1650. He was bred to the sea, and at the age of thirty became master and part owner of the 'Benbow' frigate. When attacked by a Salee rover, he defended himself bravely with a crew very inferior in number to his assailants, and after the Moors had boarded his vessel, they were driven out of it again with the loss of thirteen men. On his return to England James II. gave him the command of a ship in the royal navy. After the Revolution he rose by pure merit to the first rank in his profession, and in 1702 had the command of the West India squadron, when he fell in with the French fleet under the command of Du Casse. Several of his officers had taken some disgust, and permitted him to sustain, almost alone, the whole fire of the enemy. For four days did this intrepid seaman, assisted by only one ship, pursue and engage the French fleet, while his cowardly officers remained mere spectators of his activity and bravery. In the engagement his leg was shattered by a cannon ball, and he died of his wounds at Jamaica 4 Nov., 1702. Two of his officers, Kirby and Wade, were tried by a court-martial and shot.

BENBOW, JOHN, son of the admiral, was shipwrecked on the coast of Madagascar the same year that his father died. A long residence among the natives so altered his manners that when he returned to his own country his friends found no

longer the liveliness and ease which they had previously admired in him, but a melancholy and habitual taciturnity. He died several years afterwards in privacy. He did not write, as was generally supposed, an account of his stay at Madagascar, but the barren journal which he kept was accidentally burnt at his brother's lodgings in 1714.

BENCE, JEAN, a pious and learned doctor of the house and society of the Sorbonne, was born at Rouen. He attached himself to cardinal de Berulle, and was among the first founders of the congregation of the oratory in France. He died at Lyons 24 April, 1642, aged 74. He left a manual, 'Sur les Evangiles,' and 'Sur les Epîtres de St. Paul et Canoniques.'

BENCI, or BENCIO, FRANCIS, a learned Italian Jesuit, was born at Acquapendente 1542, and died at Rome 6 May, 1594. An edition of his works was printed at Lyons in 1603.

BENCIUS, or DE BENCIIS, HUGO, called *Hugh of Sienna*, from his native place, was professor of medicine at Parma, and afterwards, it is said, at Ferrara. He died at Rome 1438. He wrote commentaries on Hippocrates, Galen, and Avicenna.

BENCIVENNI, JOSEPH, keeper of the gallery at Florence, of which he wrote a description, died in that city 31 July, 1808, aged 77. He also published a *Life of Dante*; *Dialogues of the Dead*, &c.

BENDISH, BAIDGET, daughter of General Ireton, and granddaughter of Oliver Cromwell, whom she resembled in behaviour and personal arrogance. After managing her salt works at Southtown, in Suffolk, with all the fatigue of a menial servant, she sometimes spent the evening at the public assembly at Yarmouth, where her princely behaviour and dignified manners gained for her the respect of her neighbours. This remarkable woman, who in public life might have acquired some celebrity by the strong powers of her mind, died in retirement 1727, revering the memory of her grandfather as a hero and a saint.

BENDLOWES, or BENLOWES, EDWARD, an English poet, was born 1613, and educated at St. John's College, Cambridge. He squandered away a handsome fortune in a very indiscreet manner, and died poor at Oxford 18 Dec., 1686. He was treated by the needy poets as the *Mecænas* of the age, and many books were dedicated to him with the most fulsome compliments. His own publications are numerous, but now forgotten; the principal is entitled 'Theophila; or, Love Sacrifice, a divine poem,' with the author's portrait prefixed, folio, 1652.

BENDLOWES, WILLIAM, an English lawyer, was born in Essex, and educated at St. John's College, Cambridge. Afterwards he was called to the bar, and represented several Cornish boroughs in parliament. In 1555 he was made a serjeant-at-law. During the latter part of Queen Mary's reign and the earlier part of that of Elizabeth he was the only practising serjeant. It is said that throughout his life he steadily adhered to the Roman Catholic faith. Dying 19 Nov., 1584, he was buried at Great Bardfield, Essex. His 'Reports' were published in 1689. Some Reports by him had been published at the end of Ashe's *Tables to the Year Books*, &c., and were reprinted with Keilway's 'Reports,' 1688. Other reports of his appeared with certain cases in the times of James I. and Charles I., folio, London, 1661. This latter work is cited as 'New Bendlowes.'

BENEDETTI, ALEXANDER, an early Italian physician and writer on anatomy, was born at Legnano, near Verona, and died 1525.

BENEDETTO, LE. See CASTIGLIONE.

BENEDETTO DA MAJANO, a celebrated Florentine architect, born 1444; died 1498.

BENEDICT. See BENEDETTI and BENOIT.

BENEDICT, St., one of the first institutors of the monastic life in the west, was born in the territory of Nursia, in the duchy of Spoleto, 480. He retired into the desert of Subiaco, where he founded twelve monasteries in a short time, and in 529 went to Monte Cassino, destroyed a temple there dedicated to Apollo, and laid the foundation of a celebrated monastery. It was there that St. Benedict composed his rule, which, in the opinion of St. Gregory, is the best written and most complete of all the monastic rules. The Benedictine order soon spread through Europe, and gave many saints and learned men to the church. St. Benedict died at Monte Cassino about 543. His works are in the library of the fathers. St. Gregory has written his life. Festival March 21.

BENEDICT, St., abbat of Aniane, in Languedoc, was born 751, and died 11 Feb., 821. He left a work entitled '*Concordia Regularum*,' published in 1638.

BENEDICT I., a Roman, called also *Bonusus*, succeeded Pope John III. 574, and died 25 July, 578. He displayed great zeal and charity when Rome was afflicted by famine and the Lombards.

BENEDICT II., a Roman, succeeded Pope Leo II. 26 June, 684, and died 8 May, 685. He was a pious and learned pontiff, and a diligent student of the Holy Scriptures. Constantine Porphyrogenitus had so high a respect for his virtue that he permitted the clergy to elect the popes without the intervention of the exarchate or the emperor.

BENEDICT III., a Roman, elected Pope, 1 Sept., 855, and consecrated, notwithstanding his resistance, 29 Sept. following. He was mild, humble, pious, and bore with admirable patience the indignities offered by the anti-pope, Anastasius, who was driven away by his own partisans. Died 10 March, 858.

BENEDICT IV., a Roman, elected Pope, 900. He was particularly attentive to the poor, and governed with great wisdom. Died 20 Oct., 903.

BENEDICT V., having been elected Pope during the schism of the anti-pope, Leo VIII., was carried to Hamburg by the Emperor Otho, who took Rome, 964. He died at Hamburg, 5 July, 965.

BENEDICT VI., a Roman, elected Pope, 22 Sept., 972. Cardinal Boniface caused him to be strangled in prison, 974, and afterwards placed himself in the papal chair.

BENEDICT VII., bishop of Sutri, succeeded Pope Benedict VI., 975, governed the church wisely, and died 6 July, 984.

BENEDICT VIII., bishop of Porto, was elected Pope, 7 June, 1012. He called in the assistance of the emperor, Henry II., against the anti-pope, Gregory; defeated the Saracens in Italy, and made war with the Greeks in Apulia. When Henry went to be crowned, Benedict changed the form, demanding of him, on the steps of St. Peter's church, 'Wilt thou be faithful in all things to me, and the popes my successors?' It was the opinion of those times that the title of emperor could be conferred by the Pope only. This pontiff died 10 July, 1024, after having held a council at Pavia.

BENEDICT IX., named *Theophylactus*, son of Alberic, earl of Tusculum, succeeded his uncle John XIX., 1033. His youth and ignorance drew him into scandalous vices, which occasioned his being driven from the papal chair, 1044, and raised schisms; but he was reinstated through the interest of the earls of Tusculum, and died 1054. Some writers do not rank him among the Popes.

BENEDICT X., bishop of Velletri, was elected Pope, and opposed Nicholas II., 1058; but he submitted, and died 18 Jan., 1059. Peter Damien and some other writers do not reckon him among the number of the Popes.

BENEDICT XI., St., *Nicholas Boccasini*, was son of a shepherd, or, according to some, of a scrivener, of Treviso, and was born 1240. He was elected general of the Dominicans 1296, and created cardinal two years afterwards by Boniface VIII., who entrusted him with affairs of importance. At last he was elected Pope, 22 Oct., 1303, and shortly afterwards annulled the bulls of Boniface VIII. against Philip the Fair, and revoked the condemnation of the Colonnas. This pontiff's mother going to his palace in a rich dress, he refused to see or own her, but when she had resumed her old tattered clothes, he acknowledged his parent, and received her with great joy in presence of all the Roman court. Benedict XI. governed the church with great wisdom, and died by poison, at Perugia, 6 July, 1304, leaving Commentaries on part of the Holy Scripture and other works. Festival, July 7.

BENEDICT XII., *Jacques de Nouvelle*, surnamed *Fournier*, a learned and pious Pope, was born at Saverdun in France, being the son of a miller, or a butcher. He entered the Cistercian order, became doctor of the Sorbonne, abbat of Pond-Froide, bishop of Pamiers, then of Mirepoix, and cardinal 1327. He was then called the White Cardinal, in allusion to his monk's habit. At last he was elected Pope at Avignon, 20 Dec., 1334. He confirmed the censures passed upon Louis of Bavaria, and condemned the Fratricelli. This pontiff was admired for his conduct in the disposal of benefices, always giving the preference to the learned and virtuous. He reformed the religious orders, and published a Constitution upon the State of Departed Souls, 22 Feb., 1336, in which he says, that the souls of the blessed are in paradise after death, before their reunion with the body and the general judgment, and that they see God face to face. He died at Avignon in great reputation for sanctity, 25 April, 1342. Some of his works remain.

BENEDICT XIII., *Vincent Mary Orsini*, a Pope, illustrious for his birth and piety, born 2 Feb., 1649, being son of Ferdinand Orsini. He took the Dominican habit at Venice 1667, and having finished his studies was made cardinal 1672, archbishop of Manfredonia 1675, of Cesena 1680, of Benevento 1685, and elected Pope 29 May, 1724. This pontiff was mild, humble, charitable, and animated by a spirit of true piety. He discharged all his episcopal duties as a holy bishop, and held frequent synods and councils in the dioceses under his government. His assiduity in prayer, his fasts, abstinence, mortifications, his zeal for sound doctrine and pure morality, with his strict attention to promote the observance of ecclesiastical discipline, edified the whole church. He confirmed the bull 'Unigenitus' in a council held at Rome 1725, and afterwards approved the doctrine of the

Thomists on grace and predestination. Died 21 Feb., 1730. His sermons were printed at Florence 1708, folio.

BENEDICT XIV., *Prosper Lambertini*, was born at Bologna 13 March, 1675. He was appointed canon of St. Peter's, and then successively archbishop of Theodosia and bishop of Ancona. He received the cardinal's hat 1728, was deputy of the congregation of the holy office the same year, became archbishop of Bologna 1731, and succeeded Pope Clement XII. 17 Aug., 1740, when he took the name of Benedict XIV. He zealously endeavoured to calm the dissensions which had arisen in the church, patronised arts and sciences, founded several academies at Rome, and declared openly in favour of the Thomists. This pope did justice to the memory of the celebrated Cardinal Noris, published the bull 'Omnium Sollicitudinum' against the Chinese ceremonies, and addressed a brief to Cardinal Saldanha for the reformation of the Jesuits, which was the foundation of their destruction. He also established a congregation to compose a body of doctrine, by which the troubles of the church might be calmed. This pontiff was a very able canonist, and well acquainted with ecclesiastical history and antiquities. Though he governed with great wisdom, and was very zealous for religion, he was lively in his conversation and fond of saying *bons mots*. Died 3 May, 1758. His works were published before his death in sixteen folio volumes. The last four contain his briefs, bulls, &c. The first five are 'A Treatise on the Beatification and Canonization of Saints,' 1764, in which the subject is exhausted. The sixth contains the actions of the saints whom he canonized. The next two consist of supplements and remarks on the preceding ones. The ninth treats of the Sacrifice of the Mass, and the tenth on the Festivals instituted in honour of Jesus Christ and the Blessed Virgin. The eleventh is entitled 'Ecclesiastical Institutions,' an excellent work, containing his instructions, mandates, letters, &c., while he held the sees of Ancona and Bologna. The twelfth is a very good 'Treatise on Diocesan Synods.' All the above works are in Latin.

BENEDICT BISCOP, or EPISCOPUS, a famous abbat, born of a noble family in Northumberland, about 629. In his twenty-fifth year he went to Rome and embraced the monastic profession, which at his return he established in Britain. In 665 he obtained the government of the monastery of Canterbury which he resigned two years afterwards and went again to Rome, from whence he brought a large collection of books. Then he visited the court of Egfrid, king of Northumberland, who gave him a tract of land on the east side of the river Wear, where he built a monastery called Wearmouth. In 678 he took a fourth journey to Rome, and returned laden with books, relics, and pictures. In 682 he founded the monastery of Jarrow, near Newcastle, soon after which he visited Rome again, and returned with another supply of books and pictures. He died 12 Jan., 690, and was buried in the monastery of Wearmouth. He wrote rules for the monastic life and some other pieces.

BENEDICT, abbat of Peterborough, was educated at Oxford, and became a monk of Christ Church, Canterbury, of which society he was afterwards elected prior. He wrote the life of St. Thomas of Canterbury with such candour that Henry II. made him abbat of Peterborough. In

1191 he was appointed keeper of the great seal, but did not long enjoy that dignity, dying on Michaelmas day 1193. He wrote the History of Henry II. and Richard I., of which Hearne published an edition in 8vo. 2 vols., Oxford, 1735.

BENEDICT, a Spanish anti-pope, called *Peter de Luna*, was created cardinal 1375, and elected Pope on the death of Clement VII. 28 Sept., 1394. He took the name of Benedict XIII., and being solicited by the Christian princes, cardinals, and bishops to resign, obstinately refused to do so. Although he was declared a schismatic at the councils of Pisa and Constance, he persisted in his obstinacy. Died 23 May, 1423.

BENEDICT, FATHER, a celebrated Maronite, born at Gusta, in Phœnicia, 1663, of a noble family. When only nine years old he was sent to the Maronite College at Rome, where he made great progress in the oriental languages. On his return to the east he applied himself to preaching the gospel. The Maronites of Antioch sent him back to Rome as a deputy from their church. Cosmo III., grand duke of Tuscany, invited Benedict to his court, heaped many honours and favours upon him, and made him professor of Hebrew at Pisa. He entered among the Jesuits at the age of forty: his amiable temper, integrity, and profound skill in the oriental languages procured him the esteem of all the learned. He died 22 Sept., 1442, at Rome, aged eighty. He published the first volumes of that excellent edition of St. Ephraim which was continued and finished by Assemani.

BENEFIELD, SEBASTIAN, D.D., a divine, born at Presbury, Gloucestershire, 12 Aug., 1559, and educated at Corpus Christi College, Oxford. In 1608 he was appointed Margaret professor of divinity, which office he held fourteen years, and then retired to his rectory of Meysey-Hampton, Gloucestershire, where he died 24 Aug., 1630. He published 'Doctrinæ Christianæ sex Capita totidem prælectionibus in schola theologica Oxoniensi pro forma habitis discussa et disceptata,' 1610; 'Prælectiones de perseverantia Sanctorum,' and other theological works.

BENESE, or BENYSE, RICHARD DE, an Augustinian canon of the priory of Merton in Surrey, was installed precentor of Hereford 11 Nov., 1538. After the dissolution of monasteries, he was presented to the rectory of Allhallows, Honey Lane, London, 11 Oct., 1540. In April, 1542, he was admitted to the prebend of Farndon-cum-Balderton in the church of Lincoln; and at one period he appears to have been parson of Long Ditton, Surrey. Died 1546. He was author of the following work, which was edited by Thomas Paynell, who was also a canon of Merton, and who succeeded Benese in the rectory of Allhallows. 'The Boke of measurynge of Lande, as well of woodland as plowland, and pasture in the felde: and to compt the true nombre of Acres of the same. Newly invented and compyled by Syr Richard de Benese,' 16mo., London (Tho. Colwell), licensed 1562. There is another edition, the title of which begins, 'This Boke Newly Imprinted sheweth the maner of measurynge of all maner of Lande,' &c., Southwark (J. Nicholson). 16mo.

BENEVOLE, ANTHONY, a surgeon, and medical writer of Florence, celebrated for his skill in treating ruptures and disorders of the eyes. Born 1685; died 7 May, 1750.

BENEVOLE, HORACE, a composer of church

music, was born at Rome 1602, and died 17 June, 1672.

BENEZET, ST., an architect, who is supposed to have built the famous bridge at Avignon, died 1184. Festival, April 14.

BENEZET, ANTHONY, a philanthropist, was born at St. Quentin in Picardy, of a Protestant family, 31 Jan., 1713. His parents removed to London in 1715, and thence in 1731 to Philadelphia, where Anthony adopted Quaker principles, and devoted himself to the cause of negro emancipation, on which subject he wrote several works. Died 8 May, 1784.

BENGEL, JOHN ALBERT, a Lutheran theological critic, of the Pietist school, was born at Winnenden in Wirtemberg, June, 1687, and died 2 Dec., 1752.

BENGER, ELIZABETH OGILVY, an English authoress, born at Wells 1778. After the death of her father, who was a purser in the navy, she and her mother resided in Wiltshire, on the slender provision left by him. At the early age of fifteen she published a poem, which certainly gave promise of future excellence; and early in her literary career she was induced to look towards the stage for both emolument and fame, but was soon disgusted with the delays and disappointments she experienced in that quarter. She now published a poem on the Abolition of the Slave Trade, and two novels, but these latter did not bear her name. Her success, however, was not decided until she embarked in biography, and produced in succession her *Memoirs of Mrs. Elizabeth Hamilton*, *Memoirs of John Tobin*, and notices of Klopstock and his Friends, prefixed to a translation of their Letters from the German; and finally, rising to the department of history, her *Life of Anne Boleyn*, and *Memoirs of Mary, Queen of Scots*, and of the Queen of Bohemia. Died 9 Jan., 1827.

BENI, PAUL, a native of Candia, was born 1552, and became professor of polite literature at Padua, where he died 12 Feb., 1625. He wrote several works in Latin and Italian.

BENIERE, THOMAS, a sculptor, born in England, of French parents, 1663; died in London, 1698.

BENIGNUS, ST., the apostle of Burgundy, is said to have been a disciple of St. Polycarp. He went to France in the reign of Marcus Aurelius, and suffered martyrdom at Dijon.

BENIGNUS, or BEINEN, ST., was a disciple of St. Patrick, by whom he was appointed to the see of Armagh, after that apostle had resigned it. He gave up his bishopric three years before his death, which occurred 9 Nov., 468.

BENINI, VINCENT, a physician and medical writer of Padua, was born 1713, and died 1764.

BENITE, or BENIZZI, ST. PHILIP. See PHILIP.

BENVIVINI, JEROME, an Italian poet, born at Florence about 1453; died 1542. His 'Canzone dell' Amore celeste e divino' are much esteemed.

BENJAMIN of Tudela, a celebrated Rabbi, was born at Tudela in Navarre, and died 1173. He visited almost all the synagogues in the world, to gain a thorough knowledge of the manner and customs of the Jews, of which he has given an bridged account, printed at Constantinople, 1543. 4vo. An English translation, by the Rev. B. Gersans, was published in 1783.

BENN, WILLIAM, a Puritan divine, born at or near Egremont, Cumberland, in Nov. 1600, and educated at St. Bees, whence he removed to

Queen's College, Oxford, though he left the university without a degree. In 1629 he was presented to the rectory of All Saints, Dorchester, but was ejected from it in 1662. Died 22 March, 1680. His works are an 'Answer to Mr. Francis Bampfield's Letter, in vindication of the Christian Sabbath against the Jewish;' and a volume of sermons on 'Soul prosperity.'

BENNET, BENJAMIN, a dissenting minister, was born 1674, at Temple Hall, in the hamlet of Whelleshburgh, Leicestershire. After going through his academical exercises he settled as a preacher at the place of his nativity, from whence he removed to Newcastle-upon-Tyne, where he died 1 Sept., 1726. His works are 'A Memorial of the Reformation,' 8vo., 1721, a work full of prejudice against the national establishment; 'A Defence of the Memorial;' 'Discourses on Popery;' 'Itrenicum; or a Review of some late Controversies about the Trinity, private judgment, church authority, &c.;' 'Sermons on the Inspiration of the Holy Scriptures;' and 'Christian Oratory.' This last work went through many editions, and was exceedingly popular. Mr. Bennet's funeral sermon was preached by the Rev. J. Worthington.

BENNET, CHRISTOPHER, M.D., was born at Raynton, Somersetshire, 1617, and educated at Lincoln College, Oxford. He was a distinguished member of the College of Physicians, and in very considerable practice in the metropolis. He died 30 April, 1655. Bennet wrote 'Theatri Tabidorum Vestibulum,' 8vo., 1654; 'Exercitationes Diagnosticæ,' 1655; and corrected and enlarged Dr. Moufet's 'Health's Improvement.'

BENNET, HENRY, Earl of Arlington. See ARLINGTON.

BENNET, HENRY, a native of Carlisle, translated from Latin into English Melancthon's *Life of Luther*, 12mo., London, 1561, and the *Lives of Ecolompadius and Zuinglius*.

BENNET, JOHN, an English musical composer, published 'Madrigals for four Voices,' 1599.

BENNET, Sir JOHN, LL.D., an eminent civilian and diplomatist, in the reigns of Elizabeth and James I., died in London, 1627. He was grandfather of Henry Bennet, earl of Arlington.

BENNET, JOHN, was born at Westminster, and educated at Westminster School and Christ Church, Oxford (B.A., 1680; M.A., 1683). Died 6 Oct., 1686. He was author of 'Constans the Apostate,' in answer to Dr. Samuel Johnson's celebrated work entitled 'Julian the Apostate.'

BENNET, ROBERT, an English prelate, was son of Leonard Bennet, of Baldock, Hertfordshire, and received his education at Trinity College, Cambridge, of which society he was admitted a minor fellow 8 Sept., 1567, and a major fellow 7 April, 1570. Afterwards he became chaplain to Lord Burghley; master of the hospital of St. Cross, near Winchester, 1583; dean of Windsor, 1595; and registrar of the order of the Garter 1596. He was consecrated bishop of Hereford 20 Feb., 1602-3, and died 20 Oct., 1617. He was author of a Latin preface, before William Whitaker's translation of Bishop Jewell's *Defense against Father Harding*, folio, Geneva, 1585.

BENNET, ROBERT, B.D., a nonconformist divine, was educated at Oxford, and was presented by Lord Wharton to the rectory of Waddeston, in the county of Buckingham, where he continued till he was ejected for nonconformity in 1662. He afterwards settled at Aylesbury, where

he preached privately to a small congregation, and from thence removed to Abingdon, where he died 6 April, 1687. He was author of 'A theological Concordance of the synonymous words in Scripture,' 8vo., 1657.

BENNET, Sir THOMAS, LL.D., a distinguished English civilian, one of the masters in ordinary of the court of Chancery, died 27 June, 1670, æt. 78, and was buried in the parish church of Wroughton, Wiltshire.

BENNET, THOMAS, a grammarian, born at Windsor, and educated at Westminster School and Christ Church, Oxford (B.A. 1666; M.A. 1669). He afterwards became vicar of Steventon, and minister of Hungerford, Berkshire, where he died in Aug., 1681. He published in 1673, 'A short introduction of grammar for the Latine tongue,' which was called 'Dr. Fell's,' or 'the Oxford' grammar.—*Al. West.*

BENNET, THOMAS, D.D., an English divine, was born at Salisbury 7 May, 1673, and educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he took his degrees in arts and obtained a fellowship. In 1700 he was presented to the rectory of St. James, Colchester, and on 20 Feb., 1716, became lecturer of St. Olave's, Southwark. He afterwards was collated to the rectory of St. Giles, Cripplegate. Died 9 Oct., 1728. Dr. Bennet was a man of learning and an acute controversialist. His books are chiefly polemical. The principal are 'A Confutation of Popery,' 'A Discourse of Schism,' 'Devotions,' 'A Confutation of Quakerism,' 'A brief History of the joint use of precomposed set Forms of Prayer,' 'A paraphrase with annotations upon the book of Common Prayer,' 'The Rights of the Clergy,' 'Essay on the thirty-nine articles,' against Anthony Collins; 'A Discourse of the ever-blessed Trinity in Unity,' and a Hebrew Grammar.

BENNET, WILLIAM, bishop of Cloyne, was born near London, 1745, and educated at Harrow School and Emanuel College, Cambridge. After having taken the degrees of B.A. and M.A., he obtained a fellowship, and became tutor of his college. Among his pupils was the earl of Westmoreland, who, on being nominated lord-lieutenant of Ireland, took him to Dublin, in the capacity of chaplain; and, in 1790, promoted him to the united bishoprics of Cork and Ross; from which, having previously taken the degrees of B.D. and D.D., he was translated, in 1794, to the see of Cloyne. He married a daughter of the Rev. N. Mapletoft, of Northamptonshire, but died without issue 16 July, 1820. Although a profound scholar, and a man of great abilities, his literary labours appear to have consisted chiefly of communications to the Society of Antiquaries, of which he was a fellow, and of hints to Nichols and Polwhele, for their respective histories of Leicester-shire and Cornwall.

BENNETT, JAMES, D.D., an Independent minister, born in London 23 May, 1774. In 1796 he became pastor of a congregation at Romsey, Hampshire, where he remained till 1823, when he was appointed principal, and theological tutor of Rotherham College, and minister of Mashborough chapel. He obtained from Yale College the diploma of D.D. Subsequently he removed to the metropolis, and in 1840 he was chosen chairman of the Congregational Union. Died 4 Dec., 1862. Dr. Bennet was a voluminous author. Besides several single sermons, preached on special

occasions, he published the life of the Rev. Risdon Darracott of Taunton; 'Lectures on the Evidences of Revelation'; 'Lectures on the History and Preaching of Christ,' 8vo., 4 vols.; 'Lectures on the Acts of the Apostles'; the Congregational Lecture for 1841, on the Theology of the Early Christian Church; and (jointly with Dr. Bogue) the 'History of Dissenters,' second edition, 2 vols. 8vo., London, 1833.

BENNING, JOHN BODECHER, professor of philosophy at Leyden, was born about 1606, and died 1642. His 'Opuscula,' containing Latin poems and dissertations, were published at Leyden 1631.

BENNO, was created a cardinal by the antipope Guibert, who assumed the name of Clement III. He composed, among other pieces, a bitterly satirical 'Life of Gregory VII.' Benno died about the close of the eleventh century.

BENOIT. See BENEDICT.

BENOIT, ELIE, a French Protestant divine, author of a History of the Edict of Nantes, &c., was born at Paris, 20 Jan., 1640, and died at Delft, 15 Nov., 1728. He was not happy in his domestic life, and draws a very disadvantageous portrait of his wife—'Avara, procax, jurgiosa, inconstans et varia, indefessa contradicendi libidine, per annos 47, miserum conjugem omnibus diris affectit.'

BENOIT, GUILLAUME PHILIPPE, an engraver, born in France, 1725, settled, during the latter part of his life, in London, where he died 1780.

BENOIT, RÉNÉ, a French theologian, born at Savenières, near Anger, 1521. He became doctor of the Sorbonne, curate of St. Eustache at Paris, confessor to Mary, queen of Scots, and professor of divinity in the college of Navarre. He contributed greatly to the conversion of Henry IV., and was his confessor. That prince nominated him to the bishopric of Troyes, but the court of Rome refusing to grant the bulls, Benoit enjoyed only the temporalities of the see. He died dean of the faculty of divinity at Paris, 7 March, 1608. He published a French version of the Bible, differing very little from that of Geneva. This was condemned by Gregory XIII., 1575. All his other works, which are very numerous, are Catholic.

BÉNOUVILLE, FRANÇOIS LÉON, a French painter, born at Paris 1821; died 1859.

BENSERADE, ISAAC DE, a French wit and poet, born at Lyons-la-Forêt in Normandy 1622. From his childhood he was distinguished by his wit and repartees. He had a pension from Cardinal Richelieu, on whose death, however, he wrote this satirical epitaph:—

'Cy gist, oui gist, par la mort bleu,
Le cardinal de Richelieu,
Et ce qui cause mon ennui,
Ma pension avec lui.'

Subsequently he received marks of esteem from Cardinal Mazarin and the queen mother, and in 1674 he was admitted a member of the French Academy. For some time previous to his death, which took place 19 Oct., 1691, he devoted himself entirely to religious exercises. His poems were collected in two volumes 12mo., 1698. He was author of several tragedies.

BENSLEY, THOMAS, an eminent printer of London, died at Clapham Rise 11 Sept., 1835. He was the son of a printer in the neighbourhood of the Strand, where he himself first established a business, but he afterwards removed to Bolt Court, Fleet Street, where he succeeded Mr. Edward Allen,

BENSON.

the 'dear friend' of Dr. Johnson. Among many beautiful specimens of typography which issued from Mr. Bensley's press were Macklin's Bible; Thomson's 'Seasons,' 1797; Hume's 'History of England,' 10 vols. folio; and Astle's 'Origin of Writing,' 1803.

BENSON, GEORGE, D.D., a dissenting minister, born at Great Salkeld, Cumberland, Sept., 1699, and educated first at Whitehaven, and lastly at Glasgow. About 1721 he was chosen pastor of a congregation at Abingdon, Berkshire, from whence he removed to Southwark 1729, and in 1740 succeeded Dr. Harris, at Crutched Friars. About this time he received the degree of D.D. from a Scotch university. Died 6 April, 1762. His writings are, 'On the Reasonableness of Prayer;' 'An Illustration of some of St. Paul's Epistles;' 'History of the Planting of Christianity,' 3 vols.; 'Tracts on Persecution; The Life of Christ; and Sermons.' His posthumous works were published in 1764, 4to. Dr. Benson was a man of learning, but an Arian; and, like some other scholars, affected to introduce an alteration in the orthography of the English language.

BENSON, JOSEPH, a dissenting minister, born at Kirk Oswald in Cumberland 25 Jan., 1748. In 1766 he received from John Wesley the appointment of classical master at Kingswood Academy, of which he became principal in 1771. He afterwards became a Wesleyan minister, and preached successively at London, Newcastle, Edinburgh, and Manchester. Died 16 Feb., 1821. Among his works are 'Remarks on Dr. Priestley's System of Materialism;' 'An Essay on the Separate Existence of the Soul;' 'A Vindication of the Methodists, in answer to the Bishop of Lincoln;' the life of his friend the Rev. J. W. Fletcher; 'A Commentary on the Historical Books of the Old and New Testament;' 'An Answer to the Defence of Kilham;' and a volume of Sermons. He also edited the Methodists' Magazine, from August, 1802, up to the period of his death.

BENSON, MARTIN, an English prelate, was educated at Westminster School and Christ Church, Oxford. On entering into orders he accompanied Earl Pomfret in his travels, and on his return was appointed chaplain in ordinary to George II. He also obtained a prebend in the cathedral of Salisbury, and the archdeaconry of Berks, with the rectory of Bletchley, Buckinghamshire. His next preferment was a prebend in the church of Durham, and in 1734 he was consecrated bishop of Durham. He died 30 Aug., 1752. The bishop was a man of unaffected piety, great charity, and highly accomplished. His only published work is a sermon preached before the House of Lords on 30 Jan., 1731.

BENSON, WILLIAM, the last abbat, and first dean of Westminster, died Sept., 1549.

BENSON, WILLIAM, an English cleric, son of Sir William Benson, was born in London, 1682. Inheriting a good fortune, he was appointed high sheriff of Wiltshire 1710, at which time he attracted notice by a printed letter to Sir Jacob Banks, in which he asserted that the national liberty was in danger. For this he was brought to the bar of the House of Commons, but no further proceedings took place. In the first parliament of George I. he sat for Shaftesbury, and in 1718 was made surveyor-general, in the room of Sir Christopher Wren; but he was soon displaced for his ignorance, in reporting that the House of Lords was in danger of

BENTHAM.

falling, when it was found to be in a perfectly safe condition. He was, however, in some measure consoled by the assignment of a considerable debt due to the Crown in Ireland, and by the reversion of one of the two offices of auditor of the imposts, which he enjoyed after the decease of Mr. Edward Harley. His death took place at Wimbledon in Feb., 1754. Mr. Benson published 'Virgil's Husbandry, with notes critical and rustic,' 1724; 'Letters concerning poetical translations, and Virgil's and Milton's arts of verse,' 1739; an edition of Arthur Johnston's 'Psalms,' with a 'Prefatory discourse.' To this discourse he afterwards published a conclusion, and also a supplement, in which is contained a comparison between Johnston and Buchanan. But he has obtained more honour by having liberally patronised men of letters, and by erecting a monument in Westminster Abbey to the memory of Milton.

BENT, JOHN VANDER, a Dutch landscape painter, born 1650; died 1690.

BENTHAM, EDWARD, D.D., an English divine, was born at Ely 23 July, 1707. He was educated at Christ Church, Oxford, from whence in 1723 he removed to Corpus Christi, and in 1731 was chosen fellow of Oriel College. The year following he took his degree of M.A. In 1743 he obtained a prebend in the cathedral of Hereford, of which church he was afterwards treasurer. In 1749 he proceeded to his doctor's degree, and in 1754 was promoted to the fifth stall in his cathedral. On the death of Dr. Fanshaw he was nominated regius professor of divinity in the university of Oxford, and in 1763 was removed to the eighth stall in the church of Hereford. He died 1 Aug., 1776. Besides some single sermons, Dr. Bentham published 'An Introduction to Moral Philosophy,' 8vo.; 'A Letter to a young Gentleman on Study; with a Letter to a Fellow of a College,' 8vo.; 'Advice to a young man of rank, upon coming to the University;' 'Reflections on Logic, with a vindication of the same,' 8vo.; 'Funeral Eulogies upon military men, from the Greek,' 8vo.; 'De Studiis Theologicis Praelectio;' 'Reflections upon the Study of Divinity, with heads of a Course of Lectures,' 8vo.; 'De Vita et Moribus Johannis Burton, S. T. P.;' 'An Introduction to Logic,' 8vo.; 'De Tumultibus Americanis deque eorum concitioribus similis meditatio.' Cole remarks in his MSS., 'In good truth, it is well that he is not in the Biographia, which is, or ought to be, a Temple of Fame for eminent persons of England and Ireland, but by no means for every little professor or writer. I personally knew and was acquainted with Dr. Bentham, who, I verily believe, was a very honest, virtuous, good man: a good husband, and father, and an excellent brother, but as poor a creature both in conversation, manner, and behaviour as I have generally met with—a plodding, industrious man, bred under his cousin John Burton of Eton, who pushed him forward, and rather got the start of him, both on the merit of being Whigs at Oxford in Sir Robert Walpole's time, when they were scarcer than at present, though not so abundant as with us [*i.e.*, at Cambridge]. I know they have a collection for a life of him, drawn up by Alderman Bentham, who was to have brought it to me, but his sudden death prevented it. The professor had designed a monument and epitaph for his father and mother in Ely Cathedral, which I have seen, but suppose it will now be neglected, for James is as poor as a rat, being long

helped out by his brother, and when Bishop Keene gave him, more for his own convenience than to accommodate Mr. Bentham, a stall at Ely, he took his living from him, to give it to Ward, his chaplain.'

BENTHAM, JAMES, F.S.A., brother of Edward, mentioned above, was born at Ely about 1709. He studied at Trinity College, Cambridge, and in 1733 was presented to the vicarage of Stapleford, in the same county, which he resigned three years afterwards on being appointed minor canon of Ely. In 1767 he was presented to the vicarage of Wymondham, Norfolk, but resigned it the next year for the rectory of Peltwell St. Nicholas, which he exchanged in 1774 for the rectory of Northwold, and this again for a prebendal stall in the cathedral of Ely, to which was added in 1783 the rectory of Bow-Brickhill, Bucks. Died 17 Nov., 1794. He was author of 'The History and Antiquities of the conventual and cathedral church of Ely,' 4to., 1771, and again 1813; and 'Considerations and Reflections upon the present state of the Fens near Ely,' 1778.

BENTHAM, JEREMY, a celebrated writer on legislation, and political and domestic economy, was the son of an attorney in Red Lion Street, Houndsditch, London, where he was born 15 Feb., 1747-8. He was a very precocious child. At the age of five he had read Rapin's History of England, had acquired a knowledge of musical notes, and could play on the violin. Such, too, was the contemplative turn of his mind, and the clearness and accuracy with which he observed everything that came under his notice, that he had, at this time, acquired the name of 'the philosopher' among the members of his family. He had read Télémaque in French at the age of seven; and at eight was placed at Westminster School, where he soon became distinguished. He was admitted in his fourteenth year of Queen's College, Oxford, where he proceeded B.A. at the age of sixteen, and M.A. at the age of twenty. Being destined for the legal profession, he attended the celebrated Vinerian lectures of Sir William Blackstone, having previously become a student of Lincoln's Inn. 'By the command of my father,' he says, in his Indications respecting Lord Eldon, 'I entered into the profession; and in the year 1772, or thereabouts, was called to the bar.' He then practised, for a while, in the courts of equity, and acquired some reputation by the ability he there displayed. Some abuses, however, with which he became acquainted in the office of the masters in chancery soon disgusted him with his profession, and he obtained his father's permission to abandon it. 'I found it,' he remarks, 'more to my taste to endeavour to put an end to these abuses, than to profit by them.' His first printed work appeared in 1776 under the title of 'A Fragment on Government,' professing to be an examination of Blackstone's Commentaries on that head. In 1778 he published his View of the Hand Labour Bill; and in 1780 appeared his Principles of Morals and Legislation. In 1785 he went to Paris, for the third time; and afterwards, by way of Italy, Greece, and Turkey, on a visit to his brother at Crechhoff in Russia, where he is said to have written his treatise on the Usury Laws. In 1787 was published his Defence of Usury, showing the impolicy of restraints laid on pecuniary bargains; in 1789 appeared his Introduction to the Principles of Morals and Legislation; and in the following year, having conceived the

idea of making convicts useful, he made that design public in the Panopticon, or Inspection House, in 2 vols. 8vo., in which he developed the plan that has since been partially adopted in the Penitentiary at Millbank. The death of his father, in 1792, put Mr. Bentham in possession of a fortune, which enabled him to bestow exclusive attention to his favourite subjects; and in that year, he printed his Truth *versus* Ashurst, &c.; and in 1795, Supply without Burthen, or Escheat *vice* Taxation; to which he prefixed his Protest against Law Taxes. The great work, however, by which his name became celebrated throughout Europe was fated to appear in a foreign language. It was published in French, at Paris, in 3 vols. 8vo., 1802, under the title of 'Traité de Legislation Civile.' This work was translated into French, and edited by Etienne Dumont. Bentham's next works were, A Plea for the Constitution; Scots Reform considered, with respect to the Regulations of the Courts of Justice. In 1812 another of his works, in 2 vols. 8vo., was translated into French, and published at Paris, by M. Dumont, under the title of 'Théorie des Peines et des Récompenses.' This was followed by a tract On the Law of Evidence; Swear not at all; Table of Springs of Action; and Chrestomathia: Part I., explanatory of a proposed school for the New System of Instruction to the higher Branches of Learning, 1816; Part II., being an Essay on Nomenclature and Classification, including a critical examination of the Encyclopædical Table of Lord Bacon, 1817. In the year last mentioned, he published his Plan of Parliamentary Reform, in which he heartily advocated universal suffrage. He next published, in succession, Papers relative to Codification, and his Church of Englandism, which latter brought down upon him no small share of odium, from the free manner in which the subject was handled. From 1819 to 1827 several productions of his pen continued to appear at intervals, and in the latter year Mr. Mill published, from the MSS. of Mr. Bentham, 'The Rationale of Judicial Evidence, specially applied to English Practice,' 5 vols. 8vo. He died in Queen Square Place, Westminster, where he had resided nearly half a century, 6 June, 1832. Besides the works already named, he was author of numerous productions both in French and English, and of contributions to the Westminster Review and Young's Annals of Agriculture. To the writings of Bentham, though their operation has been in a great measure unseen, may be attributed that extensive change in the character of reforming opinions, which has led to the enlightened views now taken of constitutional questions and to the consequent practical effects.

BENTHAM, Sir SAMUEL, brother of Jeremy Bentham, was born in England 1757, and became a brigadier-general in the Russian service, and a knight of the order of St. George of Russia. On returning to his native country he was appointed inspector-general of naval works, and afterwards civil architect and engineer of the navy. Died in London 30 April, 1831. He was author of several works on the administration of the navy. His Life has been written by Mrs. Maria Sophia Bentham, 8vo., London, 1862.

BENTHAM, THOMAS, an English prelate, was born at Sherburn, Yorkshire, about 1513, and admitted fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford, 1546. In Queen Mary's reign he was deprived of his fellowship, whereupon he went abroad, but re-

turned privately and superintended a Protestant congregation in London till the accession of Elizabeth, when he was made bishop of Lichfield and Coventry. Died 21 Feb., 1578-9. He wrote an Exposition of the Acts of the Apostles, and translated into English some parts of the Old Testament.

BENTINCK: earls and dukes of Portland. See PORTLAND.

BENTINCK, Lord WILLIAM GEORGE FREDERICK CAVENDISH, commonly called Lord George Bentinck, second son of the fourth duke of Portland, was born 27 Feb., 1802, and received his education at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford. Having served for several years in the Guards, he became private secretary to his uncle, Mr. Canning, then prime minister, and in this capacity gave proofs of great ability for the conduct of public business. In 1828 he succeeded his uncle, Lord William Bentinck, as M.P. for Lynn Regis, which constituency he continued to represent during the remainder of his life. Till within three years of his death he was little known out of the sporting world. When, however, in 1846 Sir Robert Peel openly declared in favour of free trade, the advocates of the corn laws, left without a leader, after making several ineffectual attempts at organization, discovered that Lord George Bentinck was the only man around whom the several sections of the opposition could be brought to rally. His sudden elevation to so prominent a position took the public by surprise; but he soon gave convincing evidence of powers so formidable that the position of the Protectionist party at once assumed an imposing aspect. Towards Sir Robert Peel, in particular, his hostility was marked and uncompromising. On entering on his new position he at once broke off his connection with the Turf, and sold his magnificent stud. Having held no high office under government, his qualifications as a statesman never found any scope beyond the negative achievements of a lender of opposition; but it may be safely affirmed that nothing but his untimely death could have prevented his acquiring a high position among British statesmen. This sudden event, caused by the rupture of a vessel in the heart, took place 21 Sept., 1848, as he was walking near Welbeck Abbey, Nottinghamshire. His life has been written by Mr. Benjamin Disraeli.

BENTINCK, Lord WILLIAM HENRY CAVENDISH, commonly called Lord William Bentinck, was born 14 Sept., 1774, being the second son of the third duke of Portland. He served for many years in the army, and in 1803 was appointed governor of Madras, where he displayed a wise and liberal policy, as well as great skill in the command of the army. He returned to England in Jan., 1808. After being sent on an important mission to the Supreme Junta in Spain, he was appointed minister at the court of Sicily, and commander-in-chief of the English forces in that island. He quitted Sicily 1814, and in the following year attained the full rank of general. In 1827 he went out to India as governor general, and held that post till 1837. His death took place at Paris 17 June, 1839.

BENTIVOGLIO, CORNELIUS, a cardinal, born at Ferrara 1668; died at Rome 30 Dec., 1732. His principal works are a translation of Statius, and sonnets.

BENTIVOGLIO, Guy, a cardinal, born at Ferrara 1579, of an ancient family which has produced many great men. After having been nuncio

in Flanders and France, he was raised to the purple 1621. Urban VIII. found in him a faithful and disinterested friend; all good people loved and esteemed him; and had he lived longer he would in all probability have been elected Pope. Died 7 Sept., 1644. He left a History of the Civil Wars of Flanders; an Account of Flanders; Letters; and Memoirs.

BENTIVOGLIO, HERCULES, an Italian poet, born at Bologna 1506; died 6 Nov., 1573. His 'Opere Poetiche' were printed at Paris in 1719.

BENTLEY, Sir JOHN, a gallant British admiral, died 14 Dec., 1772.

BENTLEY, JOHN, an English writer, author of 'The Divine Logos,' 1803, and other theological and controversial works, died at Highbury Grange, near London, 4 Sept., 1835, aged 83.

BENTLEY, JOSEPH CLAYTON, a painter and engraver, born at Bradford, Yorkshire, 1809. He was brought up as a landscape painter. In 1832 went to London, principally for the purpose of learning the art of engraving, and placed himself under Mr. R. Brandard. His progress was extraordinarily rapid, and his name, in a short time, appeared in many illustrated serial publications. He still, however, found time to follow up his favourite pursuit of painting, and his pictures appeared in various exhibitions both in London and the provinces. For a considerable time before his death he was engaged in copying many of the paintings to be engraved for the 'Gems of European Art.' Some of these were engraved by him. He also executed engravings of some of the pictures in the Vernon Gallery, for the 'Art Union Monthly Journal.' Died 9 Oct., 1851.

BENTLEY, NATHANIEL, an eccentric character, known as 'Dirty Dick,' who at one period kept a celebrated emporium for wares of all sorts in Leadenhall Street, London. In his early days, Bentley was called the beau of Leadenhall Street, and might be seen in all places of public resort, dressed as a man of fashion. He not only spoke French and Italian fluently, but his demeanour was that of a polished gentleman. As the story goes, our young tradesman made proposals to the daughter of a wealthy citizen, but by some untoward event the match was broken off. Time passed on, and the once fashionable beau became known as 'Dirty Dick,' the inveterate enemy of soap and towels. It was in February, 1804, that Bentley finally quitted his warehouse in Leadenhall Street, in which for forty years he had conducted business among cobwebs and dust. He then took a house in Jewry Street, Aldgate, where he resided three years; but his landlord refusing to renew the lease, he removed to Leonard Street, Shoreditch, taking with him a stock of spoiled goods of the value of £10,000. Here he was robbed of a considerable sum by a woman with whom he was imprudent enough to form a connection in his old age. To divert his mind from the contemplation of his misfortune, he travelled from one place to another until he reached Haddington, in Scotland, where he died almost penniless, about the close of the year 1809.—*Notes and Queries.*

BENTLEY, RICHARD, D.D., an eminent critic and divine, was the son of a mechanic at Wakefield, Yorkshire, where he was born 27 Jan., 1661-2. He was educated at the grammar school of his native town, and at St. John's College, Cambridge. The first specimen of his literary acquirements was his

Boyle's Lectures, in which he displayed great powers of mind, supported by the profound philosophy of Newton, and the clear reasoning of Locke, on the being and power of a God. For this he was made librarian at St. James's, and while holding this situation became involved in a quarrel, which gave rise to a celebrated controversy. The Hon. Mr. Boyle had obtained the use of a MS. from the library to complete the edition of the 'Epistles of Phalaris,' which he was about to publish, and when Bentley demanded the book sooner than was expected, the request was regarded as an affront, and a war of words arose, which drew forth on both sides the most brilliant and spirited exhibition of wit, criticism, and erudition. In 1700 Bentley was made master of Trinity College, Cambridge, to which were added the archdeaconry of Ely, a benefice in the isle, and the office of chaplain to the king. In the government of his college, Bentley was arbitrary, and the fellows complained to the visitor, the bishop of Ely, and charged him with embezzling the money of the college, an accusation which created the most violent contentions, and which, at last, after twenty years' continuance, established the innocence of the master. As divinity professor he also exposed himself to the obloquy of the university; he refused to admit, without the fee of four guineas, several persons to the degree of doctor, for which measure he was suspended and degraded by the university. An appeal was made to the king, and the matter was referred to the judges of the King's Bench, who reversed the proceedings, and directed his honourable restoration. During these struggles Bentley preserved his unshaken firmness of mind, and his time was devoted to laborious criticism. His editions of Terence, Homer, Phædrus, Milton's 'Paradise Lost,' &c., evince the great powers of his mind, and the most extensive acquaintance with classical literature. After nearly ten years of gradual decay, this great scholar died in his college 14 July, 1742. In his private character Dr. Bentley was hospitable, warm in his friendship, and respected and beloved as the master of a family. Dr. Bentley also published a Latin epistle to Dr. Mill, with critical observations on Malala's chronology, 1691; and an answer to Collins's 'Discourse on Free Thinking.' A succinct chronological account of the interminable disputes between Dr. Bentley and the fellows of his college is given in Cooper's 'Annals of Cambridge,' iv. 217, 218.

BENTLEY, RICHARD, son of Dr. Bentley, was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, under his father, on whose death he married and went to France, where by his imprudent conduct he fell into great embarrassments. He was afterwards relieved by Horace Walpole, with whom he resided for some time. Subsequently he obtained a small situation under government. Died 23 Oct., 1782. He designed many of the embellishments at Strawberry Hill; and also those for the edition of Gray's poems, printed at that place. He published 'Patriotism,' a satirical poem against Wilkes; 'The Wishes,' a drama; 'A Poetical Epistle to Lord Melcombe;' 'Philodamus,' a tragedy; and 'The Prophet.'

BENTLEY, THOMAS, a noted manufacturer of porcelain, partner of the celebrated Josias Wedgwood. He was born at Scampton, Derbyshire, 1 Jan., 1730, and died 26 Nov., 1780. His epitaph in Chiswick Church concludes thus:—'He thought

with the freedom of a philosopher, he acted with the integrity of a virtuous citizen. Friend and partner of Josias Wedgwood, he contributed largely to the embellishment and perfection of the manufacture of which this monument is composed.' It has been frequently, but erroneously, stated that Wedgwood's partner was Thomas Bentley, the son of Dr. Richard Bentley, the distinguished critic.

BENTLEY, THOMAS, nephew of Dr. Richard Bentley, was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge. He published editions of Horace, Cicero 'De Finibus,' and the same writer's 'Paradoxa,' and of Callimachus.

BENVENUTI, CHARLES, a Jesuit, born at Leghorn 1716; died at Warsaw, Sept., 1789. He wrote 'Reflections on Jesuitism,' and some treatises on mathematics and natural philosophy.

BENVENUTO, CELLINI. See CELLINI.

BENWELL, WILLIAM, an able divine and elegant scholar, born at Caversham, Oxfordshire, 1765. From Reading School, where his abilities were directed by the classic taste of his brother-in-law, Dr. Valpy, he entered Trinity College, Oxford, 1783. In the university the same ardent application continued to mark his progress; and his Latin poem obtained in 1785 the chancellor's prize. The subject was the plundering of Rome by Alaric, and it was treated with all the energy of description, and the majestic dignity of the Mantuan bard. Two years afterwards he obtained another prize for an English essay on the arts in which the moderns have excelled the ancients. The same year he entered into orders, and in 1790 was elected fellow of his college, where he gained the respect of the society, as an active tutor. In 1794 he obtained the living of Hale Magna, which he soon resigned for Chilton in Suffolk. In June, 1796, he married the eldest daughter of Mr. J. Loveday of Caversham, and eleven weeks afterwards was borne to the grave. He resided at Milton, Wiltshire, and during a fever in the village he exerted himself in affording consolation to the poor sufferers, and unhappily caught the infection, which after ten days proved fatal, 6 Sept., 1796. He was buried at Caversham. At his death Mr. Bonwell was engaged in publishing Xenophon's 'Memorabilia,' the first half of which was already in print.

BENYOWSKI, Count MAURICE AUGUSTUS DE, an adventurer, born in Hungary, 1747. He served in the imperial army, which he quitted, and entered into that of the Poles, who had formed a confederacy against Russia. Being taken prisoner, he was sent to Kamtschatka, where the governor committed to his care the education of his son and three daughters. The youngest daughter fell in love with him, and her parents consented to the match. Benyowski, however, had other objects in view, and formed a conspiracy against the governor, who fell in defending the fort. The count and his companions then quitted Kamtschatka in a small vessel, and after traversing the Pacific Ocean arrived at Macao. Here he entered into the service of the French East India Company, but afterwards formed a settlement on the island of Madagascar, where he assumed the sovereignty; and was slain in an action with the French, 23 May, 1786. His 'Memoirs' were published in 1790, 2 vols. 4to.

BENZELIUS, ERIC, archbishop of Upsala in Sweden, wrote an abridgment of Ecclesiastical

History, and superintended the Swedish translation of the Bible, published in 1703. Born 1642; died 17 Feb., 1706.

BENZELIUS, ERIC, son of the preceding, was born 1675, and became bishop of Gottenburg, and ultimately archbishop of Upsala. Died 1743. He wrote several works in Latin, on the ecclesiastical and literary history of Sweden, and a treatise on the literature of the Jews.

BENZONI, JEROME, was born at Milan about 1510. In 1541 he went to South America, where he collected a number of observations, which he published at Venice in 1565, under the title of 'Storia del Mondo-Nuovo.'

BEOLCO, or BIOLCO, ANGELO, an Italian poet, surnamed *il Ruzzante*, was a native of Padua, and died 17 March, 1542, aged 40. He composed five comedies in the Paduan dialect, all of which acquired great popularity.

BERALDUS, AURELIUS. See BÉRAULD.

BERANGER, JEAN PIERRE, the great French song-writer, was the son of a poor tailor at Paris, where he was born 17 Aug., 1780. He was little cared for by his father, who allowed him to wander about the streets with any associates that chance might throw in his way. At the age of 9 he was sent to live as tavern boy with his maternal aunt, who kept a small inn in the suburbs of Péronne. When 14 years old he was apprenticed to a printer at Péronne, having acquired what little he knew at the 'Institut Patriotique,' a branch of the school founded by M. Ballu de Bellangese upon the system of J. J. Rousseau, for the dissemination of liberal principles. While at Péronne, he published, without exciting any attention, a small volume of songs, entitled 'The Garland of Roses.' At the age of 17 he returned to Paris, and tried his hand in several styles of versification; but he neither satisfied himself nor those about him that he was born a poet. He also wrote a comedy, but being unable to get it accepted at any of the theatres, he threw it into the fire. For more than a year he followed no settled occupation, and during that period, it is said, he composed his best songs. He now resolved to collect all his poems, and to send them to Prince Lucien Bonaparte, the brother of the First Consul. The prince appreciated Béranger's merit, and took the young poet under his patronage, but unfortunately became an exile before he had the opportunity of carrying out his benevolent intentions. On his arrival at Rome, however, he transmitted to Béranger an order to receive and apply the salary coming to him as a member of the Institute. The aid thus afforded was most seasonable, and Béranger was soon able to find employment for his pen. His genius began to attract notice in high places. In 1813 he was elected a member of the Society of the Caveau, the resort of the most distinguished literary men of the time; and, encouraged by the cordial reception his songs met from its frequenters, he resolved to devote himself exclusively to that class of composition. Towards the latter part of the year 1815, when the first collected edition of his songs made its appearance, he had begun to be widely known to the French public. His second series of songs, published in 1821, cost him his place and three months' imprisonment in the prison of St. Pélagie; while his third (1828) subjected him to nine months' imprisonment in La Force and a fine of 10,000 francs. The fine, however, was paid by the poet's admirers, and the prison in which he was incarcerated

became the rendezvous of the most celebrated men of the day. From behind his prison bars Béranger kept up so deadly a fire on the government that he contributed more effectually to destroy it than all the blows of the heroes of the Three Days. But after having rendered such important assistance in winning the battle, he refused to accept any share of the spoil. He retired first to Passy, next to Fontainebleau, and finally to Tours, where he completed what he called his 'Mémoires Chantants,' by the publication of his fourth volume of songs. At the revolution of February he was elected to the constituent assembly, but resigned that post very shortly afterwards. He then took up his residence at Passy, but subsequently removed, for the sake of medical advice, to Paris, where he expired 16 July, 1857.—*Ann. Reg.*

BERARDIER DE BATAUT, FRANÇOIS JOSEPH, a doctor of the Sorbonne and grand master of the college of Louis-le-Grand, was born 1720, at Paris, where he died 1794. He wrote an Abridgment of Universal History and other works.

BÉRAUD, LAURENT, a French Jesuit, highly distinguished for his attainments in mathematics and astronomy, was born at Lyons, 5 March, 1703, and died 26 June, 1777. Montucia, Lalande, and Bossu were his pupils.

BÉRAULD, NICHOLAS, or BERALDUS, AURELIUS, a French scholar, was born at Orleans, 1475, and died 1550. He was preceptor to Cardinal Coligni, to his brother the admiral, and to Châtillon. Erasmus kindly acknowledges the kind hospitality of Bérauld when, in 1500, the great scholar of Rotterdam was travelling *via* Orleans to Italy, and highly praises the elegance of his style. Bérauld's principal works are 'Oratio de pace restituta et de fœdere sancito apud Cameracum,' 1528; 'Metaphrasis in Œconomicon Aristotelis;' and 'Enarratio in psalmos lxxi. et cxxx.' He also edited Pliny's Natural History; the works of William, bishop of Paris; and a Greek and Latin Lexicon.

BÉRAULT-BERCASTEL, ANTOINE HENRI, a French ecclesiastic, who died about 1794, published a poem on the Promised Land; and an 'Ecclesiastical History' in 24 vols. 12mo.

BERCHAN, ST., an Irish prophet, is said to have written 'The Acts, or a Panegyric on St. Columb,' and to have flourished about 570.

BERCHEM. See BERGHEM.

BERCHET, PETER, an artist, born in France, 1659. In 1681 he came to England, where he worked under Rambour, a French painter of architecture; and afterwards he was engaged in different works for several of the English nobility. The ceiling in the chapel of Trinity College, Oxford, was painted by this master, who also painted the staircase at the duke of Schomberg's in London, and the summer house at Ranelagh. Died in London 1720.

BERCHORIUS, PETER, called also Bercheure, Berchoire, Bercorius, and Bercherius, was born in the beginning of the fourteenth century at St. Pierre-du-Chemin, near Maillezais, in Poitou. He entered the Benedictine order, became prior of St. Eloi, near Paris, and died 1562. He translated Livy into French, and was also author of 'Reductorium Repertorium, et Dictionarium morale utriusque Testamenti,' which was several times printed. Warton also ascribes to him the 'Gesta Romanorum.'

BERCHTOLD, Count LEOPOLD DE, a distinguished German philanthropist, born 1738; died 26 July, 1809. For more than fifteen years he travelled over Europe, Asia, and Africa, everywhere distributing gratuitously little works tending to popularise his ideas on matters of benevolence and public utility. He was one of the most active and influential supporters of the Royal Humane Society of London. He fell a victim to his zeal in attending the sick and wounded Austrian soldiers after the disastrous battle of Wagram.

BERCKINGER, DANIEL, professor, first of philosophy, and afterwards of eloquence, at Utrecht, died 24 July, 1667. His principal works are 'Exercitationes ethicæ, æconomicæ, politicæ;' and 'Dissertatio de Cometiis.'

BERE, RICHARD, a Benedictine monk, who having taken degrees in divinity in the university of Oxford, in 1503, was afterwards chosen abbat of Glastonbury. Died 20 Jan., 1524. His learning and extensive charity to the poor are acknowledged by many learned and good men of that age, and among others Erasmus takes notice of his extraordinary qualifications. He rebuilt several apartments of his monastery and founded an almshouse for ten poor women.

BEREGANI, NICHOLAS, Count, an Italian poet, dramatist, historian, and translator, born at Vincenza, 21 Feb., 1627; died at Venice, 17 Dec., 1713. His Italian translation of Claudian is highly esteemed.

BERENGARIA, daughter of Sanchez, king of Navarre, was married, 12 May, 1191, in the island of Cyprus, to Richard I., king of England, who was then going on a crusade to the Holy Land. She accompanied the king to Palestine, and when he was returning she was sent before him, with her sister Joan, to Sicily, and from thence she sailed to England. Richard had no children by her. She died about 1230.

BERENGARIUS, or **BERENGER**, was born at Tours about 1000. He became rector of St. Martin de Tours, and in 1030 archdeacon of Tours. He dared to deny transubstantiation, maintaining that the sacrament of the Eucharist did not contain the body and blood of Jesus Christ, but was merely a figure of it. He was condemned in the councils of Tours, Vercelli, and Paris. At that of Tours he retracted, and promised upon oath to profess the faith of the church in future, but beginning to degenerate again some time afterwards, he was compelled to make a confession of faith at the council of Rome, 1059. Berenger retracted again at the council of Rouen 1063; of Poitiers 1075; of Rome 1078; and lastly at that of Bordeaux 1080. He afterwards retired to the island of St. Côme, near Tours, where he died 6 Jan., 1088. As late as the year 1770, Lessing published his treatise 'De corpore et sanguine Jesu Christi.'

BERENGARIUS, or **BERENGER**, JAMES, an anatomist of Carpi, in Modena, whence some have called him *Carpinus* or *Carpensis*. He taught at Bologna and Padua, and died at Ferrara 1550. He made some important discoveries and wrote some Latin treatises on anatomy.

BERENGER I., king of Italy, assumed the sovereignty 888, on the death of Charles I.; was crowned emperor 925; and after being defeated by Rodolph king of Burgundy, was assassinated in March 924.

BERENGER II. was the son of Albert, marquis of Yvre, by a daughter of the preceding. By

means of Otho, emperor of Germany, he was crowned king of Italy 950; but his conduct was so arbitrary that the same emperor deposed him, and sent him prisoner into Germany, where he died 966.

BERENGER, JEAN PIERRE, a miscellaneous writer, author of a History of Geneva, &c., was born at Geneva 1740, and died at Lausanne 1770, having been banished from his native city in consequence of his having attempted to excite an insurrection there.

BERENGER, LAURENT PIERRE, a French miscellaneous writer, born 1749; died 1822. Among his works are 'Nouveau Règne,' a poem; 'Le Portefeuille d'un Troubadour,' 'Voyage en Provence;' and 'Les Soirées Provençales.'

BERENGER, RICHARD, many years gentleman of the horse to his majesty, a man of considerable literary talents, and for his personal accomplishments called, by Dr. Johnson, 'the standard of true elegance,' published in 1771, 'The History and Art of Horsemanship,' 2 vols. 4to., illustrated with plates. The history, which occupies the first volume, displays much research and acquaintance with the classics and with other writers of remote antiquity. Previously to this, Mr. Berenger contributed three excellent papers, No. 79, 156, and 202, to the 'World,' and in Dodsley's collection are a few of his poems, written with ease and elegance. He died in his 62nd year, 9 Sept., 1782.

BERENGER DE LA TOUR, a French poet, who died, it is supposed, about 1550.

BERENICIUS, a curious character, who appeared in Holland, 1670, and maintained himself by grinding knives and sweeping chimneys. He could repeat by heart Horace, Virgil, Homer, Aristophanes, Cicero, Pliny, &c., and he was well versed in all modern languages, and could translate passages extempore from gazettes into Greek and Latin verse. He was at last suffocated in a bog, into which he had fallen while in a state of intoxication.

BERESFORD, JAMES, was born at Upham, Hampshire, 28 May, 1764, and educated at Charterhouse School and Merton College, Oxford, of which he was elected a fellow. In 1812 he was presented by his college to the rectory of Kibworth Beauchamp, Leicestershire, where he died 29 Sept., 1840. He wrote a large number of works, but that which brought him most literary celebrity was 'The Miseries of Human Life; or the Last Groans of Timothy Testy and Samuel Sensitive, with a few Supplementary Sighs from Mrs. Testy. With which are interspersed Varieties incidental to the principal matter, in prose and verse,' 2 vols. 8vo., Lond., 1806-7. Among the other productions of his pen are a translation of the *Æneid* into English blank verse; the Song of the Sun, imitated from the ancient Icelandic collection, called the Edda; The Cross and the Crescent, an heroic metrical romance; Tour of Sentiment; Imitations of Modern History, Writing, Novel-writing, and Biography; and a number of contributions to a periodical called the 'Looker-on.'

BERESFORD, WILLIAM CARR, Viscount Beresford, was an illegitimate son of the first marquis of Waterford, and was born 2 Oct., 1768. He entered the army, and greatly distinguished himself in numerous engagements. When in Portugal he succeeded, by enforcing strict discipline, in making the army of that country highly efficient. Indeed,

in the art of quickly turning swarms of peasants into legions of clever soldiers he had no rival. For his services at Busaco he was elected a K.B., 18 Oct., 1810. His greatest achievement, however, was the victory he gained over the French under the command of Soult at Albuera, 16 May, 1811. For this he received the thanks of Parliament. He was created Baron Beresford, 17 May, 1814; Viscount Beresford, 22 April, 1823; promoted to the rank of general in the army, 1825; and died without issue at Bedgebury Park, Kent, 8 Jan., 1854.

BERG, JOHN PETER, a German divine and writer, born at Bremen, 3 Sept., 1737; died at Duisburg, 3 March, 1800.

BERG, MATTHIAS VANDEN, a painter, born at Ypres 1615; died 1647.

BERGALLI, CHARLES, a Minorite friar, was a native of Palermo, where he died 17 Nov., 1679. He wrote a work entitled 'De objecto philosophiæ.'

BERGALLI, LOUISA, a poet and dramatist, born at Venice, 1703; died about 1760. She married Count Gaspard Gozzi, by whom she had five children.

BERGAMO, JAMES PHILIP of, whose family name was *Foresti*, was born 1434, near Bergamo, at Soldia, an estate belonging to his family, which was noble and ancient. He entered among the Augustinians, acquired reputation by his merit and learning, and died at Bergamo, in a monastery of his order, 15 June, 1520. He wrote a Chronicle; a treatise on Illustrious Women; and a tractate entitled 'Confessionale,' or 'Interrogatorium.'

BERGELLANUS, JOHN ARNOLD, the author of a Latin poem in praise of printing, which first appeared in 1540 or 1541.

BERGEN, CHARLES AUGUSTUS DE, a German naturalist, was born at Frankfort-on-the-Oder, 11 Aug., 1704; studied under Boerhaaven, was admitted a physician in his native town 1731, professed anatomy and botany there with distinction, and died 7 Oct., 1760. He composed several anatomical and botanical treatises in Latin.

BERGEN, DIRK, or THEODORE VAN DEN, a Dutch painter of landscape and animals; born about 1645; died 1689. He resided in England many years.

BERGERAC, SAVINIEN CYRANO DE, born about 1620 in the castle of Bergerac in Perigord, was at first very indifferently educated by a poor country priest. He afterwards went to Paris and gave himself up to every kind of dissipation. He then entered as a cadet in a regiment of guards, and endeavoured to acquire a reputation on the score of bravery, by acting as second in many duels, besides those in which he was a principal, and scarcely a day passed on which he had not some affair of this kind on his hands. Whoever observed his nose, which was a very remarkable one, with any attention, was sure to be involved in a quarrel with him. The courage which he showed on those occasions and some desperate actions in which he distinguished himself when in the army, procured him the name of the *Intrepid*. After being severely wounded in battle he quitted the army, and devoted his whole time to literary pursuits. Among his works are a tragedy on the death of Agrippina, widow of Germanicus; 'The Pedant,' a comedy; 'Comic History of the States and Empires of the Moon;' and 'Comic History of the States and Empires of the Sun.' From the two latter works Swift, in his 'Gulliver's Travels,'

Fontenelle, in his 'Plurality of Worlds,' and Voltaire, in his 'Micromegas,' have borrowed many ideas. In a collected form Bergerac's works passed through many editions. He died 1655.

BERGHEM, or BERCHEM, NICOLAS, a Dutch painter and engraver, born at Haarlem, 1624; died 18 Feb., 1683.

BERGIER, NICOLAS, was born at Rheims, 1 March, 1567, became professor in the university there, afterwards an eminent advocate, and died 15 Sept., 1623. His most esteemed works are 'History of the Great Roads of the Roman Empire;' and 'Dessein de l'Histoire de Reims.'

BERGIER, NICOLAS SYLVESTRE, a French priest, born at Darnay in Lorraine, 31 Dec., 1718, became theological professor and then principal of the college of Besançon, canon of Paris, and confessor to the king. Died 9 April, 1790. Bergier was one of the most formidable opponents of modern philosophical theories. His works are 'Éléments primitifs des Langues, découverts par la comparaison des racines de l'hébreu avec celles du grec, du latin, et du français;' 'L'Origine des Dieux du Paganisme;' a French translation of Hesiod; 'Certitude des Preuves du Christianisme;' 'Décisme réfuté par lui-même;' 'Apologie de la Religion Chrétienne;' 'Examen du Matérialisme;' 'Traité dogmatique de la vraie religion;' and the 'Theological Dictionary' in the 'Encyclopédie.'

BERGLER, JOSEPH, an historical painter, was born at Salzburg, 1 May, 1753, became director of the Academy of Arts at Prague, and died 25 June, 1829.

BERGLER, STEPHEN, a man of learning in the eighteenth century, who led an unsettled life at Leipsic, Amsterdam, and Hamburg, and was almost always in the booksellers' pay. He translated the 'Treatise on Offices' of Manrocodato, despot of Moldavia, which procured him that prince's favour, and he repaired to his court; but, finding him dead, went into Turkey, where he apostatized, and died miserably. His notes on Aristophanes are inserted in the edition of Burmann, 1760, 2 vols. 4to.

BERGMANN, FORBERN OLOFF, a celebrated chemist, born at Catherineberg in Sweden, 20 March, 1735; died 8 July, 1784. He was professor at Upsala, and made many important discoveries on the nature of fixed air and the causes of volcanoes.

BERIGARD, CLAUDE GUILLERMET, sieigneur de, was born at Moulins 15 Aug., 1578, and became professor of philosophy first at Pisa, and afterwards at Padua, where he died 1603. His works are 'Circulus Pisanus, de veteri et peripatetica Philosophia;' and 'Dubitationes in Dialogum Galilæi pro terræ immobilitate.'

BERING, VITUS, a Danish poet, born 1617; died 1675. He became historiographer to the king of Denmark, and a member of the council of finances. His works are 'Florus Danicus,' 1698, fol.; and various poems in the 'Deliciæ quorundam Danorum.'

BERING, VITUS. See BEHRING.

BERINGTON, CHARLES, D.D., an English Catholic prelate, was consecrated bishop of Hierocæsaria 1 Aug., 1786, and appointed vicar apostolic of the midland district. He died 8 June, 1798, in an apoplectic fit, as he was returning from a visit at Sedgley Park to his house at Long Birch, Staffordshire. The 'Gentleman's Magazine' describes Bishop Berington as 'a prelate whose amiable virtues gave an impressive charm to the truths of religion; a scholar of great classical tastes; a man

whose judgment was profound, whose manners were peculiarly conciliating, and whose hilarity of conversation rendered him the delight of society.'

BERINGTON, JOSEPH, an English divine of the Roman communion, was born in Shropshire, of Catholic parents, about 1743, and being destined for the priesthood, was sent at an early age to the college of St. Omer. During twenty years he exercised the functions of the clerical office in France. He then returned to his native country, and was stationed at Buckland, Berkshire, where he died 1 Dec., 1827. Mr. Berington was a learned and able writer, but many of his opinions were regarded as doubtful at least, if not heterodox, by the great majority of his co-religionists. His works are 'Letter on Materialism, and Hartley's Theory of the Human Mind,' 8vo., 1776; 'Immaterialism delineated, or a View of the first principles of things,' 8vo., 1779; 'A letter to Dr. Fordyce, in answer to his sermon on the delusive and persecuting spirit of Popery,' 1779; 'The state and behaviour of English Catholics, from the Reformation till 1780, with a view of their present wealth, number, character, &c.,' 'Address to the Protestant Dissenters who have lately petitioned for a repeal of the Corporation and Test Acts,' 8vo., 1786; 'History of the Lives of Abelard and Heloise, comprising a period of eighty-four years, from 1079 to 1163, with their genuine letters, from the collection of Amboise,' 1787; 'Reflections, with an Exposition of Roman Catholic principles, in reference to God and the Country,' 8vo., 1787; 'Account of the present state of Roman Catholics in Great Britain,' 8vo., 1787; 'On the Depravity of the Nation; with a view to the promotion of Sunday Schools,' 8vo., 1788; 'The Rights of Dissenters from the Established Church, in relation principally to English Catholics,' 8vo., 1789; 'History of the reigns of Henry II. and of Richard and John, his sons; with the events of this period, from 1154 to 1216; in which the character of Thomas à Becket is vindicated from the attacks of George Lord Lyttelton,' 4to., Birmingham, 1790; 'Memoirs of Gregorio Panzani; giving an account of his agency in England, in the years 1634, 5, and 6; translated from the Italian original, and now first published. To which are added, an Introduction and a Supplement, exhibiting the state of the English Catholic Church, and the conduct of the parties before and after that period, to the present times,' 8vo., 1793, which led to the publication of 'Remarks,' by the Rev. Charles Plowden, who expressed doubts as to the authenticity of the MS.; 'An Examination of Events termed miraculous, as reported in Letters from Italy,' 1796, in which work he evinced unequivocally the difference of his sentiments from those of the majority of Catholics respecting modern miracles; 'A History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Catholic Religion in England,' 8vo., London, 1813, which is the same, excepting the title-page, as the 'Memoirs of Panzani'; 'The Faith of Catholics confirmed by Scripture, and attested by the Fathers of the first five centuries of the Church' (in conjunction with Dr. John Kirk), 8vo., London, 1813, second edition, 1830, third edition, revised and enlarged by the Rev. J. Waterworth, 3 vols. 8vo., London, 1846; and 'A Literary History of the Middle Ages; comprehending an account of the state of learning, from the close of the reign of Augustus to its revival in the fifteenth century,' 4to., London, 1814, 8vo., London, 1846.

BERKELEY, GEORGE, earl of Berkeley, was born in or about 1628, being son of George, thirteenth Lord Berkeley, to whose title he succeeded in 1658. King Charles II. created him Viscount Dursley, and in 1679 advanced him to the rank of earl of Berkeley. In the reign of James II. he was a member of the Privy Council, but on the flight of that unfortunate monarch he signed the declaration in favour of the prince of Orange, afterwards William III. Died 14 Oct., 1698. He bestowed upon Sion College a very valuable library, which was collected by Sir Robert Coke, and composed a work entitled 'Historical Applications, and occasional Meditations upon several Subjects, written by a Person of Honour,' 12mo., 1670.

BERKELEY, GEORGE, an Irish prelate, was born at Kilerin, near Thomastown, in the county of Kilkenny, 12 March, 1684. He was educated first at Kilkenny School, and next at Trinity College, Dublin, of which society he was elected a fellow in 1707. Though falsely styled a Jacobite, he was introduced to Queen Caroline, and his opinions and conversation were courted by men of all parties. By the recommendation of Swift, he went as chaplain to Lord Peterborough, ambassador to the king of Sicily, and afterwards he spent four years on the continent as tutor to the son of Dr. Ashe, bishop of Clogher. During his travels in Apulia, he communicated some ingenious observations on the tarantula to Dr. Freind, and also made some valuable collections for a natural history of Sicily, which were unfortunately lost on his passage to Naples. He was afterwards chaplain to the duke of Grafton, viceroy of Ireland, where his fortune was increased by a legacy of about £4,000 from the celebrated Vanessa, who repaid the coldness and cruelty of Swift by bestowing her property on his more deserving friends. In 1724 he was made dean of Derry, but in the midst of an easy fortune, he formed the wild scheme of erecting a college in the Bermuda islands, for the conversion of the savage Americans; and though he was supported by the patronage of the king, the pretended piety of the minister, and the promise of a grant of £10,000, he proved the abortion of his hopes, after residing nearly two years at Newport in America, and he returned to England in disgust. He was raised to the see of Cloyne 1735, and twelve years later refused a proffered translation to Clogher. In 1752 he went to reside at Oxford, in quest of literary retirement, as well as to superintend the education of his son, and died there suddenly 14 Jan., 1753. His private character was truly great and exemplary, so that Pope's panegyric is far from misapplied when attributing 'to Berkeley every virtue under heaven.' As a scholar and philosopher he ranks high. His 'Theory of Vision,' 1709; his 'Principles of Human Knowledge,' 1710; and his 'Dialogues between Hylas and Philonous,' 1713, in opposition to sceptics and atheists, display great vigour of thought, strength of reasoning, and subtle argumentation. He also wrote 'Sermons,' 'The Minute Philosopher,' some mathematical disquisitions; and 'Siris,' a chain of philosophical reflections and inquiries concerning the virtues of 'Tar Water,' a medicine which had been useful to himself in a case of nervous colic.

BERKELEY, GEORGE, LL.D., son of the preceding, was born in London 28 September, 1733. He received his education under his father, and became student of Christ Church, Oxford. On

BERKELEY.

taking orders he obtained the vicarage of East Garston, in Berkshire, next the vicarage of Bray, and afterwards the rectory of St. Clement's Danes, in the Strand. He was also presented to the chancellorship of Brecon, and a prebendal stall at Canterbury. He died 6 Jan., 1795. Several of his sermons have been printed. Dr. Berkeley married Eliza, the daughter of the Rev. Henry Fincham, by whom he had four children. His widow died at Kensington 4 Nov., 1800. She was a very extraordinary woman, and contributed many curious papers, written in a strange manner, to the 'Gentleman's Magazine.' Her son, George Monk Berkeley, published, in 1789, a volume, entitled 'Literary Relics.'

BERKELEY, Sir ROBERT, an English judge, second son of Rowland Berkeley, Esq., of Spetchley, Worcestershire, was constituted a justice of the court of King's Bench 11 Oct., 1632. In the reign of Charles I. he, with eleven of his brethren, gave his opinion in favour of ship-money. For this he was afterwards impeached of high treason, deprived of his judicial office, fined £20,000, and sentenced to be imprisoned in the Tower during the pleasure of the House of Lords. Having made some satisfaction for his fine to the parliament he was, by their authority, discharged from the remainder of it, and set at liberty after he had been shut up in the Tower for more than seven months. He afterwards suffered greatly by the plunderings and exactions of the rebels, and a little before the battle of Worcester the Presbyterians, though engaged in the king's service, displayed their animosity against him, and burnt his house at Spetchley to the ground. Died 5 Aug., 1656, æt. 72.

BERKELEY, Sir WILLIAM, an English admiral, was son of Sir Charles Berkeley, and brother of Charles, earl of Falmouth. He was vice-admiral of the white squadron, and led the van in the desperate engagement with the Dutch, which began 1 June, 1666, and continued four days. Prompted by his usual courage, he steered into the midst of the enemy's fleet, where he was soon overpowered by numbers. He was found dead in his cabin, 1 June, 1666.

BERKELEY, Sir WILLIAM, the son of Sir Maurice Berkeley, and brother of John, Lord Berkeley of Stratton, was born in London, and educated at Merton College, Oxford. In 1646 he went to Virginia, whither he invited many royalists, to settle there as a refuge from the rebels, but who deprived him of the government, to which he was restored in 1660. He died at Twickenham, 13 July, 1697. His works are 'The Lost Lady,' a tragedy; 'Cornelia,' a play, not printed; 'A Description of Virginia, folio. In Francis Moryson's edition of 'The Laws of Virginia,' 1662, the preface informs us that Sir William was the author of the best of them.

BERKENHOUT, JOHN, a miscellaneous writer, was born at Leeds, about 1730, and intended for the mercantile profession, which he quitted, and entered first into the military service of Prussia, and next into that of England. In 1760 he went to Edinburgh, and studied physic, but took his doctor's degree at Leyden in 1765. While at Edinburgh he published his 'Clavis Anglica Linguae Botanicae,' a book of considerable merit. In 1778 he attended the British commissioners to America, and on his return obtained a pension. Died 3 April, 1791. Some of his works possess con-

BERNARD.

siderable merit; among these are his 'Biographia Literaria, or a Biographical History of Literature;' 'Pharmacopœia Medici;' 'Outlines of a Natural History of Great Britain and Ireland,' 3 vols. 12mo.; 'Symptomatology;' and 'Letters to his Son.'

BERKHEY, JOHN LEFRANÇO VAN, a Dutch naturalist and poet, born 3 Jan., 1729; died 13 March, 1812.

BERKHEYDEN, JOB and GERARD, two Dutch painters, born at Haarlem. The eldest excelled in landscapes, and was drowned in one of the canals of Holland, June, 1698, aged 70; the other was happy in his views of towns, palaces, &c. He died 23 Nov., 1693.

BERKLEY. See BERKELEY.

BERMINGHAM, MICHEL, a medical writer, was born in London, and became a member of the academy of surgery at Paris. He published 'Manière de bien nourrir et soigner les enfants nouveaux-nés,' 4to., 1750; and a translation of the statutes of the doctors regent of the Faculty of Paris.

BERNABÉ, JOSEPH HERCULES, a musical composer, born at Caprarola, in the States of the Church; died at Munich, 1690. His son, Joseph Anthony (died 1732), was also an eminent composer.

BERNACCHI, ANTONIO, an Italian singer, engaged by Handel in 1716, for the opera in London. He finally returned to Italy, 1729. After quitting the stage he established a school for singing at Bologna.

BERNADOTTE, JEAN BAPTISTE JULES. See CHARLES XIV. of Sweden.

BERNAERT, NICASIVS, a Dutch painter, who died 1663, aged 70.

BERNAERTS, JOHN, in Latin *Bernartius*, a learned advocate of Mechlin, was born in that city 1568, and died 16 Dec., 1601. He published a commentary on Statius; and 'The Life and Martyrdom of Mary Stuart, Queen of Scotland.' The latter work is in Flemish.

BERNARD. See BARNARD.

BERNARD, St., of Menthon, was born in Savoy 923, and died at Novara in the Milanese 28 May, 1008. He laboured strenuously to convert the uncivilized inhabitants of his country to Christianity, and to forward his humane purposes, founded two monasteries in the passes of the Alps, for the relief of pilgrims and travellers; and they still subsist, a monument of his benevolence, and a happy asylum to the weary.

BERNARD, St., the last of the holy fathers, was born 1091, of noble and pious parents, at Fontaine in Burgundy. At the age of twenty-three, he took the religious habit at Cîteaux, from whence he was sent to the abbey of Clairvaux, which was founded in 1115, to be its first abbat. He had 700 novices in a short time, and saw a pope, six cardinals, above thirty bishops, and a considerable number of excellent men, make profession in his monastery. So great was St. Bernard's reputation for abilities, prudence, and holiness, that the pope, bishops, kings, and princes, were happy to choose him for the arbiter of their disputes, and he was consulted on all affairs of importance. It was by his advice that Innocent II. was acknowledged sovereign pontiff, and he put an end to the schism, by engaging the anti-pope, Victor, to a voluntary abdication. St. Bernard wrote against Abailard, refuted the errors of Peter de Bruys, opposed the monk Raoul, who preached that all the Jews ought to be destroyed; prosecuted the followers of Ar-

nauld of Brescia; stood up against Gilbert de la Porée, and Bon de l'Etoile; drew up rules for the Templars, and preached, under Louis 'the younger,' in favour of the Crusade, which was not attended with all the success that had been hoped for. He died 20 Aug., 1153, aged 63. He founded one hundred and sixty monasteries, and is said to have wrought miracles. The best edition of St. Bernard's works is that published by Mabillon, 1690, 2 vols. folio, which is preferred to the edition of 1719.

BERNARD, ANDREAS. See ANDREAS.

BERNARD, of Brussels, a painter, died 1540. He was famed for his hunting pieces, in which he introduced his patron, Charles V.

BERNARD, of Thuringia, a fanatical hermit, who in the tenth century announced the immediate end of the world, and with such effect that a solar eclipse at that time was interpreted as a completion of the prophecy, and all, in consternation, fled to caves and mountains.

BERNARD, CATHERINE, was born at Rouen, 1662, and died at Paris, 6 Sept., 1712. She wrote poetry with ease and elegance, and thrice obtained the prize at the French Academy. Her tragedies, Brutus and Laodamia, written in conjunction with Fontenelle, were received with applause, and she was rewarded with a pension of 200 crowns by Louis XIV.

BERNARD, CHARLES, a French writer, author of a History of Louis XIII. and other works, was born at Paris, 1571, and died 1640.

BERNARD, CLAUDE, called *Father Bernard*, or *The Poor Priest*, was born at Dijon, 16 Dec., 1588, and died 23 March, 1641. In his younger years he led rather a dissipated life, but afterwards repented, and distinguished himself by his zeal on behalf of the poor, and in preparing criminals for death. He founded the seminary of the Thirty-three at Paris.

BERNARD, EDWARD, a learned critic and astronomer, was born at Paulerspury, near Towcester, Northamptonshire, 2 May, 1638. He received his education at Northampton, and next at Merchant Taylors' School, from whence he removed to St. John's College, Oxford. He studied not only philosophy and mathematics, but Hebrew, Syriac, Arabic, and Coptic. In 1668 he visited Leyden, to consult some oriental manuscripts presented to that university by Scaliger, and in 1673 he was appointed successor to Sir Christopher Wren, as Savilian professor of astronomy at Oxford. A plan being projected of publishing all the ancient mathematicians, he compared whatever was most curious in the Bodleian and other libraries, and presented the public with a specimen of the work, which, however, was never completed. He was sent, in 1676, to Paris, by King Charles II., to superintend the education of his two natural children by the duchess of Cleveland, but the reserved manners of the professor were not in unison with the dissipation of a court, and at the expiration of a year he retired from a situation which suited neither his taste nor his inclination. As he had been obliged to give up his preferences on his election to the professorship, he began now to be tired with an office which confined his attachments and pursuits; and he resigned it in 1691 to take the living of Brightwell, Berkshire. Died at Oxford, 12 Jan., 1696-7. Besides some papers in the Philosophical Transactions, he published *A Treatise of the ancient Weights and Measures*, printed first

in English and afterwards in Latin; *Private Devotions*, with an Explication of the Commandments; 'Orbis eruditi Literatura à caractere Samaritico deducta,' a folio copperplate sheet; 'Etymologicum Britannicum,' at the end of Dr. Hickeys's 'Grammatica Anglo-Saxonica,' an edition of Guise's 'Misnæ pars prima;' *Chronologia Samaritanæ Synopsis*; *Annotaciones in Epistolam S. Barnabæ*; *Short Notes upon Cotelierus's edition of the Fathers*; *Veterum Testimonia de Versione LXXII. Interpretum*.

BERNARD, FRANCIS, M.D., physician to James II., died 9 Feb., 1697-8. He was a man of learning, and well versed in literary history. His valuable collection of scarce and curious books was sold by auction in 1698, and fetched no less than £1600, clear of all expenses—a large amount in those days.

BERNARD, Sir FRANCIS, was born at Brightwell, Berkshire, about 1717, and educated at Westminster School, from whence, in 1729, he was elected to Christ Church, Oxford (M.A. 1736). He next became a student of the Middle Temple, and was called to the bar. In 1758 he was appointed governor of New Jersey, and in the following year was transferred to the government of Massachusetts Bay, which he administered for ten years. He was created a baronet 1769, and at the commencement of the rebellion returned to England. Died 16 June, 1779. He published the Latin Odes of Anthony Alsop, 1752; a Letter, with an Appendix, to Lord Hillsborough, on the subject of the province of Massachusetts Bay; and 'Select Letters,' 1774, explaining his conduct during the American Revolution.

BERNARD, GIFFARD, translated into English, in 1779, Bemetzrieder's 'Treatise on Singing.' He also composed some vocal music.

BERNARD, HERMAN HEDWIG, for many years Hebrew teacher in the university of Cambridge, died 15 Nov., 1857, aged 72. He was author of 'Selections from Maimonides, with Notes;' 'A Grammar of the Hebrew Language;' 'The Guide of the Hebrew Student, containing an Epitome of Sacred History, with easy passages in Hebrew;' and 'The Book of Job, as expounded to his Cambridge pupils.'

BERNARD, JAMES, was born at Nions, in Dauphiné, 1 Sept., 1658, and educated at Geneva. On the persecution of the Protestants he fled to Switzerland; and next to Holland, becoming minister of Ganda and professor at the Hague. William III., who hated his republican principles, refused to confirm his appointment to a church at Leyden, and it was not till 1705, after the king's death, that he appeared as public preacher there. He was also professor in the university. Died 27 April, 1718. He wrote 'Histoire Abrégée de l'Europe,' a Supplement to Moreri's Dictionary, &c.

BERNARD, JOHN, was educated at Queen's College, Cambridge (B.A. 1543-4; M.A. 1547), and took priest's orders. In Queen Mary's reign he composed a Latin treatise, which was published by his brother Thomas in 1568, after the death of the author. An English translation, by Anthony Marten, appeared in 1570, under the title of 'The Tranquillitie of the mind: an excellent Oration directing every man and woman to the true tranquillity and quietness of the minde.'

BERNARD, or BARNARD, JOHN, son of John Barnard, D.D., the biographer, who has been already mentioned under Barnard, was educated at

BERNARD.

Oxford, and took orders in the established church, but turned Catholic in the reign of James II., who, by a mandamus dated 28 March, 1687, caused his election as reader of moral philosophy at Oxford. He resigned this appointment in 1688, and followed King James to Ireland, but subsequently returned to his own country, and, as report went, to his former belief. He was afterwards employed in continuing, correcting, and enlarging the great Geographical Dictionary of Edmund Bohun, printed at London, folio, 1693, to which he prefixed Reflections on Moreri's Historical Dictionary.

BERNARD, JOHN, an English actor, author of *Retrospections of the Stage*, a work published after his death, which took place in London, 1828.

BERNARD, JOHN FREDERIC, a learned publisher and editor of Amsterdam, died 1752. Among the works edited by him are *Recueil de voyages au Nord*, 10 vols.; Picart's *Religious Ceremonies*, 9 vols.; *Superstitions anciennes et modernes*, 2 vols.

BERNARD, JOHN STEPHEN, a learned physician and medical writer of Leyden, was born at Berlin 1718, and died Aug., 1793.

BERNARD, NICHOLAS, D.D., a learned divine, was admitted a pensioner of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, 24 May, 1617, and graduated B.A., 1620, M.A. 1624. He was afterwards incorporated D.D. in the same university, having taken that degree at Dublin. Archbishop Usher, to whom he was chaplain, appointed him dean of Ardagh. In 1642 he returned to England, and obtained the rectory of Whitchurch, Shropshire. Having complied with the ruling powers, he was made chaplain to Cromwell, one of his almoners, and preacher to the Society of Gray's Inn. His death took place in the winter of 1661. His works are 'The penitent Death of a woful Sinner, or the penitent Death of John Atherton, bishop of Waterford,' 1641 and 1642; 'Proceedings of the Siege of Drogheda'; 'A Dialogue between Paul and Agrippa'; 'A Farewell Sermon preached at Drogheda'; 'The Life and Death of Archbishop Usher'; 'The Judgment of the late Archbishop of Armagh, on the extent of Christ's Death; secondly of the Sabbath, &c.; a defence of this last work against Dr. Heylyn'; 'Devotions of the Ancient Church'; and 'Clavi Trabantales, or nails fastened by some great masters of assemblies, confirming the king's supremacy, the subject's duty, and church government by bishops: being a collection of some pieces written on these subjects by Archbishop Usher, Mr. Hooker, Bishop Andrews, and Dr. Hadrian Saravia; with a preface by the bishop of Lincoln,' 4to., London, 1661.

BERNARD, PIERRE JOSEPH, the son of a sculptor at Grenoble, was born 1710, and educated by the Jesuits of Lyons. Though he possessed wit and a lively genius, his compositions failed to procure him bread; so that for two years he was engaged as clerk to a public notary. He then came under the notice of marshal de Coigny, whose death, in 1756, left him without a patron. He afterwards gained friends at Paris till, in 1771, the sudden loss of his memory cut short the happiness of his life. Died 1 Nov., 1775. He wrote some operas and light pieces, which, on account of their ease and elegance, have procured for him the name of *le gentil Bernard*.

BERNARD, RICHARD, an English divine, was born 1566, and died in March, 1641. For twenty years he was rector of Batcombe, Somersetshire.

BERNARDI.

He was author of '*Thesaurus Biblicus*,' a laborious work, formerly much used by way of concordance. He also drew up an '*Abstract and Epitome of the Bible*,' and, in 1627, published '*A Guide to Grand Jurymen with respect to Witches*.' Besides the above he was the author of an allegorical work which, it has been supposed, furnished the idea of the *Pilgrim's Progress*. It is entitled, '*Isle of Man, or Legal Proceedings in Manshire against Sin*,' 1635.

BERNARD, SALOMON, an engraver, called *Le Petit Bernard*, was born at Lyons about 1512. He was alive in 1580.

BERNARD, SAMUEL, an historical painter, who died at Paris 1687, aged 72. His son *Samuel* was, on account of his wealth, called the *Lucullus* of his age. He was in the court of Louis XIV., and died 1739, aged 88.

BERNARD, SIMON, a French general and military engineer, born, 1779; died 5 Nov., 1839.

BERNARD, or BERNARDI, THEODORE, a painter, was born in Amsterdam, and studied under various masters, particularly Titian. Vertue was of opinion that this artist painted the pictures of the kings and bishops in Chichester Cathedral.

BERNARD, Sir THOMAS, D.C.L., son of Sir Francis Bernard, mentioned above, was born at Lincoln, 27 April, 1750. He received his education at Harvard College, in New England, and on his return to his native country, became a student of Lincoln's Inn. In 1780 he was called to the bar, but did not practise in the courts, contenting himself with the conveyancing business. In 1795 he was appointed treasurer of the Pounding Hospital, the estates belonging to which were vastly improved by his management. The year following, in conjunction with some friends, he instituted the '*Society for Bettering the Condition of the Poor*,' the reports of which evince his philanthropic spirit. He also promoted various other societies and charities, particularly the Royal Institution, the British Gallery, the Free Chapel in St. Giles's, and other establishments. In 1809 he succeeded to the title of baronet, on the death of his brother in the West Indies. About this time he was created doctor of civil law at Oxford, and he was also chancellor of the diocese of Durham. He died at Leamington Spa, in Warwickshire, 1 July, 1818. His writings are '*Observations on the proceedings of the Friends of the Liberty of the Press*,' 8vo.; '*A Letter to the bishop of Durham on the Measures under consideration for promoting the Relief of the Poor*,' 8vo.; '*The New School*,' 8vo.; '*The Barrington School, being an account of the Supply of Fish for the poor*,' 8vo.; '*Spurina, or the Comforts of Old Age*,' 8vo.; '*Case of the Salt duties*,' 8vo.; '*The Cottagers' Meditations*,' 12mo.; '*Dialogue between Monsieur Francois and John English*,' 8vo.

BERNARD A SANCTO FRANCISCO, D.D., an English Franciscan, whose family name was Eyston, was, for a considerable time, professor of theology at Douay, and died 17 May, 1709. He was author of '*The Christian's Duty*,' and a treatise on '*The Creed, Decalogue, and the Sacraments*,' 4to., Aire, 1684.

BERNARDEZ, DIEGO, an elegiac poet, called the *Portuguese Theocritus*, the friend of Camoens, was born about 1540, and died 1596.

BERNARDI, FRANCESCO, commonly called SENESINO, an excellent soprano singer, born at Sienna, about 1680. Handel engaged him at a

large salary for his opera in London, where he made his *début* in 1721. Died about 1750.

BERNARDI, JOHN, an engraver of gems, born at Castel-Bolognese, about 1495; died at Faenza 1555.

BERNARDI, JOHN, an adventurer, commonly called Major Bernardi, was born at Evesham, Worcestershire, 1657, being descended from an honourable family at Lucca in Italy. His father settled in England, and the son became a soldier in the service of the prince of Orange, who gave him a captain's commission. The English regiments being recalled by King James II. proved the ruin of Bernardi, who in 1696 was sent to Newgate, on the charge of being concerned in a plot to assassinate King William. Though he was never brought to trial, nor any evidence adduced against him, he was kept in confinement above forty years. He died in Newgate, 4 Sept., 1736, leaving a widow and numerous family wholly destitute of subsistence.

BERNARDI, STEPHEN, an eminent composer of masses and madrigals, flourished from 1611 to about 1634; and in 1623 was chapel-master of the Duc mo at Verona. He published a didactic work entitled '*Porta Musicale*.'

BERNARDIN OF SIENNA, St., a celebrated Franciscan, vicar-general of the strict observance of St. Francis in Italy, was born 1383, at Massa-Carrera, of a noble and ancient family. The greater part of his life was spent at Sienna, which was his father's native place, from whence he was called St. Bernardin of Sienna. His humility, patience, preachings, zeal in assisting those who had the plague, and the miracles ascribed to him, have acquired him immortal glory. He introduced a reformation in the strict observance of St. Francis, founded near three hundred monasteries, and refused the bishoprics of Sienna, Ferrara, and Urbino. He died 30 May, 1444, at Aquila, aged 61, and was canonized by Nicholas V. six years after. This example, among many others, proves the ignorance of those who imagine that saints are never canonized till they have been dead 100 years. The best edition of St. Bernardin's works is that published by P. John de la Haye, 1636, 2 vols. folio. They are almost all religious tracts.

BERNARDIN DE SAINT-PIERRE, JACQUES HENRI, a French writer, was born at Havre de Grace 1737. His education was liberal; but a great part of his youth was spent in rambling from one country to another. At length he entered into the corps of military engineers; but quitted it and went to Russia, where he obtained a commission as lieutenant. At the expiration of eighteen months he joined the Poles, and was taken prisoner; but was soon released, and returned to Paris. He now sailed for the isle of France; but being dissatisfied with the situation, he revisited his native country, and in 1773 published a relation of his voyage. In 1784 appeared his '*Studies of Nature*,' which became a popular work, and the author was made intendat of the Botanical garden, with a liberal salary. In 1789 came out his beautiful tale of '*Paul and Virginia*;' and about the same time his '*Indian Cottage*.' He died in 1814, leaving a work entitled '*The Harmonies of Nature*,' which has been translated into English; as also have all his other writings.

BERNARDONI, PETER ANTHONY, an Italian poet, born at Vignola in the duchy of Modena, 203

30 June, 1672, became imperial poet at the court of Vienna, and died at Bologna, 19 Jan., 1714.

BERNEGGER, MATTHIAS, a learned critic and classical scholar, author of numerous works in Latin, was born at Hallstadt in Austria, 8 Feb., 1582, and became rector of the college and professor of history at Strasburg, where he died 3 Feb., 1640.

BERNERS, JOHN BOURCHIER, Lord, son of Humphrey Bouchier, eldest son of Sir John Bouchier, knight, Lord Berners of Hertfordshire, was born about 1474, and after an academical education at Balliol College, Oxford, was sent to travel. King Henry VII. employed him to quell the rebellion in Cornwall and Devon, headed by Michael Joseph, a blacksmith, about 1495. In the sixth year of Henry VIII. he was constituted chancellor of the exchequer for life. Afterwards he was appointed lieutenant of Calais, where he died 16 March, 1532-3. He wrote '*Of the duties of the Inhabitants of Calais*;' '*Itē in vineam meam*,' a comedy, which, according to a custom of those times, was acted in the great church at Calais after vespers; '*The history of the moost noble and valyaunt knyght, Arthur of lytell brytayne*, translated out of frensche in to englysshe by noble Johan bourgheier knyght, lorde Barners;' '*The famous Exploits of Hugh of Burdeaux*,' 3rd edit., etc., 1601; '*The Castle of Love*,' a romance, translated from the Spanish; a translation of '*The Golden Boke of Marcus Aurelius*, Emperour, and eloquent oratour,' frequently printed; and a noted translation of Froissart's '*Chronicles*.'

BERNERS, or BARNES, JULIANA, an early female writer, was a native of Essex, daughter of Sir James Berners, and sister to Richard Lord Berners, so that she must have been born about 1388. She had a liberal education and became prioress of Sopewell nunnery, a cell belonging to the abbey of St. Alban's. She was a beautiful woman, and very fond of masculine exercises, such as hawking and hunting, upon which she wrote a celebrated work, which is said to have been first printed at St. Alban's in 1481. There were several other editions, some of which include a treatise on the blazon of coat armour, though in all probability this was not compiled by Juliana Berners.

BERNI, or BERNIA, FRANCIS, born about 1490, at Lamporecchio in Tuscany, became a canon of Florence, and died 26 May, 1536. He distinguished himself so much as a satirical poet, that a species of burlesque was called, among the Italians, Berniasque. His '*Orlando Inamorato Rifatto*' is much esteemed.

BERNI, Count FRANCIS, an orator and poet, born at Ferrara 1610; died 13 Oct., 1673.

BERNIER, FRANÇOIS, a native of Angers, was born about 1620, studied at Montpellier, and travelled to the Holy Land, Cairo, and Suez, and the Mogul empire, where he resided twelve years, eight of which were spent in the capacity of physician to the Emperor Aurungzebe. He wrote an account of his travels on his return to Paris, where he died 22 Sept., 1688.

BERNIER, JEAN, a physician, was born at Blois about 1622, and practised his profession at Paris, where he died 18 May, 1698. His works are '*Histoire de la ville de Blois*;' '*Histoire chronologique de la médecine*;' '*Anti-Menagiana*;' '*Jugement sur Rabalais*;' and '*Recueil de réflexions, pensées, et bons mots*,' published under the pseudonym of J. de Popincourt.

BERNIER.

BERNIER, NICOLAS, a French musician, was born at Mantes, 28 June, 1664, and became master of the chapel royal at Paris, where he died 5 Sept., 1734. His 'Motets,' his 'Miserere,' and his cantatas are highly esteemed.

BERNINI, JOHN LAURENCE, born at Naples 1598, became celebrated for his skill in painting, architecture, sculpture, and mechanics. No fewer than fifteen of his pieces adorn St. Peter's at Rome, the most admired of which are the altar and tabernacle and St. Peter's chair. He died at Rome, 28 Nov., 1680. It is said that on viewing the picture of Charles I. by Vandyke, from which he executed three busts, he exclaimed that he had never seen so unfortunate-looking a face before.

BERNIS, FRANÇOIS JOACHIM DE PIERRES DE, a French cardinal and archbishop of Albi, was born at St. Marcel de l'Ardèche, 22 May, 1715, and died at Rome 2 Nov., 1794. He acquired some distinction as a poet.

BERNO, founder and first abbat of the abbey of Cluny, died 1 Jan., 927, in great reputation for sanctity.

BERNO, abbat of Richenau, was a native of France, and died 7 Jan., 1045. He was distinguished as a poet, orator, musician, philosopher, and divine. His treatise on the Mass, and his life of Udairic, bishop of Augsburg, have been printed.

BERNOUILLI, DANIEL, son of John, mentioned below, was born at Groningen, 9 Feb., 1700, and died 17 March, 1782. He was intended for a mercantile profession, but following the pursuits of his father, he visited Italy and Russia, and was appointed to a professorial chair at Basle. His learning was extensive, and he gained or divided nine prizes with the most illustrious literati of Europe, an honour attained by no other except Euler, his pupil and friend.

BERNOUILLI, JAMES, a celebrated mathematician, born at Basle 1654. He studied in his native town, and pursued the bent of his genius in mathematical learning. He travelled to Geneva, France, Flanders, and England, where his reputation had preceded him, in consequence of his learned treatise on the comet of 1680. He was invited to fill the professorial chair at Heidelberg 1684, but declined the offer. Three years afterwards, however, he succeeded to a vacant chair in his native city. Died 16 Aug., 1705. His discoveries in mathematics, especially the properties of the curve, have immortalised his name.

BERNOUILLI, JAMES, son of John, the astronomer royal, was born at Basle, 17 Oct., 1759, became professor first of natural philosophy in his native city, then professor of mathematics at St. Petersburg. He was drowned in the Neva, 3 July, 1789.

BERNOUILLI, JOHN, was born at Basle, 4 Nov., 1744, and died at Berlin, where he was astronomer royal, 13 July, 1807. He published a large number of works on astronomy and other subjects.

BERNOUILLI, JOHN, brother to James, was professor of mathematics at Groningen in 1695, and afterwards succeeded his brother at Basle, where he was born in 1667, and where he died 1 Jan., 1748. He visited France, and gained the friendship of Malebranche, La Pierre, Cassini, Leibnitz, and Newton. His works were published at Geneva, 1742, in 7 vols. 4to.

BERNSTORF, JOHN HARTWIG ERNEST, Count, a celebrated statesman, born of a noble family at Hanover, 13 May, 1712. After visiting several European courts he settled in Denmark, at the

BERRIDGE.

desire of Frederic V., who made him prime minister, in which situation he distinguished himself by forming excellent institutions, encouraging commerce, patronising men of letters, and improving agriculture. During the seven years' war he preserved a perfect neutrality, and by his skilful management succeeded in adding Holstein to the Danish dominions. Died 18 Feb., 1772. His nephew, Count *Andrew Peter Bernstorff*, who was born 1735, succeeded his uncle as minister for foreign affairs, and died 21 Jan., 1797.

BEROALDE, MATTHIEU, a French Protestant, author of 'Chronicon, sacræ Scripturæ auctoritate constitutum' &c. died 1576.

BEROALDE DE VERVILLE, FRANÇOIS, son of the preceding, was born at Paris, 28 April, 1558. After his father's death he returned to the church of Rome, and taking orders became canon of St. Gatien at Tours. Died about 1612. He was a good mathematician and mechanic, but excessively vain, and a pretender to alchemy. Among his works are 'Apprehensions Spirituelles'; 'Histoire véritable, ou le Voyage des Princes fortunés'; 'Le Cabinet de Minerve'; and 'Moyen de parvenir.'

BEROALDO, PHILIP, the elder, one of the most eminent scholars of the fifteenth century, was born 7 Dec., 1453, at Bologna, where he became professor of belles lettres. His chief merit was the publication of good editions of the ancient Roman authors, with learned commentaries. Died 7 July, 1505.

BEROALDO, PHILIP, the younger, nephew of the preceding, was born at Bologna, 1 Oct., 1472, and became professor of polite literature there 1496. He afterwards went to Rome, and was appointed librarian of the Vatican. Died 1518. He published 'Taciti Annalium libri quinque priores' and 'Odorum libri tres, et epigrammatum liber unus.' Of the latter work there are no fewer than six French translations.

BEROSUS, priest of the temple of Belus at Babylon, in the time of Ptolemy Philadelphus, wrote a history of Chaldaea, fragments of which are preserved in the writings of several ancient authors, particularly Josephus and Eusebius. The five books of antiquities printed under the name of Berosus, by Annus Viterbo in 1545 are forgeries.

BERQUIN, ARNAUD, a French writer, born at Bordeaux about 1749; died 21 Dec., 1791. He wrote 'Idyls' and some romances, but afterwards applied himself to the composition of books for children. His 'Ami des Enfants' was translated into English.

BERQUIN, LOUIS DE, a gentleman of Artois, who was executed at Paris for heresy, 17 April, 1529. He wrote some polemical works.

BERRÉTINI, NICHOLAS, an Italian painter, born 1617; died 1682. He was a disciple of Carlo Maratti.

BERRÉTINI, PETER. See CORTONA.

BERRI, JEAN DUC DE, third son of John king of France, was born 30 Nov., 1340, and died 15 June, 1416.

BERRIDGE, JOHN, a divine, was born at Kingston, Nottinghamshire, and educated at Clare Hall, Cambridge (B.A. 1738; M.A. 1742). Having taken orders he became conspicuous by advocating extreme 'evangelical' doctrines. The late William Cole remarks in his MS. collections:—'This man I was acquainted with when I was at Clare Hall, and a scholar of Mr. Freeman's founda-

tion; at which time he was looked upon as rather of an odd and melancholy turn. He was educated among the dissenters, and while fellow resident much frequented their company. He has now the honour to be head of a sect called 'Berridges' in the neighbourhood of Cambridge, and at Waterbeche used frequently to preach in a barn, where he to this day contributes to the support of many labourers, gardeners, collar-makers, tailors, &c., as preachers, who go from thence on Sundays to neighbouring villages to preach.' In 1749 he accepted the curacy of Stapleford, near Cambridge, and in 1755 was presented by Clare Hall to the vicarage of Everton, Bedfordshire, where he continued to reside until his death on 22 Jan., 1793. Mr. Berridge was an intimate friend of Wesley, Whitefield, and other divines of that class. He published a hymn-book in 1760, chiefly a collection from various authors; but he subsequently destroyed all the copies of this work that he could meet with. He was author of 'The Christian World unmasked: Pray Come & Peep;' and 'Sion's Songs; or, Hymns composed for the use of them that love and follow the Lord Jesus Christ in Sincerity,' 1785. An edition of his works, with a memoir of his life, numerous letters, anecdotes, outlines of sermons, and observations on passages of Scripture, was published by the Rev. Richard Whittingham, vicar of Potton, Bedfordshire, 8vo., London, 1838.

BERRIMAN, JOHN, was born 1689, and educated at St. Edmund Hall, Oxford. After taking orders he was for many years curate of St. Swithin, and lecturer of St. Mary, Aldermanbury. In 1744 he was presented to the rectory of St. Alban's, which he retained until his death, 8 Dec., 1768, being then the oldest incumbent in London. He published in 1741 'Eight Sermons at Lady Moyer's lecture,' entirely of the critical kind, and giving an account of above one hundred Greek MSS. of St. Paul's Epistles, many of them not before collated.

BERRIMAN, WILLIAM, D.D., son of a London apothecary, was born 24 Sept., 1688, and at seventeen years of age became a member of Oriel College, Oxford. Afterwards he was appointed curate and lecturer of Allhallows, Thames Street, London, and lecturer of St. Michael's, Queenhithe. In 1720 he became domestic chaplain to Dr. Robinson, bishop of London, who collated him to the living of St. Andrew Undershalt. He was elected a fellow of Eton College 1727, and died 5 Feb., 1749-50. His writings are, 'A seasonable Review of Mr. Whiston's Account of primitive Doxologies,' 1719; 'An historical account of the Trinitarian Controversy, in eight Sermons at Lady Moyer's Lecture,' 1725; 'A Defence of some Passages in the Historical Account,' 1731; 'Brief Remarks on Mr. Chandler's Introduction to the History of the Inquisition,' 1733; 'A Review of the Remarks; Sermons at Boyle's Lectures,' 2 vols. 8vo., 1733; and 'Christian Doctrines and Duties explained and recommended,' 2 vols. 8vo. The last work was published after the author's decease by his brother, John Berriman, M.A.

BERROW, CAPEL, an English divine, was probably the son of Capel Berrow, who for forty years was curate of Northill, Bedfordshire, and who died 28 Oct., 1751. The son was educated at Merchant Taylors' School and St. John's College, Oxford (B.A. 1738). He afterwards, however, became a member of Christ's College, Cam-

bridge, where he took his M.A. degree 1758. Having taken orders he became rector of Rossington, Northamptonshire; lecturer of St. Benet's and St. Peter's, Paul's Wharf, London; and chaplain to the judges and serjeants of Serjeants' Inn. He died at his apartments, Jernyn Street, St. James's, 5 Oct., 1782. He was author of 'A pre-existent Lapse of human souls, demonstrated from reason,' 8vo., London, 1762; 'A Lapse of Human Souls in a state of Pre-existence the only original sin, and the ground work of the Gospel dispensation,' 8vo., London, 1766; and 'Theological Dissertations,' 4to., London, 1772.

BERRUGUETE, ALONZO, a Spanish painter, sculptor, and architect, died at Madrid 1545.

BERRUYER, JOSEPH ISAAC, a French Jesuit, born at Rouen 7 Nov., 1681; died at Paris 18 Feb., 1758. His 'History of the People of God' was condemned by the Pope.

BERRY, SIR EDWARD, Bart., a British admiral, died at Bath 13 July, 1831, aged 63.

BERRY, SIR JOHN, a naval commander, born at Knowston, Devonshire, 1655. He distinguished himself at the battle of Southwold Bay, for which he was knighted. In 1682 he commanded the 'Gloucester' frigate, in which he was conveying the duke of York to Scotland, when by the carelessness of the pilot the ship was lost off the Humber. Sir John, however, saved the duke, for which he was promoted to a flag, and commanded as vice-admiral under Lord Dartmouth at the demolition of Tangier. On his return he was made a commissioner of the navy, which office he held with his other appointments after the Revolution. He was accidentally poisoned on board his ship at Portsmouth 14 Feb., 1691.

BERRY, WILLIAM, an ingenious Scotch artist, was born about 1730, and served his time to Mr. Proctor, a seal engraver in Edinburgh. For a long time he was employed in cutting heraldic seals. During the course of his life, however, he executed ten or twelve heads after the antique, in which he attained great excellence. Among these were the heads of Thomson the poet, Mary queen of Scots, Oliver Cromwell, Julius Caesar, a young Hercules, and Mr. Hamilton of Bangour, the poet. Died 3 June, 1783.

BERRYAT, JEAN, a French physician, chiefly known as the projector of the 'Collection Académique,' containing extracts from the most important articles in the memoirs of various learned societies. Died 1754.

BERSMANN, GREGORY, a German writer, born at Annaberg, in Misnia, 11 March, 1538; died 5 Oct., 1611. He put into verse the Psalms of David, and published editions of Virgil, Ovid, Æsop, Horace, Lucan, Cicero, and other authors of antiquity.

BERTAUT, JEAN, a French poet and prelate, was born at Caen 1552, and became first chaplain to Queen Catherine de Medicis, secretary of the cabinet and reader to Henry III., counsellor of state, abbat of Aulnai, and lastly bishop of Sées. He composed poems, sacred and profane, canticles, songs, sonnets, and psalms. Died 8 June, 1611.

BERTHELIUS, JOHN, a Benedictine monk, was born at Louvaine, and died at Echternach 19 June, 1607. He wrote in Latin a catalogue of the abbats of Echternach, and a History of Luxemburg.

BERTHAULD, PIERRE, a French historian, was born at Sens 1600, became a priest of the oratory and dean of Chartres; and died 19 Oct., 1681. His

BERTHEAU.

'*Florus Gallicus*' and '*Florus Franciscus*' were long regarded as the best abridgments of French history; but the work from which he derived most reputation was his learned dissertation, '*De Ann.*'

BERTHEAU, CHARLES, a French Protestant minister, born at Montpellier 1660. In 1685 he came to England, and the following year was chosen one of the ministers of the Walloon church in Threadneedle Street, London, where he discharged the duties of the pastoral office for about forty-four years. Died 25 Dec., 1732. He published two volumes of French sermons, one of which is on the singular subject of inquiring after news in a Christian manner.

BERTHET, JEAN, a French ecclesiastic, was a member first of the society of Jesus, and next of the order of St. Benedict. He wrote a treatise on the Real Presence, and many other learned works. Born 24 Feb., 1622; died 1692.

BERTHIER, GUILLAUME FRANÇOIS, a French Jesuit of eminent piety and extensive erudition, born 7 April, 1704; died 15 Dec., 1782. He continued Father Brumoy's '*History of the Gallican Church*,' and for seventeen years conducted the '*Journal de Trevoux*' to the satisfaction of the learned and the public in general, though he incurred the wrath of Voltaire, whom he had criticised with the severity of justice. He also published '*Commentaire sur les Pseaumes et sur Isaïe*,' '*Oeuvres Spirituelles*,' and '*Refutation du Contrat Social*.'

BERTHIER, LOUIS ALEXANDRE, a marshal of France, prince of Neuchâtel and of Wagram, was born at Versailles 20 Nov., 1753; died 1 June, 1815.

BERTHOLET-FLEMAEL, a painter, born at Liege 1624. He improved himself at Rome by copying the works of the best masters, and in 1647 returned to his native place, but afterwards went to Paris, where he became a professor in the academy of painting. Died 1675. His pictures are enriched with architectural representations in a fine style.

BERTHOLEET, CLAUDE LOUIS, a distinguished chemical philosopher, was born at Talloire, near Annecy, in Savoy, 9 Dec., 1748. After studying at Chambéry and Turin, he went to Paris, where he continued chiefly to reside during the remainder of his life. He obtained the appointment of physician to the duke of Orleans, and shortly afterwards published his '*Essays*' on various chemical subjects. In 1781 he was elected a member of the Academy of Sciences, and a few years afterwards was appointed government commissary and superintendent of dyeing processes. When the French Revolution broke out he visited almost every part of France for the purpose of pointing out the means of extracting and purifying salt-petre, then much needed for the manufacture of gunpowder. In 1796 he proceeded, in company with Monge, to Italy, in order to select works of science and art to be sent to the French capital. On this occasion he became acquainted with Bonaparte, which led to his joining the expedition to Egypt, and the subsequent formation of the Institute of Cairo. Under the emperor he was treated with count, and after the restoration of the Bourbons he was made a peer of France. Died Nov., 1822. Berthollet wrote more than eighty memoirs, which were mostly inserted in the *Annales de Chimie*, the '*Journal de Physique*,'

BERTIN.

or the '*Memoirs d'Arcueil*.' He aided Fourcroy and Guyton de Morveau to found a new chemical nomenclature, which was of great advantage to later writers on chemistry. In a paper on Soaps, he showed that they are chemical compounds, and not mere mixtures of the ingredients. In his '*Essai de Statique Chimique*,' he combated Bergman's views concerning chemical affinity: but his own views have not met with much support from later chemists. He discovered the ammoniuret of silver (fulminating silver). His papers contain a multitude of interesting facts which his experiments had brought out; but the subsequent discoveries of Davy in some cases overturned the hypotheses which Berthollet formed for the explanation of his facts.—*Penny Cyc.*

BERTHOLON DE ST. LAZARE, NICHOLAS, a French philosopher and Lazarist father, a native of Lyons, who died in 1799, was first distinguished at Montpellier, as professor of natural philosophy, and afterwards as professor of history in his native city. He was the friend of Dr. Franklin, and according to his plan, was employed to erect a great number of conductors, to preserve buildings from lightning, at Paris and Lyons. He published a number of works on electricity and physical science.

BERTHOUD, FERDINAND, an eminent French marine clock-maker, a member of the Institute, of the Royal Society of London, and of the legion of honour, was born at Plancemont in Neuchâtel, 19 March, 1727; and died 20 June, 1807. He published a number of works on horology.

BERTI, ALEXANDER POMPEY, an Italian ecclesiastic of the congregation of the Mother of God, was born at Lucca, 23 Dec., 1686; and died at Rome, 23 March, 1752. He was one of the most distinguished members of the society of Arcadians at Rome, and of many other societies. Mazzuchelli gives a list of twenty-four works published by him, and of twenty-one that remained in MS.

BERTI, JOHN LAURENCE, a famous Augustinian, born at Serravezza in Tuscany, 28 May, 1696; died at Pisa, 26 May, 1766. His grand work '*De disciplinis theologicis*' appeared at Rome in 8 vols. 4to. This work being attacked as favourable to the Jansenists, the author, at the suggestion of Pope Benedict XIV., wrote a vindication of himself in 2 vols. 4to. He also wrote an ecclesiastical history in Latin, dissertations, dialogues, panegyrics, academical discourses, and some Italian poems.

BERTIE, ROBERT, earl of Lindsey. See LINDSEY.

BERTIE, WILLOUGHBY, earl of Abingdon. See ABINGDON.

BERTIER, JOSEPH ETIENNE, a priest of the oratory, was born at Aix in Provence, 1710; and died 15 Nov., 1783. He wrote two works, which once attracted the attention of naturalists, viz., '*Physique des corps animés*,' 1755; and '*Physique des comètes*,' 1760.

BERTIN, ANTOINE, a French amatory poet, born in the isle of Bourbon, 10 Oct., 1752; died at St. Domingo, June, 1790. He entered the military service of France, and became a captain of horse and a chevalier of St. Louis. His collected works first appeared at Paris in 1785, 2 vols. 18mo.

BERTIN, EXUPÈRE JOSEPH, a French anatomist, born at Tremblay, in Brittany, 21 Sept., 1712; died 25 Feb., 1781. He published a '*Treatise on Osteology*,' and other anatomical works.

BERTIN, NICOLAS, a painter, born 1664, at Paris, where he died 1736.

BERTIN, THEODORE PIERRE, a French writer

and translator, born at Donemarie near Provins, 1751; died at Paris, 1819. The best known of his works is '*Système universel et complet de Sténographie*,' 8vo., Paris, 1799, an adaptation to the French language of Taylor's system of short-hand.

BERTINI, ANTHONY FRANCIS, an Italian physician and medical writer, of Florence, was born at Castel Fiorentino, 28 Dec., 1658, and died 10 Dec., 1726.

BERTINI, JOSEPH MARIA XAVIER, son of the preceding, excelled his father as a medical practitioner, and died 1756. He published a celebrated discourse on the medicinal use of mercury.

BERTINI, SALVATORE, a musical composer, born 1721, at Palermo, where he died, 1794.

BERTIUS, PETER, an eminent geographical writer, was born at Beveren in Flanders, 14 Nov., 1565, and received his education in the suburbs of London, under Christian Rychius, and his learned daughter-in-law, Petronia Lansberg. In 1606 he was appointed regent of the college of Leyden, but was deprived of this preferment on account of his having taken part with the disciples of Arminius. About 1620 he went to France, and embraced the Catholic religion. He had previously been honoured with the title of cosmographer to Louis XIII., and he was now appointed professor of rhetoric in the college of Boncourt, then historiographer to the king, and lastly assistant to the regius professor of mathematics. Died 3 Oct., 1629. Bertius wrote many works, theological and geographical, but the former are now forgotten. Of the latter the most esteemed are '*Theatrum Geographiæ veterum*,' 2 vols. folio; '*Commentarium rerum Germanicarum libri tres*;' '*Notitia chorographica episcopatum Galliarum*;' and '*Breviarium orbis terrarum*.'

BERTOLI, JOHN DOMINIC, an Italian antiquary and ecclesiastic, was born at Mereto in Friuli, and some time after 1750. His principal work is '*The Profane and Sacred Antiquities of Aquileia*.'

BERTON, WILLIAM, D.D., an English divine, who flourished about 1381. He was chancellor of the university of Oxford, and in that capacity caused the opinions of Wicliff to be declared heretical. He wrote several treatises against Wicliff's doctrines.

BERTOUX, GUILLAUME, a French Jesuit, born 14 Nov., 1723. On the suppression of the society he was appointed canon of Sens, where he died. His works are '*Histoire poétique tirée des poètes Français*;' '*Anecdotes Françaises depuis l'établissement de la monarchie jusqu'au règne de Louis XV.*;' and '*Anecdotes Espagnoles et Portugaises*,' 2 vols. 8vo.

BERTRAM. See RATRAMNUS.

BERTRAM, CORNEILLE BONAVENTURE, a Protestant minister, born at Thouars, in Poitou, 1531, became professor of Hebrew successively at Geneva, Frankenthal, and Lausanne, at which latter city he died, 1594. He published '*A dissertation on the Republic of the Hebrews*;' '*A revision of the French Bible of Geneva, according to the Hebrew text*;' an edition of Pagnini's '*Thesaurus linguæ sanctæ*;' '*A parallel of the Hebrew Tongue with the Arabic*;' and '*Lucubrations Frankendalenses*.'

BERTRAM, PHILIP ERNEST, professor of law at Halle, was born at Zerbst, 1726, and died 13 Oct., 1777. He wrote in German '*An Essay on the History of Learning*;' '*History of the house and principality of Anhalt*;' and a continuation of Ferrera's '*History of Spain*.'

BERTRAND, ELIAS, an ingenious Swiss writer, long known by his labours in various branches of philosophy and literature, and especially in natural history, and political and rural economy, was born at Orbe, in Switzerland, 1712, and was living in 1782. The date of his decease is not recorded.

BERTRAND, JEAN BAPTISTE, a French physician and medical writer, born 12 July, 1670; died 10 Sept., 1752.

BERTRANDI, JOHN AMBROSE MARTA, an eminent surgeon and anatomist, born at Turin, 18 Oct., 1723; died 6 Dec., 1765. His principal publication was '*Trattato delle operazioni di Chirurgia*,' 2 vols. 8vo.

BERULLE, PIERRE DE, a cardinal, born 14 Feb., 1575, of a noble family in Champagne. He distinguished himself by his learning and virtue, and was the friend of St. Francis of Sales, and the Blessed Caesar de Bus. He first established the Spanish order of Carmelite nuns, and the congregation of the Oratory in France. Urban VIII. created him a cardinal, 1627. He accompanied Queen Henrietta Maria into England, where he was treated with great distinction, and received abundant marks of esteem. He died in the act of celebrating mass, 2 Oct., 1629. Several of his works have been printed. It was at the instance of Cardinal de Berulle that Des Cartes resolved to publish his philosophy.

BERVIC, JEAN GUILLAUME BALVAY, an engraver, born at Paris, 25 May, 1756; died 25 March, 1822.

BERWICK, JAMES FITZJAMES, Duke of, natural son of James II., by Arabella Churchill, sister to the duke of Marlborough. He was born at Moulins, in 1671, and entered early into the French service. At the age of fifteen he was wounded at the siege of Buda. In 1688 he was sent to Ireland, where he distinguished himself at the siege of Londonderry and the battle of the Boyne. He was afterwards employed on various services, for which he was rewarded with the rank of marshal of France. He gained the victory of Almanza over the English and their allies, which fixed Philip V. on the throne of Spain. He was killed by a cannon-ball at the siege of Philipsburgh, 12 June, 1734.

BERYLLUS, bishop of Bostra, in Arabia, flourished about 230. He asserted that Christ before his incarnation had no proper existence, nor any divinity but that of the Father residing in him. Origen had a conference with him on this subject, and Beryllus, convinced by his arguments, renounced his heresy.

BERZELIUS, JAMES, Baron, a distinguished chemist, professor of chemistry in the university of Upsala, was born in the village of Vafversunda, in Ostgothland, 29 Aug., 1779. He studied at the university of Upsala, and in 1799 became assistant to Dr. Hedin, superintendent physician of the mineral waters of Medevi. His first published essay was a dissertation, written in conjunction with Ekeberg, upon these waters. He graduated at Upsala 1804, and afterwards became assistant to Andrew Spaur-nau, professor of medicine, botany, and chemical pharmacy, at Stockholm. On the death of Spaur-nau, Berzelius succeeded to the chair, 1806. In 1810 he was made president of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Stockholm, and in the same year received the appointment of assessor of the medical college, and was made a member of the royal sanitary board. At this time, though only about thirty years of age, he had acquired great reputation as a chemist. He had published a work on

animal chemistry containing many original investigations respecting the fluids of the animal body, and which was subsequently translated—as indeed were his other works—into almost every European language. In 1812 he visited England, where he was most cordially received. In 1815 he was made a knight, and in 1821 a knight-commander of the order of Vasa. He received the grand cross in 1829, and was created a baron in 1835. Died at Stockholm 7 Aug., 1848. He published several most valuable works on chemical science, besides contributing a vast number of communications to the 'Transactions' of various learned societies. In a century which has produced a greater number of distinguished chemists than, perhaps, of any other class of men of science, Berzelius stands out as a star of the first magnitude, his patient labours having done more to lay the foundations of organic chemistry than those of any other chemist.

BESLER, BASIL, an apothecary and botanist of Nuremberg, born 1561; died 1629. He published a magnificent work entitled 'Hortus Eystettensis,' folio, 1613.

BESLER, MICHAEL ROBERT, a physician at Nuremberg, son of the preceding, was born 1601, and died 8 Feb., 1661. He published several works on botany and natural science.

BESLY, JEAN, king's advocate at Fontenaye-le-Comte, and an able French antiquary, was born at Coulonges-les-Royaux, in Poitou, 1572, and died 18 May, 1644. His principal works are a History of the Earls of Poitou and the Dukes of Guienne; and a collection of documents respecting the bishops of Poitiers.

BESOIGNE, JEROME, a doctor of the Sorbonne, born at Paris, 1686; died 25 Jan., 1763. He wrote a History of the Abbey of Port Royal, and other works.

BESOLD, CHRISTOPHER, an eminent legal and historical writer, born at Tubingen 1577, became professor of law at Ingoldstadt, where he died 15 Sept., 1638.

BESPLAS, JOSEPH MARIE ANNE GROS DE, a French divine, highly distinguished for pulpit eloquence, was born 13 Oct., 1734, and died 26 Aug., 1783. He published a treatise 'Of the causes of public happiness;' and an 'Essay on the eloquence of the pulpit.'

BESSARTON, JOHN, one of the revivers of literature in the fifteenth century, was born at Trebizonde, 1389, or 1395. He entered the order of St. Basil, and passed twenty-one years in a monastery of Peloponnesus, employed in the study of divinity and polite literature. In 1438, when the emperor, John Paleologus, formed the design of going to the council of Ferrara, to reunite the Latin and Greek churches, Bessarion was one of the ecclesiastics whom he selected to accompany him into Italy. In the end, Bessarion gave in his adhesion to the Latin church, and to reward his zeal, Pope Eugenius IV. created him a cardinal-priest, 1439. He obtained the confidence and friendship of several popes, Nicholas V. appointed him archbishop of Siponto, and cardinal-bishop; and Pius II. conferred on him the title of patriarch of Constantinople 1463. He was employed on four important embassies, the last being to Louis XI. of France, who, it is said, offered him such gross personal indignities, that he died of chagrin. However this may be, his death occurred at Ravenna, as he was journeying back to Rome,

19 Nov., 1472. His body was conveyed to Rome, and the Pope attended his funeral, an honour never bestowed before on any cardinal. His most celebrated works were his Latin translations of Xenophon's 'Memorabilia,' and Aristotle's 'Metaphysics;' and his treatise 'Contra calumniatorem Platonis,' against George of Trebizonde.

BESSEL, FREDERICK WILLIAM, a Prussian astronomer, born 1784; died 17 March, 1846.

BESSEL, GODFREY DE, abbat of the Benedictine monastery of Gottwiche in Austria, was born 5 Sept., 1672, and died 20 Jan., 1749. The 'Chronicon Gottwicense' has been attributed to him, though there is reason for believing that the real author was Francis Joseph de Hahn, afterwards bishop of Bamberg. Bessel published the letters of St. Augustine to Optatus, 'On the punishment of infants who die unbaptized.'

BESSIERES, JEAN BAPTISTE, duke of Istria, a marshal of France, born 6 Aug., 1768; died 1 May, 1813.

BEST, SAMUEL, known as the Prophet, died at Bridport 4 March, 1825, aged 87. During the last thirty years of his life he entertained the idea that he should be the leader of the children of Israel to rebuild the city of Jerusalem.

BESTE, HENRY DIGBY, an English novelist and miscellaneous writer, was born 21 Oct., 1768, being the son of a prebendary of Lincoln. He became a commoner of University College, Oxford, and afterwards a demy of Magdalen College, where he proceeded M.A. 1791. He was afterwards elected to a fellowship, which he vacated on the family estate coming to him on the death of his mother. Thereupon he retired to Lincoln, where he resided for some time. He had taken deacon's orders, and was very active as a preacher, but doubts sprang up in his mind concerning the character of the Established Church, and the result was that in 1798 he was reconciled to the Church of Rome. Subsequently he travelled abroad, and died 28 May, 1836. His works are 'The Christian Religion briefly defended against the Philosophers and Republicans of France,' 8vo., London, 1793; 'Four Years in France, or, a Narrative of an English Family's residence there during that period, preceded by some account of the conversion of the author to the Catholic Faith' (anon.), 8vo., London, 1826; 'Personal and Literary Memorials' (anon.), 8vo., London, 1829; and 'Poverty and the Baronet's Family, a Catholic Story,' 12mo., London, 1846.

BESTON, or BESODUNUS, JOHN, D.D., prior of the Carmelite monastery at Lynn, Norfolk, died 1428. He composed, in Latin, several works on theology and the scholastic philosophy.

BETHAM, EDWARD, B.D., was educated at Eton and King's College, Cambridge. Having taken orders, he was elected a fellow of Eton, and presented to the living of Greenford, Middlesex. Died 1783. He gave £2000 for the maintenance of the botanical garden at Cambridge, and founded and endowed a charity school in his parish.

BETHAM, JOHN, D.D., an English divine, born in Warwickshire, and educated in the English college at Douay, where he completed his studies, and was ordained priest. Afterwards he went to Paris, and was there created D.D. He was appointed chaplain and preacher to James II., and followed his royal master to St. Germain's, being afterwards preceptor to the Chevalier St. George. Died 1709. He wrote 'A Sermon before King

James II., 25 March, 1686, 4to., London; and 'Observations upon the Bulla Plantata, at the request of the Pope's nuncio,' MS. He established St. Gregory's seminary at Paris.

BETHAM, PETER, an early English translator, published 'The Precepts of Warre, set forth by James Erle of Purtilia, and translated into English by Peter Betham,' 8vo., London, 1544, with a dedication to Lord Chancellor Audley.

BETHAM, SIR WILLIAM, F.S.A., was son of the Rev. William Betham, some time of Stonham Aspel, Suffolk. He was born at Stradbroke in the county about 1780, and was originally bred to the business of a printer in London, but having a natural taste for genealogy and antiquities, he engaged in the revision of the third and fourth volumes of the second impression of Gough's edition of Camden's 'Britannia.' About 1805 he went to Dublin, as clerk to Sir Chichester Fortescue (then Ulster king-at-arms) and Athlone pursuivant. In or before 1809 he was appointed deputy Ulster; and on the death of Sir Chichester in 1820, he became Ulster king. In 1812 he was appointed genealogist attendant on the order of St. Patrick, on which occasion he received the honour of knighthood from the lord lieutenant. Soon after his arrival in Ireland he was also appointed deputy keeper of the records of the Birmingham Tower at Dublin Castle. These official appointments were less desirable from their actual emoluments than from the facilities which they afforded for pursuing the researches connected with his professional engagements as a herald. Sir William was an ardent investigator into the ancient remains of Ireland, and was also much devoted to the study of the Celtic languages and the philology of the Irish tongue. He was a sub-commissioner on the Irish Record Commission, a member of, and secretary to, the Royal Irish Academy, and a fellow of the Society of Antiquaries of London. He died at his residence, Rochfort House, Blackrock, near Dublin, 26 Oct., 1853. His works are 'Irish Antiquarian Researches, or Illustrations of Irish History,' 1827-8; 'Dignities, Feudal and Parliamentary, and the Constitutional Legislature of the United Kingdom,' 1830; 'The Origin and History of the Constitution of England, and of the Early Parliaments of Ireland,' 1834; 'The Gael and Cymri; or, an Inquiry into the Origin and History of the Irish, Scots, Britons, and Gauls; and of the Caledonians, Picts, Welsh, Cornish, and Bretons,' 1834; 'Etruria Celtica, Etruscan Literature and Antiquities investigated; or the Language of that people compared and identified with the Herno-Celtic, and both shown to be Phœnician,' 2 vols. 8vo., 1842. His greatest MS. work was his Index to the names of all persons mentioned in the wills at the Prerogative Office in Dublin. It consists of forty large folio volumes.

BETHEL, SLINGSBY, an Independent and a republican, was one of the most active of that party who were for excluding the duke of York from the crown. He was one of the sheriffs of London and Middlesex, 1680. He wrote 'The Interest of the Princes and States of Europe,' 8vo., London, 1694, at the end of which is a narrative of the proceedings of the parliament which sat in the protectorate of Richard Cromwell; 'Observations on a Letter written by the D. of B.,' and 'The World's Mistake in Oliver Cromwell.'

BETHENCOURT, JEAN DE, baron of St. Martin-le-Gaillard in the comté de Eu, in France, and

chamberlain to Charles VI., succeeded in taking possession, in the name of France, of the Canary Islands. Died 1425.

BETHUNE, ALEXANDER, a literary peasant, born at Upper Rankellor in the parish of Monimail, Fifeshire, about the end of July, 1804. He was brought up as a common labourer, and only earned a shilling a day. His leisure hours were diligently devoted to literary pursuits, and besides contributing several tales and other pieces to the periodicals of the day, he completed a series of 'Tales and Sketches of the Scottish Peasantry,' a work which, on its publication in 1838, was justly admired for its truthfulness and vigorous delineation of rustic character, as well as the author's general knowledge of human nature. Afterwards, in conjunction with his brother John, he wrote a series of 'Lectures on Practical Economy,' 1839; but it did not meet with the success which had been anticipated. In 1842 he visited Edinburgh, and entered into arrangements for the publication of 'The Scottish Peasant's Fireside,' which appeared in the following year. He died at Newburgh, 13 June, 1843. His Life, with selections from his correspondence, and Literary Remains, was published in 1845 by William M'Combie.—Anderson.

BETHUNE, SIR HENRY LINDSAY, baronet, of Kilconquhar in Scotland, was born 12 April, 1787, and in early life entered the military service of the East India Company, in which he attained the rank of major. Afterwards he went to Persia for the purpose of instructing the celebrated Abbas Mirza, crown prince, in the organization of his artillery, and succeeded in gaining his entire respect and confidence. After a period of about sixteen years spent in the service of Persia, he returned to his native country, where he resided till 1834. The throne of Persia had then devolved on Mahomed Mirza, son of the gallant Abbas Mirza, who had died in his father's life-time. Mahomed's succession, however, was opposed by Zulli Sultan, the younger son of Abbas, and uncle of Mahomed. This being the state of affairs, Lord Palmerston despatched Bethune to Persia as the accredited agent of the British government. He warmly espoused the cause of Mahomed, attacked the rebel force, and took Zulli Sultan prisoner. For this service he was made master-general of artillery to the shah. He returned to his native country in 1835, and in the following year was created a baronet. In 1850 he again visited Persia, and died at Tabreez, 19 Feb., 1851.—Anderson.

BETHUNE, JOHN, younger brother of Alexander, mentioned above, was born in the parish of Monimail, Fifeshire, 1812. Like his talented brother, he was a day-labourer nearly all his life. He contributed five pieces to his brother's 'Tales and Sketches of the Scottish Peasantry,' and in conjunction with his brother wrote 'Lectures on Practical Economy.' He likewise contributed a number of poems to the 'Scottish Christian Herald,' and wrote some pieces for the 'Christian Instructor.' Died 1 Sept., 1839. A collection of his poems, preceded by a memoir, was published shortly after his death by his brother Alexander.—Anderson.

BETHUNE, JOHN DRINKWATER, a lieutenant-colonel in the British army, was born at Latchford, Cheshire, 9 June, 1762; and died at Thorncroft, near Leatherhead, Surrey, 16 Jan., 1844. He wrote a valuable 'History of the Siege of Gibraltar,'

which went through four editions; and a 'Narrative of the Battle of St. Vincent.'

BETHUNE, JOHN ELLIOT DRINKWATER, a German scholar and miscellaneous writer, elder son of Lieutenant-colonel Bethune, mentioned above, was born about 1801, and educated at Trinity College, Cambridge (B.A. 1823). He went to the bar, and in 1848 was appointed fourth ordinary (or legislative) member of the Supreme Council of India. This office he retained till his death, which took place at Calcutta 12 Aug., 1851. His greatest achievement in India was the establishment of a school in European hands for native females of the higher classes. He was author of 'The Maid of Orleans, translated from Schiller,' 8vo., London, 1835 (privately printed); 'Grant's Farm Journal, for keeping on an improved plan accounts of the daily work, income, and outgoings on a farm; with convenient arrangements for ledgering them,' folio, Edinburgh, 1843; and 'Specimens of Swedish and German Poetry translated. Part I. Poems of Esaias Tegner. Part II. Schiller's Maid of Orleans,' 8vo., London, 1848. He also contributed memoirs of Galileo and Kepler to the 'Lives of Eminent Persons,' published by the Useful Knowledge Society about 1833.

BETHUNE, MAXIMILIEN DE, duke of Sully. See SULLY.

BETHUNE, PHILIPPE DE, earl of Sully and Chateaufort, a French diplomatist, died 1649, aged 88.

BETTERTON, THOMAS, a famous actor, was son of an under-cook to Charles I., and was born in Tothill Street, Westminster, 1635, and served his apprenticeship to a bookseller. In 1656 he made his first appearance in Sir William Davenant's company. At the Restoration he belonged to the king's company in Drury Lane, and was sent by Charles II. to Paris to observe the French stage. He excelled in Shakspeare's principal characters, such as Hamlet, Othello, Brutus, and Hotspur. In 1695 he opened a new playhouse in Lincoln's Inn Fields, but the speculation was unsuccessful. He died 28 April, 1710, and was buried in Westminster Abbey. He was author of 'The woman made a justice,' comedy; 'The Unjust Judge, or Appius and Virginia,' a tragedy, altered from the original of John Webster; and 'The amorous widow, or the wanton wife,' a play written on the plan of Molière's 'George Dandin.'

BETTI, ZACHARY, a poet, born 16 July, 1732, at Verona, where he died 1788. The work on which his reputation chiefly rests is his poem on the silkworm.

BETTINELLI, XAVIER, an eminent Jesuit, born at Mantua 18 July, 1718; died 13 Sept., 1808. His works were collected in 24 vols. 12mo., Venice, 1801. The principal are, 'Ragionamenti filosofici'; 'Dell' entusiasmo delle belle arti'; 'Dialoghi d'amore'; 'Risorgimento negli studi, nelle arti e nei costumi dopo il mille'; 'Delle lettere e delle arti Mantovane; lettere ed arti Modenesi'; 'Lettere dieci di Virgilio agli Arcadi'; 'Letters on the fine arts from a lady to her friend'; Poetical Pieces; Tragedies; 'Lettere a Lesbia Cidonia sopra gli epigrammi'; and 'Essay on Eloquence.' As a poet, critic, metaphysician, and historian, Bettinelli's merit is esteemed by his countrymen as of the highest order.

BETTINI, DOMINIC, a painter, born at Florence 1644; died at Bologna 1705.

BETTINI, MARIO, an Italian Jesuit, professor at Parma, was born 6 Feb., 1582, at Bologna, where

he died 7 Nov., 1637. His works consist of Latin poetry and mathematical treatises.

BETTS, JOHN, M.D., a native of Winchester, was educated at Oxford, and afterwards practised medicine in London with great success, being especially patronised by his co-religionists the Roman Catholics. He was physician in ordinary to Charles II. His works are, 'De Ortu et Naturâ Sanguinis,' 8vo., London, 1669; 'Medicinæ cum Philosophia naturali Consensus,' 8vo., London, 1692; and 'Anatomia Thomæ Parri, annum centesimum quinquagesimum secundum et novem Menses agentis, cum clariss. Viri Gulielmi Harvey aliorumque astantium Medicorum Regiorum Observationibus.' His son, Edward Betts, also became a M.D.; acquired a high reputation as a physician; and died 12 April, 1687.

BETULEIUS, SIXTUS, was born at Memmingen, in Swabia, 2 Feb., 1500, and became principal of the college of Augsburg, where he died 19 June, 1554. He published Notes on Lactantius; Commentary on Cicero, 'De Naturâ Deorum'; three dramatic pieces, Susannah, Judith, and Joseph; 'Novi Testamenti Concordantia Græca'; and 'Oracula Sybillina Gr. cum castigationibus.'

BETUSI, JOSEPH, an Italian poet, translator, and miscellaneous writer, was a native of Bassano, and died after 1565. In his studies and morals he unfortunately took for his guide the infamous Peter Aretin.

BEUF, JEAN LE. See LEBEUF.

BEUGHEM, CORNELIUS DE, a bookseller of Emmerick, who published seven Latin works on bibliography between 1680 and 1688.

BEULANIUS, a divine and historian of the seventh century, was a Briton by birth, and teacher of the celebrated Nennius, who was afterwards abbat of Bangor. He is said to have written a work, 'De Genealogiis Gentium.'

BEULANIUS, SAMUEL, son of the preceding, was born in Northumberland, and educated in the Isle of Wight, of which he wrote a description. He also composed in Latin 'Annotations upon Nennius'; 'History of the actions of King Arthur in Scotland'; and an 'Historical Itinerary.' Flourished A.D. 650.

BEUMLER, MARK, a Protestant minister, author of many theological, philological, and philosophical works, was born at Volketswyl, in the canton of Zurich, 1555, and died 1611.

BEURS, WILLIAM, a Dutch painter, born at Dort 1656; died about 1690.

BEUTHER, MICHAEL, a German writer, born at Carlstadt 18 Oct., 1522; died 27 Oct., 1587. He was professor of history at Strasburg, and published many learned works.

BEVAN, JOSEPH GURNEY, a Quaker author, was born in London 18 Feb., 1753, and became partner with his father, who carried on the business of a chemist and druggist in Plough Court, Lombard Street. In 1796 he removed to Stoke Newington, and gave his attention almost exclusively to matters connected with the Society of Friends. He died at Stoke Newington 12 Sept., 1814. His works are, 'A Refutation of some of the more modern misrepresentations of the Society of Friends, commonly called Quakers, with a Life of J. Naylor; also a summary of the history, doctrine, and discipline of Friends,' 8vo., London, 1800; 'An Examination of the first part of a pamphlet called An Appeal to the Society of Friends,' 8vo., 1802; 'A short Account of the Life

and Writings of Robert Barclay,' 18mo., 1802; 'Thoughts on Reason and Revelation, particularly the Revelation of the Scriptures,' 8vo., London, 1805, 1853; 'The Life of the Apostle Paul, as related in Scripture, but in which his Epistles are inserted in that part of the History to which they are supposed respectively to belong; with select notes, critical, explanatory, and relating to persons and places,' 8vo., 1807, 1811; 'Memoirs of the Life of Isaac Pennington, to which is added a Review of his Writings,' 8vo., 1807; 'Memoirs of the Life and Travels in the service of the Gospel of Sarah Stephenson,' 8vo., 1807; 'A Reply to so much of a Sermon by P. Dodd as relates to the scruples of the Society of Friends, commonly called Quakers, against all Swearing,' 8vo., London, 1808; 'Piety Promoted, in brief memorials and dying expressions of some of the Society of Friends,' 12mo., London, 1855, 1856. In 1821 there appeared at London a thin 8vo. volume, containing 'Extracts from the Letters and other Writings of the late Joseph Gurney Bevan, preceded by a short memoir.'

BEVER. See CASTORIUS.

BEVER, THOMAS, LL.D., a learned civilian, born at Mortimer, Berkshire, 1725, and educated at All Souls' College, Oxford, where he proceeded to his doctor's degree and obtained a fellowship. In 1758 he was admitted of Doctors' Commons, and was afterwards appointed judge of the cinque ports and chancellor of Lincoln and Bangor. Died 8 Nov., 1791. His works are, 'A Discourse on the Study of Jurisprudence and the Civil Law;' and 'The History of the Legal Polity of the Roman State, and the Rise, Progress, and Extent of the Roman Laws.'

BEVERIDGE, WILLIAM, an English prelate, was born in 1636-7 at Barrow, Leicestershire, of which parish his grandfather, father, and brother were successively vicars. In 1653 he was admitted of St. John's College, Cambridge (B.A. 1656; M.A. 1660; D.D. 1679). At the university he applied himself so closely to his studies, particularly to oriental learning, that at the age of eighteen he wrote a Latin treatise on the excellence and use of the oriental tongues, which he published in 1658. Soon after his ordination by Bishop Sanderson he was presented to the vicarage of Ealing, Middlesex, which he resigned 1672, on being chosen rector of St. Peter's, Cornhill. He acquired great popularity as a preacher, and was successively prebendary of St. Paul's, archdeacon of Colchester, and prebendary of Canterbury. In 1691 he refused an offer of the see of Bath and Wells, then vacant by the deprivation of Dr. Kenn, but he afterwards accepted the bishopric of St. Asaph, and was accordingly consecrated 16 July, 1704. He died 5 March, 1707-8, and was buried in St. Paul's. He left the greater part of his estate to the societies for propagating the Gospel and promoting Christian knowledge. Besides the treatise already mentioned, he wrote 'Institutionum Chronologicarum libri duo,' *Συνόδιον*, sive Pandectæ Canonum SS. Apostolorum, &c.; 'Codex Canonum Ecclesiæ Primitivæ vindicatus et illustratus;' 'The Church Catechism explained;' 'Private Thoughts upon Religion;' 'The great necessity

and advantage of Public Prayer and frequent Communion;' 'One hundred and fifty Sermons and Discourses on several subjects;' 'Thesaurus Theologicus; or a complete system of Divinity;' a defence of Sternhold and Hopkins's version of the Psalms; and 'Exposition of the XXXIX. Articles.'

BEVERINI, BARTHOLOMEW, a celebrated preacher, born at Lucca 5 May, 1629; died 24 Oct., 1686. He published poems in Latin and Italian; discourses; a translation of the *Æneid* in ottava rima; and many other works.

BEVERLAND, ADRIAN, born at Middleburgh in Zealand 1653, was a man of genius, but prostituted his talents by employing them in the composition of loose and obscene pieces. He became an advocate, but his passion for literature diverted him from legal pursuits. In 1672 he was at the university of Oxford. His Treatise on Original Sin, published in 1673, was so offensive that he was committed to prison at the Hague, and his book condemned to be burnt. He was, however, set at liberty on paying a fine, and he subsequently visited Utrecht and Leyden; but his behaviour gave such offence that he deemed it prudent to come to England, where Isaac Vossius procured him a pension. His income was inconsiderable, yet he spent the greater part of it in purchasing scarce books, obscene designs, pictures, medals, and strange shells. Afterwards he seems to have repented of his irregular life, and as an atonement is said to have composed his treatise 'De Fornicatione cavenda admonitio, sive adhortatio ad pudicitiam et castitatem,' 8vo., Lond., 1698. His sincerity, however, has been suspected. After the death of Vossius, he fell into the most extreme poverty, and incurred universal hatred on account of the numerous personal satires which he had written. He died insane about 1712. Beverland was master of a good Latin style; indeed, what was said of Petronius has been applied to him—that he was 'scriptor purissimæ impuritatis.'

BEVERLEY, ST. JOHN OF. See JOHN.

BEVERNINCK, JEROME VAN, a Dutch statesman, born 1614. He was sent ambassador to Cromwell, 1654, and brought about a peace between England and Holland. Died 30 Oct., 1690.

BEVERWICK, JOHN VAN, a physician of Dort, born 17 Sept., 1594; died 19 Jan., 1647. His works were printed in Flemish, at Amsterdam, 1656, 4to.

BEVILL, ROBERT, a barrister-at-law of the Inner Temple, author of 'A Treatise on the Law of Homicide and of Larceny at Common Law,' 8vo., Lond., 1799, died 1824.

BEVIN, ELWAY, an eminent musician in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, was for some time one of the gentlemen of the Royal Chapel, but was expelled in 1636 or 1637, on account of his having turned Roman Catholic. He composed some church services and anthems, and published 'A briefe and short Instruction of the art of Musicke,' 4to., 1631.

BEVIS, JOHN, M.D., F.R.S., a learned physician and astronomer, born near Old Sarum, Wiltshire, 1695. He received his education at Christ Church, Oxford, and having taken his degrees went abroad, after which he commenced practice in London. In 1738 he had collected a number of astronomical instruments, and built an observatory at Stoke Newington. In 1745 he undertook to publish by subscription a work, entitled 'Uranographia Bri-

tannica,' similar to that of Bayer; but though he was at a great expense in having the plates engraved, he lost them by the failure of the persons whom he employed, and the work was never completed. Dr. Bevis published Halley's astronomical tables; several papers in the Philosophical Transactions; two pamphlets, one entitled 'The Satellite Sliding-rule,' and the other 'An experimental Inquiry into the Virtues of the Mineral waters of Bagnigge Wells.' His name is also on the title-page of a small pocket dictionary of the English language, though he only wrote the preface. Died 1771. He left in MS. a translation of Lalande's Astronomy.

BEWICK, JOHN, an engraver on wood, brother of Thomas, mentioned below, was born 1760, and died 5 Dec., 1795.

BEWICK, ROBERT ELLIOTT, son of Thomas Bewick, the celebrated wood-engraver. He carried on his father's business after the death of the latter, and possessed many of the excellences of his parent. Died at Gateshead, 27 July, 1849.

BEWICK, THOMAS, the restorer of the art of engraving on wood, was born, 12 Aug., 1753, at Cherry-burn in the parish of Ovingham, Northumberland. His early propensity to observe natural objects, and particularly the manners and habits of animals, and to endeavour to express them by drawing, in which, without tuition, he manifested great skill at an early age, determined his friends as to the choice of a profession for him. At the age of fourteen he was bound apprentice to Mr. Ralph Beilby, a copper-plate engraver of Newcastle-upon-Tyne. On the expiration of his apprenticeship he paid short visits to London and Scotland, and then entered into partnership with his late master. About this time he engraved the woodcuts for an edition of Gay's 'Fables,' 1779. Subsequently there appeared a 'General History of Quadrupeds,' 1790, the woodcuts in which were executed by Bewick, and were acknowledged to be superior to anything of the kind that had previously appeared. In preparing this work he had the assistance of his brother John, who also co-operated with him in bringing out illustrated editions of Goldsmith's 'Traveller,' Parnell's 'Hermit,' and Somerville's 'Chace,' which was the last work on which John Bewick (who died 1795) was engaged. Thomas's best work, which exhibits him as a naturalist as well as an artist, was his 'History of British Birds,' commenced in 1797, and completed in 1804. He died at his residence near the Windmill Hills, Gateshead, 8 Nov., 1828.

BEWLEY, WILLIAM, of Massingham, Norfolk, died 5 Sept., 1783, at the house of Dr. Burney, in St. Martin's Street, Leicester Square, London. The 'Gentleman's Magazine,' in recording his death, remarks, 'He will be much lamented by all men of science, as his great abilities, particularly in electricity, chemistry, and anatomy, had penetrated through the obscurity of his abode and the natural modesty and diffidence of his disposition.'

BEXLEY, NICHOLAS VANSITTART Lord, son of Henry Vansittart, sometime governor of Bengal, was born 29 April, 1766, and received his education at Mr. Gilpin's school at Cheam in Surrey, whence he removed to Christ Church, Oxford (M.A. 1791). He was subsequently called to the bar, and distinguished himself by the production of various political and financial pamphlets, which attracted general attention. He was first returned to par-

liament for Hastings in 1796. In 1801 he was sent to Denmark in the character of minister plenipotentiary, with the view of detaching that country from the Northern Alliance, but the negotiation failed. In the same year he was appointed joint secretary to the Treasury, and after filling other offices under the crown, he succeeded Mr. Perceval as chancellor of the exchequer 1812. This important office he occupied till Jan., 1823, and on his retirement he was raised to the peerage by the title of Baron Bexley. He had a great reputation for skill in financial matters. Died at Footscray Place, Kent, 8 Feb., 1851.

BEXON, GABRIEL LEOPOLD CHARLES AMÉ, a French ecclesiastic and miscellaneous writer, born at Remiremont, March, 1748; died at Paris 15 Feb., 1784.

BEXON, SCIPIO JEROME, a French jurist, brother of Gabriel, mentioned above, was born 1753, and died 17 Nov., 1825.

BEYER, or BEIER, AUGUSTUS, a German Protestant minister, author of some bibliographical works, was born 21 May, 1707, and died 1741.

BEYER, GEORGE, a lawyer, born at Leipsic 1665; died 1714. He wrote 'Notitiæ auctorum juridicorum;' and 'Declinatio juris divini naturalis et positivi universalis.'

BEYERLINCK, LAURENCE, a Dutch ecclesiastic, and a voluminous author, was born at Antwerp, April, 1578; and died there 7 June, 1627. His principal works are 'Apophthegmata Christianorum;' 'Promptuarium morale;' and 'Magnum Theatrum vitæ humanæ,' 8 vols. folio. This last work is a mass of theology, history, politics, philosophy, &c., in alphabetical order, containing all the knowledge of that time upon the various subjects.

BEYLE, MARIE HENRI, a French politician and author, born 1783; died 23 March, 1842.

BEYMA, JULIUS, an eminent jurist, born at Dockum, in Holland 1539 or 1546; died 1598.

BEYS, CHARLES, a French poet, the friend of Scarron, was born 1610, and died 26 Sept., 1659.

BEYS, GILES, a printer, who was the first, after those who printed the works of Ramus, that made a distinction in his printing between the consonants *j* and *v*, and the vowels *i* and *u*. Ramus was the inventor of this distinction, and employed it in his Latin grammar of 1557; but we do not find it in any of his works printed after that time. Beys adopted it first in Claude Mignaut's Latin Commentary on Horace. He died at Paris, 19 April, 1593.

BEYSSER, JEAN MICHEL, a French general, born 1754, who was executed by order of the revolutionary tribunal, as an accomplice of Danton, 13 April, 1794.

BEZA, THEODORE, one of the chief promoters of the Reformation, was born at Vezelay, a small town of Nivernais, in France, 24 June, 1519, and educated for the bar at Orleans. Here he imbibed the principles of the reformed religion, on which he retired to Geneva, and shortly afterwards he was chosen to the Greek professorship at Lausanne. After reading there about ten years he became assistant to Calvin in the church and university of Geneva. Some time afterwards he went to Navarre, by desire of the king, to assist at a conference held with the Catholic divines. In the civil war, which broke out not long afterwards, he accompanied the prince of Condé, and was present at the battle of Dreux. In 1563 he returned to Geneva, and in 1570 went to France to assist at the

synod of Rochelle, where he was chosen moderator. Died 13 Oct., 1605. His polemical pieces are forgotten, but his Latin poems, printed in 1548, are still read. A Greek MS. of the New Testament, which once belonged to Beza, is now in the public library at Cambridge. It was published by Dr. Kipling.

BEZOUT, ÉTIENNE, a French mathematician, born at Nemours, 31 March, 1730; died at Paris 27 Sept., 1783. He wrote a 'Course of Mathematics,' 'General Theory of Algebraic Equations,' and other works.

BIACCA, FRANCIS, an Italian scholar and ecclesiastic, author of a defence of Josephus's history, and other works, was born at Parma 12 March, 1673, and died 15 Sept., 1735.

BIANCANI, JOSEPH, a Jesuit, born at Bologna 1566; died at Parma 7 June, 1624. He was author of 'Cosmography Demonstrated,' 'Chronology of eminent Mathematicians,' and other works.

BIANCHI, ANTHONY, a Venetian gondolier, author of several Italian poems of considerable merit, flourished in 1753.

BIANCHI, FRANCIS, a musical composer, was born at Cremona, or Venice, 1752; died at Bologna 24 Sept., 1811. He composed fifty-seven entire operas, besides a considerable quantity of church and other music. He resided in England for some time.

BIANCHI, FRANCIS FERRARI, a painter and sculptor of Modena, said to have been the instructor of Corregio; died 1510.

BIANCHI, JOHN, an Italian physician, and writer on natural history, commonly called *Janus Plancus*, was born 3 Jan., 1693, at Rimini, where he died 3 Dec., 1775.

BIANCHI, JOHN ANTHONY, an Italian religious of the Minorite order, author of some tragedies, a voluminous work in vindication of the pope's temporal power, and other pieces. Born 2 Oct., 1686; died 18 Jan., 1758.

BIANCHI, JOHN BAPTIST, a celebrated anatomist, born at Turin 12 Sept., 1681; died 20 Jan., 1761.

BIANCHI, MARK ANTHONY, professor of law at Padua, his native place, author of some professional works, was born 1498, and died 8 Oct., 1548.

BIANCHI, PETER, a Roman painter, born 1694; died 1739.

BIANCHI, VENDRAMINO, a nobleman of Padua, and secretary of the senate of Venice at the commencement of the eighteenth century, was employed in several diplomatic services, and for about twenty months was Venetian ambassador in London. He wrote an account of his negotiations, which resulted in a treaty of alliance with Switzerland.

BIANCHINI, FRANCIS, was born at Verona 13 Dec., 1662. He established the Aletofilii Society in his native town, for the investigation of physical and mathematical subjects. He was patronised by Pope Alexander VIII. and his successors, and died 2 March, 1729. His works were in Italian and Latin, chiefly on mathematics and antiquities. His 'Universal History' is highly valued.

BIANCHINI, JOHN FORTUNATUS, professor of physic at Padua, and author of numerous treatises on subjects connected with his profession, was born 1720, and died 2 Sept., 1779.

BIANCHINI, JOSEPH, nephew of Francis, above mentioned, was born at Verona 9 Sept., 1704, and became a priest of the oratory. The date of his death

is not stated. He published some valuable works relating to history and ecclesiastical antiquities, but is perhaps best known by his 'Parere sopra la cagione della morte della sig. contessa Cornelia Zangari, esposto in una lettera,' 8vo., Verona, 1731; Rome, 1743. This curious dissertation relates to a lady of rank, who was found in her room reduced to ashes, except her head, legs, and one of her fingers. As this could not be ascribed to external fire, the room being in no wise injured, it excited much attention, and gave rise to a variety of opinions. Bianchini maintains in this tract that it was the effect of internal and spontaneous fire, occasioned by the excessive use of camphorated brandy, to which the lady had been much addicted. The case of the Lady Cornelia has been since reproduced in the London morning papers every few years as an event of recent occurrence, and probably the majority of Englishmen believe that there really is such a thing as 'spontaneous combustion.'

BIANCHINI, JOSEPH MARIA, an Italian scholar and ecclesiastic, born at Prato, in Tuscany, 18 Nov., 1685; died 17 Feb., 1749. His principal works are an account of the grand duchy of Tuscany and the royal house of Medici; and a treatise on Italian satire.

BIANCOLINI, JOHN BAPTIST JOSEPH, author of several works relating to the history of his native city, Verona, was born 10 March, 1697, and died 1780.

BIANCONI, JOHN LOUIS, an Italian physician, born at Bologna 30 Sept., 1717; died at Perugia 1 Jan., 1781. He resided first with the landgrave of Hesse Darmstadt, and afterwards with Augustus III., king of Poland, who employed him in state affairs of great importance, and appointed him his minister at the court of Rome. Besides several elegant elegies and miscellaneous papers, he wrote letters on the history of Cornelius Celsus, and a work on the circus of Caracalla.

BIAS, one of the seven wise men of Greece, was born about B.C. 570.

BIBIANA, St., a holy virgin and martyr, was a native of Rome. Both her parents were zealous Christians, and laid down their lives for the faith. Apronianus, governor of Rome, ordered Bibiana to be tied to a pillar, and whipped with scourges loaded with leaden plummets. The saint underwent this punishment cheerfully, and died in the hands of the executioner, 363. Festival, Dec. 2.

BIBIENA, BERNARD OF. See DOVISI.

BIBIENA, FERDINAND GALLI, a painter and architect of Bologna, born 1657; died 1743. The magnificent buildings erected from his designs show the superiority of his abilities. He was author of two books on architecture.

BIBLIANDER, THEODORE, a Protestant divine, born 1500, or 1504, at Bischoffzell, near St. Gall. In 1532 he succeeded Zuinglius in the divinity chair at Zurich, but was subsequently removed on account of his opinions respecting predestination. Died 24 Sept., 1564. He was a man of great reputation for learning, especially in the oriental languages. He published a version of the Koran, with a refutation of it; and several theological treatises in Latin.

BICHAT, MARIE FRANÇOIS XAVIER, a French physician and medical writer, born 11 Nov., 1771; died 23 July, 1802.

BICHENO, JAMES, a Baptist minister and schoolmaster of Newbury, Berkshire, where he died

April, 1831. He was author of the following publications: 'A Friendly Address to the Jews,' 8vo., 1787; 'The Signs of the Times; or the Overthrow of the Papal Tyranny in France, the prelude of destruction to Popery and Despotism,' 2 parts, 1792-4; 'A Word in Season; or a call to the Inhabitants of Great Britain to stand prepared for the consequences of the present War,' 1795; 'The probable progress and issue of the Commotions which have agitated Europe since the French Revolution,' 1797; 'A glance at the history of Christianity and of English Nonconformity,' 1798; 'The Restoration of the Jews the crisis of all Nations,' 1800; 'The Destiny of the German Empire and the general prospects of Europe,' 2 parts, 1801-6; 'An estimate of the Peace, a thanksgiving sermon,' 1802; 'A Supplement to the Signs of the Times, with an answer to Mr. Faber,' 1807; 'The consequences of unjust War, a Fast-day Sermon,' 1810.

BICHENO, JAMES EBENEZER, F.R.S., son of the preceding, was born at Newbury, Berkshire, about 1785. When approaching his fortieth year he entered at the Middle Temple, and in 1822 was called to the bar. Science, however, had more attractions for him than law, and he especially devoted himself to the study of botany and zoology. In 1824 he became secretary of the Linnæan Society, in which capacity he superintended the publication of many learned papers on his favourite pursuits, and was the author of one 'On systems and methods in Natural History.' He was appointed secretary of the commission formed under Lord Melbourne's administration to inquire into the expediency of introducing the poor law into Ireland. Several important reports on this subject proceeded from his pen. In Sept., 1842, he was elected by Lord Stanley for the office of colonial secretary in Van Diemen's Land; and he died at Hobart Town 25 Feb., 1851. His works are, 'An inquiry into the nature of Benevolence; chiefly with a view to elucidate the principles of the Poor Laws, and to show their immoral tendency,' 8vo., London, 1817; 'Observations on the Philosophy of Criminal Jurisprudence. With remarks on penitentiary Prisons,' 8vo., London, 1819; 'An inquiry into the Poor Laws, chiefly with a view to examine them as a scheme of National Benevolence, and to elucidate their political economy,' 2d edition, 8vo., London, 1824; 'Ireland and its economy, being the result of observations made on a Tour through the Country in the autumn of 1829,' 8vo., London, 1830.

BICKERSTAFF, ISAAC, a dramatist, was born in Ireland about 1735, and is stated to have been living in 1812. Among his dramatic pieces are *Love in a Village*, 'The Maid of the Mill,' 'The Iain Dealer,' 'The Hypocrite,' 'Lionel and Clarissa,' 'The Padlock,' 'The Sultan,' and 'The Spoiled Child.'

BICKERSTAFF, WILLIAM, an antiquary, was born at Leicester, 17 June, 1728, appointed master of the Lower Free Grammar School in that town Jan. 1749-50, and took orders in 1770, from which period he was occasionally a curate at most of the churches at Leicester, and also at Great Wigston and Ayleston, two villages at no great distance. He died 26 Jan., 1789. He was author of several communications made use of by Mr. Nichols in his *History of Leicester*, and of a considerable number of contributions to the 'Gentleman's Magazine.'

BICKERSTETH, EDWARD, brother of Henry Bickersteth, Lord Langdale, was born at Kirkby Lonsdale, Westmoreland, 19 March, 1786, and after serving for some time in the General Post Office, entered the office of a London attorney, to whom he was subsequently articled. At the expiration of his articles he went to Norwich, where he became partner with Mr. Bignold, whose sister he married. His inclinations, however, were rather towards theology than law, and about 1815 he entered the ministry of the Established Church. He was a zealous partisan of the 'Evangelicals,' and visited Africa with a view to place the missions there in order. On his return he was constituted secretary to the Missionary Society, and in 1830 was collated to the rectory of Watton, Hertfordshire, where he spent the remainder of his life in great comfort. Died 28 Feb., 1850. He edited the Christian Family Library, the Christian Psalmody, a Practical Guide to the Prophecies, Family Prayers, and other works of a like character. A Memoir of him, by the Rev. T. R. Birks, M.A., was published in 1851, 2 vols. 8vo.

BICKERSTETH, HENRY, Lord Langdale. See LANGDALE.

BICKERTON, Sir RICHARD HUSSEY, a British admiral, born 11 Oct., 1759; died 9 Feb., 1832.

BICKLEY, THOMAS, an English prelate, was born in Buckinghamshire 1519. He was elected warden of Merton College 1569, and in 1585 was consecrated bishop of Chichester, where he died 30 April, 1596.

BICKNELL, ELHANAN, a great patron of art, died at his residence on Herne Hill, Camberwell, 27 Nov., 1861. He was engaged in commercial pursuits, and the personal property left at his decease was sworn at Doctors' Commons as under £350,000. The wealth which he acquired was liberally, judiciously, and unostentatiously spent not upon himself alone—for even the beautiful specimens of art which enriched his mansion were freely open to others besides his personal friends—but in doing good to those who stood in need of help. As an art patron, he was one who purchased for the enjoyment which pictures of the best order afford to an appreciating mind, and not for the mere love of possession or desire of display.

BICKNOR, ALEXANDER DE, consecrated archbishop of Dublin, 1317; died 14 July, 1349. He was conspicuous for talents and learning.

BIDAL. See ASVELD.

BIDDLE, JOHN, was born at Wotton-under-Edge, Gloucestershire, and baptized 14 Jan., 1615. He was educated at the grammar school there, and at Magdalen College, Oxford. He was elected master of the free school of St. Mary de Crypt, in Gloucester, but his refusal to acknowledge the divinity of the Holy Ghost drew upon him accusations of heresy. Though liberated from prison, he was still unwilling to yield to the arguments which Archbishop Usher, in his way through Gloucester, kindly used to remove his doubts and effect a reconciliation. He was summoned before the parliament at Westminster, but the twelve arguments which he published as a criterion of his faith exposed him to greater persecution, and an ordinance was passed by the Commons to punish with death such as denied the doctrine of the Trinity. To the horrors of a prison were now added those of poverty, but Biddle was a man of learning, and earned a subsistence by correcting the Septuagint Bible published by Roger Daniel, a London

printer. By the General Oblivion Act of 1654 he recovered his liberty, but a fresh publication again exposed him to the rigour of Cromwell's parliament, and at last the Protector, incited by Griffin, an Anabaptist, who had experienced the superior powers of his antagonist in theological disputes, gave orders for his banishment to St. Mary's Castle, in the Isles of Scilly, in 1655. On the Restoration, when the liberty of dissenters was abridged, Biddle, who expounded his doctrines in private as well as in public, was dragged before a magistrate. He was fined £100, and his hearers £20 each; but from his inability to pay, he was detained, and after fifteen weeks of confinement, a sudden decease put an end to his sufferings 22 Sept., 1662.

BIDDULPH, THOMAS TREGENNA, a Church of England divine, was born 5 July, 1763, and educated at Queen's College, Oxford. He became incumbent of St. James's, Bristol, where he died 19 May, 1838. He was a strong evangelical, and published some works, now utterly forgotten, on polemical and doctrinal subjects.

BIDERMANN, JOHN GOTTLIEB, a voluminous German author, born at Nuremberg 5 April, 1705, became rector of the school of Friedburg, where he died 1772.

BIDLAKE, JOHN, a divine and poet, was born at Plymouth in 1755. He was educated at the school of his native place, and after taking his first degree in arts at Christ Church, Oxford, became master of the same seminary, which he conducted with reputation. He proceeded to his doctor's degree, and in 1811 was appointed to preach the Bampton lecture; but in the act of delivering the third discourse he was suddenly seized with an epileptic fit, which produced total blindness. He died in 1814. Besides some single sermons on different occasions, he published two volumes of Discourses; the Bampton Lectures, in one vol.; 'Introduction to the Study of Geography,' 12mo.; 'The Country Parson,' a poem, 8vo.; 'Eugenio, or the Precepts of Prudentius,' a tale, 12mo.; 'The Summer Eve,' a poem, 8vo.; 'Virginia,' a tragedy; 'Youth,' a poem, 8vo.; and 'The Year,' a poem, 1813.

BIDLOO, GODFREY, a famous anatomical writer, born at Amsterdam 12 March, 1649; died at Leyden, April, 1713. His chief work was his 'Anatomia humani corporis,' in 105 plates drawn by Lairese, fol., Amsterdam, 1685. This publication involved him in a dispute with William Cowper, F.R.S., a surgeon of London, who had purloined his plates, and passed them off as his own.

BIDWILL, JOHN CARNE, a native of Exeter, visited New Zealand and Australia, and carefully investigated the botany of those colonies. Born in or about 1816; died 1853.

BIE, ADRIAN DE, a Dutch painter, born 1594, settled at Rome, where he died about 1640. His son Cornelius wrote the Lives of the Painters, in Flemish verse.

BIE, JACOB or JAMES DE, an eminent engraver of antiquities, was born at Antwerp 1581. He was living 1636.

BIEL, GABRIEL, an eminent writer on scholastic divinity, was a native of Spire, became professor of divinity in the university of Tubingen, and died 1495.

BIEL, JOHN CHRISTIAN, a Lutheran divine, born at Brunswick 1687; died 1745. He wrote 'Novus Thesaurus Philologicus, sive Lexicon in LXX,' et

alios interpretes et scriptores apocryphos Veteris Testamenti,' 3 vols. 8vo., Hague, 1779-80.

BIELFELD, JAMES FREDERICK, BARON DE, was born at Hamburg 31 March, 1717. He was appointed, by the king of Prussia, tutor to his brother Ferdinand; in 1747 curator of the universities; and the year following created a baron and privy councillor. He died 5 April, 1770. His works are, 'Political Institutions,' 3 vols. 8vo.; 'Progress of the Germans in the Belles Lettres,' 8vo.; 'Elements of Universal Erudition,' 3 vols. 8vo.

BIENAISE, JEAN, a French surgeon, celebrated for his skill as an operator, was born 1601, and died 25 Dec., 1681.

BIENNE, JEAN, in Latin, *Benenatus*, a celebrated printer of Paris, died 15 Feb., 1588.

BIERKANDER, CLAUDE, a Swedish naturalist, born 1735; died 1795.

BIEZELINGEN, CHRISTIAN JANS VAN, a Dutch painter, born 1558; died 1600.

BIFFIN, SARAH, died at Liverpool 2 Oct., 1850, aged 66. Though born without hands or arms, she attained considerable eminence as a miniature painter.

BIFIELD. See BYFIELD.

BIGG, WILLIAM REDMORE, an English painter, and royal academician, died 6 Feb., 1828.

BIGLAND, JOHN, was born at Skirlaugh, in Holderness, about 1750, and spent far the greater portion of his life in the humble occupation of a village schoolmaster. He moved his residence more than once, but his school was for the longest period at Rossington, near Doncaster. When upwards of fifty years of age he became an author, and published 'Reflections on the Resurrection and Ascension of Christ,' 1803. This was followed by 'Letters on the Study and Use of Ancient and Modern History,' and 'Letters on the Modern History and Political Aspect of Europe.' As these were well received, he from that time became an author by profession. His subsequent publications were 'Essays on various subjects,' 2 vols., 1805; 'Letters on Natural History,' 1806; 'System of Geography and History,' 5 vols., 1809; 'History of Spain,' 2 vols., 1810; 'History of Europe from the Peace of 1763 to the present time,' 2 vols., 1811 (in a later edition continued to 1814); 'The Philosophic Wanderers, or the History of the Tribune and the Priestess of Minerva,' 1811; 'Yorkshire, being the sixteenth volume of the 'Beauties of England and Wales,' 1812; 'History of England,' 'System of Geography for the use of Schools,' 1816; 'An Historical Display of the Effects of Physical and Moral Causes on the Character and Circumstances of Nations,' 1817; 'Letters on French History,' 1818; 'Letters on English History,' 'History of the Jews.' He died at Farningley, near Doncaster, 22 Feb., 1832, aged 82.

BIGLAND, RALPH, Garter king-at-arms, was born in 1711, the son of Richard Bigland, of Kendal, in Westmoreland, the descendant of a family originally seated at Bigland, Lancashire. The subject of this brief notice, after going through all the offices in the College of Arms, and executing also the office of registrar, to which he was appointed in 1763, became the head of it in 1780, but enjoyed his elevation a very short time, dying in James Street, Bedford Row, 27 March, 1784. He was buried with his parents at Stepney. He was deservedly esteemed and regretted, as a man of much skill in heraldry and other branches of antiquities. The great collections he had made

BIGNE.

for a history of Gloucestershire were intended to have been arranged and given by him to the public, and have since been partly published by his son, Richard Bigland, of Frocester, esq., under the title of 'Historical, monumental, and genealogical collections, relative to the county of Gloucester,' &c., folio, 1792.

BIGNE, or VIGNE, GACÉ DE LA, a Frenchman, author of a poem entitled 'Le Roman des Diseaux,' was born about 1428, and died about 1475.

BIGNE, MARGUERIN DE LA, doctor of the Sorbonne and dean of Mans, was born in Normandy about 1546, and died in Paris about 1600. He published the first 'Bibliotheca Patrum,' folio, 1 vols., 1575-79.

BIGNICOURT, SIMON DE, a French poet, born 5 May, 1709; died 1775.

BIGNON, JEAN PAUL, grandson of Jerome, was born Sept., 1662, became librarian to the French king, and died 14 May, 1743. He wrote 'Vie de François Levesque;' and 'Les Aventures d'Abdalla, fils d'Hanif.'

BIGNON, JEROME, was born at Paris 1590. His abilities were so prematurely displayed, that at the age of ten he published a Description of the Holy Land, and at fourteen a Treatise on the Election of the Popes. He was noticed by Henry IV., and obtained a place at court; and after the death of that monarch he travelled into Italy, where he was noticed by Paul V. On his return he devoted himself to the bar, and was nominated counsellor of state and advocate-general in the parliament of Paris. He was consulted by Queen Anne of Austria during her regency; he assisted at the completion of the treaty with Holland 1649, regulated the succession of Mantua, and concluded the alliance with the Hanse towns 1654. Died 7 April, 1656.

BIGNON, LOUIS PIERRE ÉDOUARD, a French statesman, diplomatist, and author, born 3 Jan., 1771; died 5 Jan., 1841.

BIGOD, or BIGOT, Sir FRANCIS, received an academical education—at Oxford, according to Wood—and was master of a great deal of wit and learning, which he employed upon the subject of impropriations, representing the custom of annexing benefices to monasteries to be a great abuse. When, however, the government of Henry VIII. determined to suppress the monasteries, he took up arms, and was very active in the commotions in Yorkshire, called the 'Pilgrimage of Grace.' It was his fate to be taken prisoner and condemned to die. He suffered at Tyburn in June, 1537. His works are, 'A Treatise of the Impropriation of Benefices,' 4to., London, 1547, and several translations from the Latin.

BIGOT, EMERY, a learned Frenchman, born at Rouen 1626; died 18 Oct., 1689. He travelled into Holland, England, Germany, and Italy, and maintained a correspondence with most of the savans of Europe. He published an edition of Palladius's Life of St. Chrysostom, the MS. of which he had discovered at Florence.

BILDERDIJK, WILLIAM, a Dutch poet and historian, born 1756; died 18 Dec., 1831.

BILFINGER, GEORGE BERNARD, a German writer on philosophy and divinity, born 1693; died 18 Feb., 1750.

BILGUEK, JOHN ULRIC DE, a surgeon, was born in Switzerland 1720; served in the Prussian army; and died 6 April, 1796. He rendered himself

BILLINGSLEY.

famous by an inaugural thesis on the inutility of amputation in gunshot wounds.

BILL, WILLIAM, D.D., an English divine, born at Ashwell, Hertfordshire, and educated at Cambridge, where he became master of St. John's College, March, 1546-7, and in 1551 master of Trinity College. He was installed dean of Westminster 30 June, 1560, but died on the 15th of the following month.

BILLAUD-VARENNE, JACQUES NICOLAS, a conspicuous actor in the first French Revolution, was born 1762, and died 3 June, 1819.

BILLAULT, ADAM, known as *Master Adam*, was born, 1602, at Nevers, where he carried on the trade of a joiner. Though an uneducated man, but being endowed with some poetical genius, he took to writing verses. He was patronised by Cardinal Richelieu, and Prince Condé, and panegyrised by Corneille. Died 19 June, 1662.

BILLBERG, JOHN, a celebrated Swedish astronomer and mathematician, became bishop of Strengues, and died 1717.

BILLI, JACQUES DE, a French ecclesiastic, born at Guise, in Picardy, 1535; died at Paris 25 Dec., 1581. He translated several of the Greek Fathers into Latin, and wrote Observations on the Holy Scriptures.

BILLI, JACQUES DE, a French Jesuit, author of 'Opus Astronomicum' and other mathematical works, was born 1602, and died 1679.

BILLINGSLEY, Sir HENRY, son of Roger Billingsley, of Canterbury, was admitted a scholar of St. John's College, Cambridge, 1551, but did not graduate. It is said that he also studied for a time at Oxford. Ultimately he applied himself to trade in London, being a member of the company of haberdashers. In 1596 he was elected lord mayor, and received the honour of knighthood in the course of his year of office. He also represented the city of London in the first of King James's parliaments. Died 22 Nov., 1606. He was an excellent mathematician and a member of the old Society of Antiquaries. His only published work is a translation of 'The Elements of Geometrie of the most ancient Philosopher Euclide of Megara,' folio, London, 1570; with a preface by John Dee.

BILLINGSLEY, JOHN, a divine, was born in Kent, and studied at St. John's College, Cambridge, but afterwards removing to Oxford, obtained a fellowship at Corpus Christi College in that university. He took presbyterian orders, and became minister of Chesterfield, in Derbyshire. 'After his majesty's restoration,' says Wood, 'our author Billingsley was outed for nonconformity, preached in conventicles, was oftentimes disturbed and molested, and no doubt but imprisoned.' He published 'Strong Comforts for weak Christians,' a collection of sermons, 1656; 'The grand Quaker prov'd a gross Liar; or, a short Reply to a little Pamphlet entitled, A Dispute between James Nayler and the Parish Teacher of Chesterfield, by a Challenge against him,' &c., printed with the preceding work; 'The Believer's daily Exercise; or, the Scripture Precept of being in the Fear of the Lord, examined and urged in four Sermons,' 1690.

BILLINGSLEY, MARTIN, a writing-master, was born in or about 1591, and carried on his business or profession in Bush Lane, near London Stone. He published 'The Pen's Excellency, or Secretary's Delight,' 1618, 1623; and 'The Writing School-Master, or the Anatomie of Fair Writing.'

BILLINGTON, Mrs. ELIZABETH, *née Weischell*, a celebrated vocalist, was born in London 1769. Her parents were German, and were in the musical profession. Miss Weischell, while yet a child, displayed a decided propensity to the profession which had obtained bread and celebrity for her parents. When only seven years old she performed a *concerto* at the little theatre in the Haymarket, and immediately after reaching the age of eleven she evinced both original talents and a double degree of merit by means of a composition of her own production adapted to her favourite instrument, the pianoforte. In direct opposition to the will of her parents, she became the wife of John Billington, one of the band belonging to Drury Lane. The union proved by no means a happy one. Scarcely waiting for the completion of the honeymoon, the newly-married pair, urged equally by love and poverty, determined to leave England. They accordingly repaired to Dublin, where Mrs. Billington first exerted her vocal powers as an actress. Her *début* was propitious in no common degree, and indeed such acknowledged merits entitled the fair possessor to every mark of attention. So great, indeed, was her success that fame soon waited back to England the tidings of her brilliant reception, and she was accordingly offered an engagement at Covent Garden Theatre. On her arrival in 1785 the play of 'Love in a Village,' so well calculated for the display of musical powers, was commanded by their Majesties; and the new performer, in the character of Rosina, realised the fondest hopes of her numerous friends and admirers. From this time she occupied the very first rank as a vocalist and actress. In the course of the following summer she visited Paris, and completed her studies under Sacchini. On her return she was received with increased rapture by crowded audiences, and contributed not a little, by her various attractions, to fill the coffers of Covent Garden Theatre. But while her theatrical fame was on the increase, scandal began to whisper about her private character, and the result was that she left England for Italy. The *cognoscenti* at Milan, Venice, Leghorn, Padua, Genoa, Florence, and Trieste were enraptured by her vocal talents; but the chief scene of her triumphs was Naples, where she was patronised by the noted Lady Hamilton, who introduced her at court. During their stay at Naples her husband died suddenly (1796). She did not, however, long remain a widow, but bestowed her hand on a French adventurer named M. de Fellescent. In 1801 she returned to London, where both the leading theatres vied for her support. She accordingly played at Drury Lane and Covent Garden alternately, and was also commonly engaged at all the fashionable concerts. Having accumulated a large fortune she retired from the stage, and lived at a charming residence in the vicinity of Hammersmith. In 1817 M. de Fellescent, who had resided apart from his wife since 1801, suddenly made his appearance in England, and the pair removed shortly afterwards to Italy, where this charming singer died 25 Aug., 1818.

BILNEY, THOMAS, a native, it is said, of East Bilney, in Norfolk, was educated at Cambridge, and afterwards entered into holy orders. He adopted the reformed doctrines, and was very zealous in making converts. Being at length convicted of heresy, he was delivered over to the secular authorities, and burnt at Norwich 19 Aug., 1531.

BILSON, THOMAS, a learned prelate, was born at Winchester in 1536, and educated at the school there, from whence he removed to New College, Oxford, where he obtained a fellowship, and took his doctor's degree in 1580. His first preferment was the mastership of Winchester School, after which he was made prebendary of the cathedral and warden of the college. In 1585 he published a treatise on 'Christian Subjection and Unchristian Rebellion' and in 1593 another 'On the perpetuity of Government of Christ's Church.' In 1596 he was advanced to the bishopric of Worcester, from whence, the year following, he was removed to Winchester. In 1599 he published 'Sermons on the Redemption of Mankind;' and in 1604 a treatise entitled 'The Survey of Christ's Sufferings for Man's Redemption, and of his descent to Hades or Hell for our deliverance.' He also preached the sermon at the coronation of James I., and was a principal speaker at the Hampton Court conference. The care of revising the new translation of the Bible was likewise entrusted to him and Bishop Smith. He died 18 June, 1616.

BINCKES, WILLIAM, D.D., son of Richard Binckes, of Chesapside, London, was born in the metropolis about 1653, and educated at Westminster School. On 1 April, 1671, he was admitted a pensioner of St. John's College, Cambridge (B.A. 1674). He afterwards removed to Peterhouse, where he graduated M.A. 1678; D.D. 1699. He became a prebendary of Lincoln 1681; vicar of Leamington, Warwickshire, 1683; a prebendary of Lichfield 1697; and dean of Lichfield 1703. Died 19 June, 1712. Dr. Binckes took a prominent part in the stormy discussions of convocation, to which he was sent as proctor for the diocese of Lichfield; and in 1705 he was elected prolocutor of the Lower House. He published 'A Letter to a Convocation Man, concerning the Rights, Powers, and Privileges of that Body,' 1697; an Examination of Bishop Burnet's Exposition of the XXXIX. Articles; and some single sermons.

BINGHAM, GEORGE, B.D., was born at Melcomb Bingham, Dorsetshire, 1715. He received his education at Westminster School, and was elected to Christ Church, Oxford, from whence he removed to a fellowship in All Souls' College, where he contracted an intimacy with Sir William Blackstone. He quitted his fellowship on being presented to the rectory of Pimperm, Dorsetshire, to which was afterwards added that of Mottitchell, in the same county. He died at Pimperm 11 Oct., 1800. Mr. Bingham wrote 'A Vindication of the Doctrine and Liturgy of the Church of England,' 8vo., 1774; 'An Essay on the Millennium,' 8vo.; 'Disertationes Apocalyptice,' &c.; all of which were collected, with some sermons, into 2 vols. 8vo., 1804, with a memoir of the author. He rendered great assistance to Mr. Hutchins in the History of Dorsetshire.

BINGHAM, JOSEPH, was born at Wakefield, Yorkshire, Sept., 1668, and educated at the grammar school there, and at University College, Oxford. Hearing the Blessed Trinity attacked in the university pulpit, he took occasion, when he preached before that learned body, 1695, to explain in an elaborate manner the three witnesses mentioned by St. John. The discourse drew upon him the severest censures, and he was obliged to give up his fellowship at University College, and to retire to Headbourne-worthy, a living in Hampshire which Dr. Radcliffe conferred upon him.

BINGHAM.

He continued his subject in two discourses before the clergy of Winchester with general approbation, and he vindicated his conduct by printing the offensive sermons with a copious preface. His most learned and valuable work in ten vols. 8vo. and two vols. folio is called 'Origines ecclesiasticæ.' His diligence was at last rewarded by Trelawney, bishop of Winchester, who gave him the living of Havant, near Portsmouth, but his improving fortune was overclouded by the South Sea bubble. He died 17 Aug., 1723.

BINGHAM, JOSEPH, second son of the preceding, was educated at the Charter House and at Corpus Christi College, Oxford, where he prematurely died at the age of twenty-two, in consequence of excessive application. He promised all the learning and virtues of his father, and he had finished, except the preface, a valuable edition of the Theban story, published after his death.

BINGHAM, PEREGRINE, a legal and miscellaneous writer, was born about 1788, and educated at Winchester School, from whence he was sent to Magdalen College, Oxford (B.A. 1810). He was afterwards called to the bar, and became one of the police magistrates at Great Marlborough Street, London. Died 8 Nov., 1864, aged 76. He published 'The Law and Practice of Executions,' 1815; 'A Treatise on Infancy and Coverture,' 1816; 'A Digest of the Law of Landlord and Tenant,' 1820; 'A System of Short Hand on the Principle of the Association of Ideas,' 8vo., London, 1821; and 'Reports in the Common Pleas from Easter Term, 1819, to Michaelmas Term, 1840, 19 vols. 8vo., London, 1821-40.

BINGLEY, an actor, born at Rotterdam 1755; died at the Hague 1818.

BINGLEY, WILLIAM, a native of Yorkshire, was educated at St. Peter's College, Cambridge (B.A. 1799; M.A. 1803). Whilst he was an undergraduate in this college he made two tours in Wales, which furnished the subject of his first publication, 'A Tour through North Wales during the Summer of 1798,' 2 vols. 8vo. He afterwards took orders. He died at his house in Charlotte street, Bloomsbury, London, 11 March, 1823. In addition to the work mentioned above, he published 'Animal Biography, or Anecdotes of the Lives, Manners, and Economy of the Animal Creation,' 3 vols. 8vo., 1802; an edition of the Correspondence between the Countesses of Pomfret and Hertford; 'The Economy of a Christian Life,' 2 vols. 8vo., 1808; 'Memoirs of British Quadrupeds;' and 'Biographical Dictionary of the Musical Composers of the three last centuries,' 4 vols., 1813. For many years he was engaged on 'History of Hampshire, which, however, he did not live to publish.

BINCK, JAMES or JACOB, an engraver, born at Nuremberg 1504; died at Rome 1560. He studied under Albert Durer.

BINNING, HUGH, a Scotch divine, was born in 1627, and educated in the university of Glasgow, where he took his degrees, and in his nineteenth year was appointed regent and professor of moral philosophy. As a preacher he was extremely popular; and after he had preached some time as a probationer, he was elected minister of Govan, near Glasgow, where he died 1654. His acts, sermons, and commentaries on the Epistle to the Romans, were published separately, but were afterwards collected into one 4to. volume, and printed at Edinburgh 1735.

BIRAGUE.

BINNING, THOMAS, a Scotch sea-captain, wrote a book of gunnery, 4to., London, 1676.

BJOERNSTAHL, JAMES JONAS, a Swedish traveller, born 1731; died 12 July, 1779. His Letters, containing an account of his travels, were published at Stockholm 1778.

BIOLCO. See BEOLCO.

BION, a Greek philosopher, who flourished 300 B.C.

BION, a celebrated bucolic poet, born at Smyrna. Some 'Idyls' written by him with exquisite taste have been preserved. He lived about 288 B.C., and was poisoned, according to the account given by his disciple Moschus.

BION, JEAN, was born at Dijon 1668, and having taken orders, obtained the situation of almoner to the 'Superb' galley, which served as a prison for Protestants. He was so touched with the patience and resignation of the unhappy captives that he determined to adopt their faith, and accordingly he withdrew, about 1704, to Geneva, where he embraced Calvinism. Subsequently he visited England, where he was a schoolmaster for some time, and then was appointed chaplain to an English congregation in Holland. He was living 1731, but the date of his death is not stated. He published 'A Relation of the Torments suffered by the Protestants condemned to the Gallies in France; Essays on Providence, and the possibility of the Resurrection;' and several translations.

BION, NICOLAS, a manufacturer of globes and mathematical instruments, died at Paris 1733, aged upwards of 80 years. His 'Practical Treatise on the Construction of Mathematical Instruments' has been translated into English.

BIONDI. See BLONDUS, FLAVIUS.

BIONDI, Sir JOHN FRANCIS, was born at Lesina, an island of Dalmatia, in the Gulf of Venice, 1572. He became acquainted with Sir Henry Wotton, the ambassador there, who introduced him to King James I. of England, from whom he received the honour of knighthood, and the post of gentleman of the bedchamber. He was also sent with secret commissions to the duke of Savoy. Sir John married a daughter of Sir Theodore Mayerne, and died in Switzerland 1644. His elegant 'History of the Civil Wars betwixt the Houses of York and Lancaster,' written originally in Italian, and translated into English by Henry Cary, gained him great reputation.

BIRAGO, FRANCIS, an Italian author, was born 1562, and was living 1637. He wrote several works on 'Scienza cavalleresca,' which embraces all questions relative to nobility, the profession of arms, the ancient customs of chivalry, and the laws of honour.

BIRAGUE, CLEMENT, an engraver on precious stones, was born at Milan, but exercised his art principally in Spain, about the middle of the sixteenth century. He was the discoverer of a method of engraving on the diamond.

BIRAGUE, RENÉ DE, was born at Milan 3 Feb., 1507. Going into France, he was made counsellor to the parliament of Paris by Francis I., and superintendent of justice. Charles IX. gave him the seals 1570, and appointed him chancellor 1573. He was one of those who advised the massacre of St. Bartholomew, with the Gondis, the Guises, and Catherine de Medicis, all of them foreigners, who have stamped that blot upon the French nation. Gregory XIII. gave him a cardinal's hat at the request of Henry III., who deprived him of the seals.

BIRCH.

He had been married before he turned ecclesiastic. Birague often called himself a cardinal without a title, a priest without a benefice, and a chancellor without the seals. Died 24 Nov., 1583.

¹ BIRCH, JOHN, was first an army surgeon, and afterwards became surgeon to St. Thomas's Hospital, London. He was one of the most strenuous opposers of vaccination. Died Feb., 1816, aged 70. He wrote several tracts: 'On the Efficacy of Electricity in removing Female Obstructions,' 8vo., 1779; 'Letters to George Adams on Medical Electricity,' 8vo., 1792; 'An Essay on the Medical Application of Electricity,' 8vo., 1803; 'Reasons for objecting to the Practice of Vaccination,' 8vo., 1806; 'Copy of an answer to the Queries of the London College of Physicians respecting the Cowpox Protection,' 18mo., 1808 (anonymous); 'A Report of the true State of the Experiment of Cowpox,' 1810.

BIRCH, JOHN, a painter, born at Norton, Derbyshire, 18 April, 1807. As a boy he gave early indication of his love of art, his leisure hours being absorbed in sketching the beautiful scenery of the neighbourhood, notwithstanding that he had never seen a print or drawing of any description. For some time he assisted his father as a file-cutter, a business which he relinquished for a situation at Mr. George Badon's, carver and gilder, Sheffield, with whom he remained seven years. He then determined to commence the arduous profession of a portrait painter. To perfect himself in the art he went to London, and studied under H. P. Briggs, R.A. Several of his landscapes consist of views of the magnificent scenery in Derbyshire. Mr. Birch was the intimate friend of Ebenezer Elliott, the corn-law rhymist, of whom he painted many portraits. The chief portion of Mr. Birch's life was spent at Sheffield, but he died at South Hackney, near London, 29 May, 1857.

BIRCH, PETER, D.D., son of Thomas Birch, was born in Lancashire, and in all probability entered the university of Cambridge, although no entry of his matriculation can be discovered. On the 6th of May, 1673, however, a letter was sent by the chancellor of Cambridge to the chancellor of Oxford on behalf of Birch, who became a member of Christ Church in the latter university, where he graduated B.A. 1673-4; M.A. 1674. He was subsequently created D.D. After holding some ecclesiastical preferments in Oxford, he was appointed minister of St. James's, Westminster, 1688; chaplain to the House of Commons 1689; and also, in the latter year, prebendary of Westminster. Died 1710. He published several sermons, one of which, preached before the House of Commons, elicited a famous answer, entitled, 'A birchen rod for Dr. Birch: or, some Animadversions upon his Sermon preached before the Hon. House of Commons, at St. Margaret's, Westminster, 30 Jan., 1693.'

BIRCH, THOMAS, D.D., an historical and biographical writer, born in the parish of St. John, Clerkenwell, London, 23 Nov., 1705. His parents, who were Quakers, intended him for trade, but the love of learning prevailed, and he was permitted to pursue his inclination on condition that he should provide for himself. He accordingly became usher in three schools kept by Quakers, which he, however, he quitted, and in 1728 married the daughter of Mr. Cox, a clergyman, but lost his wife the year following. In 1730 he was ordained, and soon afterwards obtained the rectory of Siddington St. Mary, and the vicarage of Sid-

BIRCKBEK.

dington St. Peter, in Gloucestershire. Being introduced to the family of Lord Hardwicke, he procured the living of Ulting, in Essex. In 1734 he was admitted into the Royal Society, and the year following elected a fellow of the Society of Antiquaries. In 1743 he obtained the rectory of Landewy Welfrey, in the county of Pembroke, and the same year the rectories of St. Michael, Wood Street, and St. Mary, Staining. His next preferment was the united rectory of St. Margaret Pattens, and St. Gabriel Fenchurch. In 1752 he became one of the secretaries of the Royal Society, soon after which the degree of D.D. was conferred on him by the archbishop of Canterbury. His last preferment was the rectory of Depden, in Essex. He was killed by a fall from his horse in the Hampstead Road, 9 Jan., 1766. Dr. Birch left a considerable part of his fortune, and a large collection of MSS. and books, to the British Museum, of which he was one of the first trustees. Besides his share in the General Historical Dictionary, 10 vols. fol., he published Thurloe's State Papers, 7 vols. fol.; 'The Life of Mr. Boyle,' 8vo.; 'The Life of Archbishop Tillotson,' 8vo.; 'The Life and Works of John Greaves,' 2 vols. 8vo.; 'The Lives,' accompanying, 'the Heads of illustrious persons of Great Britain,' fol., engraved by Houbraken and Vertue; 'An Inquiry into the share which Charles I. had in the Transactions of the Earl of Glamorgan,' 8vo.; 'An Historical View of the Negotiations between the Courts of England, France, and Brussels, extracted from the State Papers of Sir Thomas Edmondes, knt.,' 8vo.; 'The Life and Miscellaneous Works of Sir Walter Raleigh,' 2 vols. 8vo.; 'Memoirs of the Reign of Queen Elizabeth,' 2 vols. 4to.; 'The History of the Royal Society,' 4 vols. 4to.; 'The Life of Henry Prince of Wales,' 8vo.; Letters, Speeches, &c., of Francis Bacon, 8vo.; The Intellectual System of Dr. Cudworth, 2 vols. 4to.; 'Spenser's Faery Queen,' 3 vols. 4to.; Letters between Colonel Robert Hammond and General Fairfax, &c., 8vo.; 'The Life of Dr. John Ward, professor of rhetoric at Gresham College,' 8vo. He was also the author of many detached pieces in various publications.

BIRCHINGTON, or BRICKINGTON, STEPHEN, so called from Birchington, in the Isle of Thanet, where he was born, was a Benedictine monk, belonging to the church of Canterbury, into which order he entered about the year 1382. He wrote a history of the archbishops of Canterbury to the year 1368, which forms the first article in the first volume of Wharton's *Anglia Sacra*, who copied it from the MS. in the Lambeth library. Other historical MSS. in the same library are attributed to him, but remain unpublished. He is supposed to have died in 1407.

BIRCHLEY, WM. See AUSTEN, JOHN.

BIRCKBECK, GEORGE, M.D., son of a merchant and banker at Settle, in Yorkshire, where he was born 10 Jan., 1776. He was bred to the medical profession, and at an early age was appointed professor of natural philosophy in the Andersonian Institution at Glasgow, in which city he established a Mechanics' Institute. Subsequently, when in active practice in London as a physician, he founded in 1823 a similar association on a larger scale. This was the 'London Mechanics' Institution,' in Chancery Lane. Dr. Birckbeck died in London, 1 Dec. 1841.

BIRCKBEK, SIMON, a divine, born at Hornbie in Westmoreland in or about 1584. He was a fellow

of Queen's College, Oxford, and afterwards vicar of Gilling, Yorkshire, and of the chapel of Forcet, near Richmond, in the same county. He was buried at Forcet, 14 Sept., 1656. His principal work is 'The Protestant's Evidence, showing that for fifteen hundred years next after Christ, divers Guides of God's Church have in Sundry Points of Religion taught as the Church of England now doth,' 1634, 1657.

BIRD, EDWARD, a painter and member of the Royal Academy, born at Wolverhampton, 12 April, 1772. He served an apprenticeship to a tea-tray maker, whose works it was his business to embellish. From tea-trays he ventured to canvas, and his first successful work was 'Good News,' a scene he had witnessed in an ale-house. The 'Blacksmith's Shop' was touched with the like social spirit, and the 'Country Auction,' which succeeded, was reckoned one of his ablest works. His masterpiece, however, was his field of 'Chevy Chase after the Battle.' Died 2 Nov., 1819.—*Pilkington*.

BIRD, GOLDING, M.D., F.R.S., a distinguished physician, was born about 1815, and educated in London for the medical profession. He took his degree of M.D. at St. Andrew's. Dr. Bird first lectured in connection with the Guy's Hospital medical school on natural philosophy, and afterwards on materia medica and botany in the same school. He was also appointed one of the physicians of Guy's Hospital, having previously held a similar appointment in the Finsbury and Islington dispensaries. He died at Tunbridge Wells, 27 Oct., 1854. Dr. Bird was author of 'Elements of Natural Philosophy;' and 'Urinary Deposits, their Diagnosis and Treatment,' 1844. He was also a constant contributor to the medical periodicals.—*Imperial Dictionary of Biography*.

BIRD, JOHN, D.D., a native of Coventry, joined the Carmelite order, and studied at both universities. He twice held the office of provincial of his order; but when the papal power began to decline in this country, he became a strenuous supporter of the king's supremacy. In 1537 he was consecrated suffragan to the bishop of Llandaff, taking the title of Bishop of Penrith. In 1539, he was appointed bishop of Bangor, and in 1541 first bishop of Chester, but was deprived of the latter see for being married, 16 March, 1553-4. He, however, recanted all heretical opinions, and put away his wife. Soon afterwards he was appointed suffragan to Bishop Bonner and vicar of Great Dunmow, Essex. Died 1558. He composed several theological works in Latin.

BIRD, JOHN, a mathematical instrument maker of London, was born 1709; and died 31 March, 1776. He published 'The Method of dividing Astronomical Instruments.'

BIRD, JOHN, a native of the neighbourhood of Whithy, Yorkshire, was intimately acquainted with the geology of that district. His papers on the subject were made use of by Dr. Young, the historian of Whithy, who remarks that Mr. Bird ably assisted me in exploring a region, of which his pencil has often delineated the beauties and opied the antiquities.' Died 5 Feb., 1829, aged 61.

BIRD, SAMUEL, a native of Essex, was educated at Queen's College, Cambridge (B.A. 1569-70; M.A. 1573). Afterwards he was elected a fellow of Corpus Christi College. In 1598 he was residing at Ipswich, and in 1606 he was incorporated at Oxford. His works are 'A friendlie Communication

or Dialogue betweene Paule and Demas: wherein is disputed how we are to use the pleasures of this life,' 1580; 'The principles of the true Christian Religion briefly selected out of many good books,' 1590; and 'Lectures.'

BIRD, WILLIAM, an English musician, born about 1543, was son of Thomas Bird, one of the gentlemen of the Chapel Royal in the reign of Edward VI. He received the principal part of his musical education under the celebrated Thomas Tallis, and was elected organist of Lincoln Cathedral 1563. Six years afterwards he was appointed a gentleman of the Chapel Royal. He was considered the finest player on the virginal of his time, and his compositions were numerous and of great variety. The well-known canon, 'Non nobis, Domine,' was of his composition. Died 21 July, 1623.

BIRDSALL, JOHN (in religion AUGUSTINE), a Catholic divine, born at Liverpool, 27 June, 1775, was educated first amongst the Dominicans, but took the Benedictine habit 1795, at Lambspring in Westphalia, and in due time was admitted to holy orders. He was subsequently stationed as priest at Bath, Cheltenham, and Broadway successively. In 1826 he was appointed president of his order in this country. Died 2 Aug., 1837. He translated from the French 'Christian Reflections for every Day in the Month,' 12mo., Tewkesbury, n. d.; and wrote an account of Lambspring, MS.

BIREN, JOHN ERNEST, duke of Courland, a Russian statesman, the favourite of the Empress Anne, was born 1687, and died 28 Oct., 1772.

BIRINGUCCIO, VANUCCI, a native of Sienna, flourished about the middle of the sixteenth century. He was the first of his nation who wrote upon the arts of fusing and casting metal for cannon, and improving the quality of gunpowder.

BIRINUS, ST., the first bishop of Dorchester. He was a priest of Rome, and being ordained by Pope Honorius, was sent to preach the gospel to the idolaters of Britain. He fixed his see at Dercis, now Dorchester, where he died about 650. Festival, Dec. 3.

BIRKENHEAD, Sir JOHN, born at Northwich, Cheshire, about 1615, was servitor at Oriel College, and became secretary to Laud, and fellow of Ali Souls. When Charles I. came to Oxford, Birkenhead supported the royal cause by his writings, and when expelled from the professorship of moral philosophy, he hurried from an obscure retreat in London all the shafts of his satire against the republicans. After the Restoration he was created doctor of laws, elected member for Wilton, knighted, and appointed master of requests. His popularity as a courtier drew upon him the censures of jealousy, though Dryden, Langbaine, and Winstanley, speak of him in the highest terms. He died 4 Dec., 1679, aged 64. His writings were chiefly political and satirical poems.

BIRKENSHAW, JOHN, a musician, was a native of Ireland, and lived for some time in the house of the earl of Kildare in Dublin, but after the rebellion of 1641 he repaired to London, where he gained his living by teaching music. He was music-master to Pepys, who mentions him several times in his diary. Birkenshaw published an English translation of Alsted's 'Elementale Musicum,' under the title of 'Templum Musicum,' 1664; and wrote the preface to Salmon's 'Essay on the advancement of Music,' 1672.

BIRKET, or BIRKENHEAD, GEORGE, an

English divine, was a native of the bishopric of Durham, and in 1575 entered the English College at Douay, where he was ordained priest 1577. He was among the first of those who were sent from Rheims to Rome to people the college erected there by Pope Gregory XIII. and Dr. Lewis. In 1580 he came to England, where he laboured zealously as a missionary. In 1608 he was chosen archpriest in the place of George Blackwell, deposed, and retained that dignity until his death in 1614.

BIRKHEAD, HENRY, in Latin *Birtheadus*, a poet, was born in the parish of St. Gregory, near St. Paul's Cathedral, London, and educated at Trinity College, Oxford, but turning Catholic, went over to St. Omer. Archbishop Laud, however, converted him again to the Church of England, and gave him some preferment, which he lost in the rebellion. He died at the close of the seventeenth century. His works are 'Poemata in Elegiaca, Iambica, Polymetra, Antitechnemata et Metaphrases membranatum quadripartita,' 8vo., Oxford, 1656; 'Otium Literarium. Sive Miscellanea quædam Poemata, &c.,' 8vo., 1656, printed with the 'Miscellanea,' of Henry Stubbe. He also published, with a preface, some of the philological works of Henry Jacob.

BIRON, ARMAND DE GONTAUT BARON DE, a marshal of France, born about 1524, distinguished himself by his valour in various battles and sieges. He was appointed grand master of the artillery 1569, and no one dared to attack him at the massacre of St. Bartholomew. He was the first who declared for Henry IV., and he forced part of Normandy to submit to that monarch, whom he dissuaded from retiring to England or Rochelle. He was killed by a cannon ball at the siege of Eprenay, 26 July, 1592.

BIRON, CHARLES DE GONTAUT DUC DE, a marshal of France, was born 1562, being son of Marshal Armand de Biron, and became famous by his valour and services. In 1601 he was sent ambassador to Queen Elizabeth, and was so imprudent as not only to mention the earl of Essex, whom she had lately beheaded, but to lament the fate of that nobleman. He afterwards intrigued with Spain and Savoy against Henry IV. This led to his death on the scaffold, 31 July, 1602.

BISBY, NATHANIEL, D.D., a Church of England divine, was educated at Westminster School and Christ Church, Oxford (B.A. 1657; M.A. 1660); became rector of Long Melford, Suffolk; and died 16 Sept., 1695. His only publications were some occasional sermons.

BISCAINO, BARTHOLOMEW, a Genoese painter and engraver, born 1632; died 1657.

BISCHOP, CORNELIUS, a Flemish painter, born 1630; died 1674.

BISCHOP, JOHN VAN, a painter, was born at the Hague 1646, and died 1686.

BISCIONI, ANTHONY MARIA, an Italian scholar and ecclesiastic, born at Florence, 14 Aug., 1674; died 4 May, 1756. His writings consist principally of the notes, commentaries, prefaces, letters, and dissertations, with which he enriched the works of others.

BISCOE, JOHN, a Puritan divine, was born at High Wycombe, Bucks, in or about 1646, and educated at New Inn Hall, Oxford. Having joined the Puritan party he was appointed minister of St. Thomas's and St. George's, Southwark, but on the Restoration was ejected for nonconformity.

He published 'The glorious Mystery of God's Mercy; or, a precious Cordial for fainting Souls;' 'The grand Tryal of true Conversion, or sanctifying grace, appearing and acting first and chiefly in the Thoughts; wherein is opened the Mystery of Iniquity in Man's Thoughts;' and the 'Mystery of free grace in the Gospel, and Mystery of the Gospel in the Law.' Died at High Wycombe, where he was buried 9 June, 1679.

BISCOE, RICHARD, probably the son or grandson of the preceding, was educated at a dissenting academy kept by Dr. Benison at Shrewsbury, and was ordained a dissenting minister, 19 Dec., 1716. In 1726 he conformed, and received orders in the Church of England, and in 1727 was presented to the living of St. Martin Outwich, in the city of London, which he retained until his death, July, 1748. He held also a prebend of St. Paul's, and was one of the king's chaplains in ordinary. He is now chiefly known for a learned and elaborate work, entitled 'The History of the Acts of the Holy Apostles confirmed from other authors; and considered as full evidence of the truth of Christianity, with preparatory discourse upon the nature of that evidence,' being the substance of his sermons preached at Boyle's lecture, in 1736, 1737, 1738, and published in 2 vols., 1742, 8vo.

BISHOP, GEORGE, F.R.S., an English astronomer, died in London, 14 June, 1861, aged 76.

BISHOP, Sir HENRY ROWLEY, Mus.D., an eminent musical composer, born 1786 in London, where he died 30 April, 1855. His early instructor was Signor F. Bianchi. In 1806 he composed the music for a ballet, performed at Covent Garden, and in 1808 that for 'Caractacus,' a pantomime ballet, at Drury Lane. In 1809 he began regularly to compose for the stage, and from that time till 1826 his engagements were incessant in operas, ballets, melodramas, incidental music to Shakspeare's plays, patchings and adaptations to foreign operas; and besides, he composed glees, ballads, canzonets, and cantatas. From 1810 to 1824 he held the post of director of the music at Covent Garden, and subsequently became a director of the Concerts of Ancient Music. In 1841 he accepted the chair of music in the university of Edinburgh, but resigned it in 1843. On the death of Dr. Crotch in 1848, he was elected to the music chair at Oxford, an honorary appointment, which he held till his death. He received the honour of knighthood in 1842, but it was a barren honour, and in spite of a knighthood and professorship, added to the more solid rewards of successful authorship, the last days of Sir Henry Bishop were spent in comparative poverty. No English musician has composed so much, few so well, as Sir Henry Bishop, and probably none has produced so many things which are likely to endure.

BISHOP, JOHN, a native of Battle, in Sussex, took the degree of M.B. as a member of Caius College, Cambridge, 1576, and afterwards lived principally in London, but occasionally at his native place. He was a Catholic, and died about 1597. He is the author of 'Beautiful Blossoms gathered by John Byshop from the best trees of all kyndes, Divine, Philosophical, Astronomical, Cosmographical, Historical, and Humane,' 1577, and reprinted the following year under the title of 'A Garden of Recreation.' In this work (p. 61) occurs the remarkable story upon which Horace Walpole founded his 'Mysterious Mother.' Bishop

also published 'A Courteous Conference with the English Catholickes Romane, about the Six Articles ministred unto the seminarie priestes,' 1598.

BISHOP, SAMUEL, M.A., an English poet, born in London, 21 Sept., 1731, was educated at Merchant Taylors' School and St. John's College, Oxford. He afterwards became head master of Merchant Taylors' School, and obtained the livings of St. Martin Outwich, London, and Ditton, Surrey. Died 17 November, 1795. His poems, on light subjects, and in a pleasing and elegant style, were published in 2 vols. 4to.

BISHOP, WILLIAM, D.D., the first Catholic prelate appointed in England by the Pope after the Reformation, was born at Brayles, Warwickshire, 1553. Wood states that he studied at Oxford; but it is more probable that he was the William Bishop who was matriculated at Cambridge, as a member of Trinity College, 2 Dec., 1572, and who took the degree of B.A. in that university, 1585.

Having been converted to the Catholic religion, he left England and proceeded to Rheims and Rome. After he had been ordained priest he was sent on the English mission; but being arrested at Dover, he was sent a prisoner to London, where he remained in confinement until the end of the year 1584. When released, he went to Paris, took his degree of licentiate there, and came again to England in 1591. Two years afterwards he returned to Paris, took his degree of D.D., and soon after his arrival in England, a dispute arising among the Catholic clergy here, he was sent to Rome, with another missionary, to appeal to the Pope. In 1612 we find him again in England, and in confinement on account of his refusal to take the oath of allegiance. On his release he again repaired to Paris, and wrote some tracts against the Protestant divines, Perkins and Abbot. Since the death of Watson, bishop of Lincoln, the last of the Catholic prelates who outlived the Reformation, it had often been intended to re-establish the episcopal government in England; and the marriage of Prince Charles, afterwards Charles I., with the Infanta of Spain seemed to present a fair opportunity for carrying this scheme into execution, the hopes of the Catholics being considerably raised by that match. Accordingly Dr. Bishop was consecrated at Paris, 4 June, 1623, with the title of bishop of Chalcedon, *in partibus fidelium*, and being sent to England, he formed a chapter, appointing grand vicars, archdeacons, rural deans, &c. He did not long enjoy his promotion, dying 13 April, 1624. In the latter part of his life, it may be remarked, he was of the order of St. Benedict. His works are 'Reformation of a Catholick deformed by Will. Perkins,' 2 vols. 8vo. Part I., 1604; Part II., 1607; 'A reproof of Robert Abbot's Defence of the Catholick Deformed by W. Perkins,' 4to., 1608; and 'Defence of the King's honour and of his title to the Kingdom of England.' He also published Pitts's valuable biographical work, 'De illustribus Angliæ scriptoribus,' 1623, to which he wrote a very interesting preface.

BISHOP, Sir WILLIAM, a surgeon of Maidstone, came mayor of that town, was knighted 4 Nov., 1708, and died 12 January, 1817, aged 83. He was the author of 'An account of the good effects of a decoction of peach leaves in some affections of the urinary passages,' in Med. Facts, viii., 132.

BISSET, PETER, professor of canon law in the

university of Bologna, in Italy, in the sixteenth century, was descended from the earls of Fife, in Scotland, and born in that county in the reign of James V. He was educated at St. Andrew's, from whence he removed to Paris; and, having spent some time in that university, proceeded to Bologna, where he commenced doctor of laws, and was afterwards appointed professor of canon law. He continued in that office several years with great reputation, and died in 1568. He is said to have been not only a learned civilian, but an excellent poet, orator, and philosopher. He wrote, 'P. Bissetti opera omnia; viz., poemata, orationes, lectiones feriales, &c.' 4to., Venice, 1565.

BISSE, PHILIP, an English prelate, was a native of Oldbury, Gloucestershire, and received his education at Winchester School and New College, Oxford. This worthy divine was more indebted to his fine person than his fine preaching for preferment. The duchess dowager of Northumberland gave him her hand, it is said, because she had, by mistake, received the pressure of his lips in the dark, in a kiss intended for her waiting-gentlewoman. He was appointed bishop of St. David's, 1710, and translated thence to Hereford, 1712. Died 6 Sept., 1725, aged 55.

BISSE, THOMAS, D.D., an English divine, who proceeded to his doctor's degree at Corpus Christi College, Oxford, in 1712. His brother, Dr. Philip Bisse, bishop of Hereford, presented him to the chancellorship of that diocese in 1716, at which time he was preacher at the Rolls. He died, 22 April, 1731. His works are, 'The Beauty of Holiness in the Common Prayer,' four sermons, 'Decency and Order in public Worship; three sermons,' 'A course of Sermons on the Lord's Prayer,' Latin Poems.

BISSET, CHARLES, M.D., a physician, born at Glenalbert, Perthshire, 1717. After studying at Edinburgh, he went as surgeon to the military hospital in Jamaica, but returned in 1745, and soon afterwards purchased an ensigncy in a marching regiment, with which he went on the Continent, and was at the siege of Bergen-op-Zoom, where he distinguished himself as an engineer, and obtained the rank of lieutenant. In 1751, after visiting France, he published his work 'On the Theory and Construction of Fortifications.' He afterwards resumed the medical profession, and settled at Skelton in Cleveland, Yorkshire. He died at Knayton, near Thirsk, in May, 1791. His other works are a 'Treatise on the Scurvy, with remarks on the cure of scorbutic ulcers;' 'Essay on the Medical Constitution of Great Britain;' and 'Medical Essays and Observations,' containing various papers on the climate and diseases of the West Indies.

BISSET, JAMES, was born in Perth, about 1742, and settled at Leamington, where he established a news-room, picture-gallery, and shop for the sale of curiosities. Died 17 Aug., 1832. Among his works are 'A Poetic Survey round Birmingham;' 'Songs on the Peace;' 'The Converts, a moral tale;' and 'A Guide to Leamington.'

BISSET, ROBERT, LL.D., the son of a clergyman in Scotland, was bred at Edinburgh, and intended for the same profession, but declined it, and after taking his degree of doctor of laws, he settled at Chelsea as a schoolmaster. He failed, however, in that business, and became an author by profession till his death, 14 May, 1805, aged 46. His principal works are an edition of the 'Spectator,' with

the Lives of the Authors, 6 vols.; 'A Sketch of Democracy,' 8vo.; 'The Life of Edmund Burke,' 2 vols. 8vo.; 'History of the Reign of George III.,' 6 vols. 8vo.

BISSET, WILLIAM, a native of Middlesex, was educated at Westminster School, whence he was elected, in 1687, to Trinity College, Cambridge (B.A. 1690). He became rector of Whiston, Northamptonshire; an elder brother of the collegiate church of St. Katharine's; chaplain to Queen Caroline; and died 7 Nov., 1747. Besides several single sermons he published 'The Modern Fanatic, with a large and true Account of the Life, Actions, Endowments, &c., of the famous Dr. Sacheverell,' 1710. This went through eleven editions, and elicited a 'Vindication of Dr. Sacheverell,' from Dr. William King. Cole says Bisset was almost a madman.

BISSET, WILLIAM, of a Scotch family in Aberdeenshire, was educated at Westminster School and Christ Church, Oxford (M.A. 1782). In 1822 he was appointed bishop of Ross, in Ireland, and held that see till his death, which took place at Lissendrum, Aberdeenshire, 5 Sept., 1834, in his 77th year.—*Al. West.*

BITAUBÉ, PAUL JÉRÉMIE, a French poet, translator, and miscellaneous writer, born 24 Nov., 1732; died 22 Nov., 1808. His works were collected and printed at Paris in 1804, 9 vols. 8vo.

BIX, ANGELUS, an English Franciscan, died 1695. His sermon on Good Friday, 13 April, 1688, as delivered at Somerset House, was published by command of Queen Mary d'Este, consort of James II.

BIZARRI, PETER, an historian, born about 1530 at Sassoferato, in Umbria, or, according to some, at Perugia, in Tuscany, whence he is sometimes called *Perusinus*. When young he went to Venice, but having adopted the reformed faith, left that city for England. Here he was patronized by the earl of Bedford, and in 1549 was admitted a fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge. In 1567 Bishop Jewel gave him a prebend in the church of Sarum, but failing in his expectations of preferment, he obtained leave in 1570 to go abroad, partly for the purpose of printing his own works and partly to collect news of foreign affairs for the English government. From this time he appears to have led a somewhat rambling life on the Continent. The time and place of his death are unknown. As a Latin poet he does not rank high, but his histories are not deficient in interest. They are, 'Historia della guerra fatta in Ungheria dall' inuitissimo Imperatore de Christiani, contra quello de Turchi: Con la Narratione di tutte quelle cose che sono auenute in Europa, dall' anno 1564, insino all' anno 1568;' 'Cyprium Bellum inter Venetos et Selymum, Turcarum imperatorem, gestum,' 1573; 'Senatus Populiq. Genuensis Rerum domi, forisq. gestarum Historiæ atque Annales,' 1579; and 'Rerum Persicarum historia,' 1583.

BIZOT, PIERRE, canon of St. Sauveur d'Hérissou in the diocese of Bourges, died 1696, aged 66. He wrote 'Histoire Medallique de la république de Hollande.'

BLACK, JOHN, an eminent journalist, was born 1783, near Dunse, Berwickshire, being the son of a labouring cottier who resided four miles from that town. He was educated at the parochial school of Dunse, and at the age of fourteen was engaged as an errand boy in a factor's office there,

but finding that sphere too limited for his energies and ambition he went to Edinburgh, where he found employment first at a stationer's and afterwards as a lawyer's clerk. He made good use of his time, and became an excellent Latin, and still better Greek scholar. He likewise applied himself to the study of the modern languages. At the age of twenty-seven he walked to London, and on his arrival in the great metropolis he had but three halfpence in his pocket. However, he brought a letter to his fellow-countryman Perry, the proprietor of the 'Morning Chronicle,' who at once gave him an engagement as a parliamentary reporter. He was appointed principal editor of the 'Chronicle' about two years before Perry's death, which occurred in 1821; and he held the office without interruption from that period until 1844, nearly one-third of a century. Mr. Black was most sincere and successful in his advocacy of liberal principles, and his position necessarily brought him into social and political intercourse with some of the principal men of the day. After 1844 he lived in retirement at Birling, in Kent, where he died 13 June, 1855. During his early struggles in London he published the following translations:—'Political Essay on the Kingdom of New Spain,' &c., from the French of A. de Humboldt, 4 vols. 8vo., 1811-12; 'Travels through Norway and Lapland,' from the German of Leopold, 1813; 'Memoirs of Goldoni,' from the French, 2 vols. 8vo., 1813; and a 'Course of Lectures on the Dramatic Arts and Literature,' from the German of Schlegel, 2 vols. 8vo., 1815. Mr. Black was among the first to discover and encourage the extraordinary gifts of Charles Dickens when that eminent novelist was an obscure reporter on the 'Morning Chronicle.'—*Gent. Mag.*

BLACK, JOSEPH, M.D., an eminent philosopher, was born at Bourdeaux, in France, of British parents, in 1728. He received his education first at Belfast, and afterwards at Glasgow, where he studied physic, but particularly chemistry, under Dr. Cullen. In 1750 he went to Edinburgh, and in 1752 published his inaugural Dissertation on Magnesia, in which he made known his discovery on the cause of causticity in lime. In 1756 he was appointed professor of anatomy and chemistry at Glasgow; but the former chair he soon after exchanged for that of medicine. During his residence at Glasgow he pursued his chemical experiments with indefatigable attention, the result of which was the discovery of the doctrine of latent heat. In 1766 he succeeded Dr. Cullen in the chemical chair at Edinburgh. Dr. Black died suddenly 26 Nov., 1799. Besides the dissertation already mentioned, he published 'Experiments on Magnesia and Quick Lime;' 'Observations on the Ready Freezing of Boiled Water;' these are in the Philosophical Transactions; 'An Analysis of some Boiling Springs in Iceland;' in the memoirs of the Royal Society of Edinburgh. His Lectures on Chemistry were published in 2 vols. 4to, 1803, by Professor Robison, who prefixed to them a memoir of the author.

BLACK, WILLIAM, M.D., an English physician, died at Harmer Smith Dec. 1829, æt. 80. Among his works are 'An historical Sketch of Medicine and Surgery, from their origin to the present time,' 8vo., London, 1782. This has been translated into French.

BLACKADDER, JOHN, an eminent minister of the church of Scotland and a zealous opponent of

episcopacy, was born 1615, and died in prison Dec. 1685. A Life of him by Dr. Andrew Crichton was published in 1823.

BLACKADDER, ROBERT, a Scotchman, son of Sir Patrick Blackadder, adopted the ecclesiastical profession, and in 1480, being then at Rome, was consecrated bishop of Aberdeen by Pope Sixtus IV. In 1484 he was translated to the bishopric of Glasgow. He had so much influence at Rome that he obtained from the pope the erection of the see of Glasgow into an archbishopric. He was much employed in public affairs, and died 1508 while on a journey to the Holy Land.

BLACKBOURNE, JOHN, a nonjuring divine, born 1683, was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he took the degree of M.A. He took orders, but his refusal to subscribe the oaths of course excluded him from church preferment. To gain a livelihood he became corrector of the press to Bowyer. The edition of Lord Bacon's works in 1740 was superintended by him; and he was editor of the castrations of Holinshed's Chronicle, and of Bale's 'Chronycle concernynge syr Johan Oldecastell.' For some years before his death he was a nonjuring bishop, but lived retired in Little Britain among his books. Died 17 Nov., 1741.

BLACKBURN, WILLIAM, an architect, was born in Southwark 20 Dec., 1750. After serving an apprenticeship to a surveyor, he was admitted a student of the Royal Academy, and in 1773 obtained a prize medal for a drawing of St. Stephen's church, Walbrook. In 1782 he gained the premium for the best plan of penitentiary houses, which occasioned him to be employed in various parts of the kingdom to erect prisons. Died 28 Oct., 1790.

BLACKBURNE, FRANCIS, was born at Richmond, Yorkshire, 9 June, 1705. In 1722 he was entered of Catherine Hall, Cambridge, where he proceeded to the degree of M.A., and in 1739 was ordained; soon after which he was inducted into the rectory of Richmond. In 1750 he was collated by the archbishop to the archdeaconry of Cleveland, and a prebend in the cathedral of York. Notwithstanding his acceptance of these good things in the church, he assisted the anonymous author of 'Free and candid Disquisitions,' and published a defence of that work, though without his name. He also attacked Bishop Butler's Charge, published in 1751, and published several other pieces in detraction of the Established Church. But his most celebrated performance in this way was the 'Confessional,' which came out in 1766, ran through several editions, and raised a considerable ferment. The tendency of the work, and the principles of the author, may be inferred from the fact that the congregation in the Old Jewry, on the death of Dr. Chandler, invited the archdeacon to be their minister. He died 7 Aug., 1787. He also wrote 'An Historical View of the Controversy concerning the intermediate State;' and all his works have been printed, in 6 vols. 8vo., with his life prefixed.

BLACKBURNE, JOHN, a gentleman of Orford, near Warrington, Lancashire, died 1786, aged 96. He had a celebrated garden, which was one of the chief objects of botanical curiosity in the north of England. A catalogue of the plants was printed by his gardener, Mr. Neal, in 1779. His daughter Anna, who died 1794, formed an extensive museum of natural history at her seat at Fairfield, near

Warrington, and corresponded with many celebrated botanists, including Linnæus, who, in honour of her, named a plant 'Blackburniana.'

BLACKBURNE, LANCELOT, was a native of London, and received his education at Westminster School, from whence, in 1676, he was elected to Christ Church, Oxford. He became subdean of Exeter 1694; dean of Exeter 1705; bishop of Exeter 1717; archbishop of York and lord high almoner 1724; and died 23 March, 1742-3. This prelate was the subject of much calumny; and a report was, during his lifetime, industriously circulated and widely believed, that he had once been a buccaneer. He was a learned man, but his only published works are some single sermons.

BLACKET, JOSEPH, an English poet, born at Tunstall, Yorkshire, 1786. His father was a common labourer, and Joseph was the youngest of a family of twelve. At the age of twelve he went to reside at London with his brother, a shoemaker. He learned the trade, and devoted his leisure to reading. In 1807, after a tedious illness, his wife died, and he sold all he possessed in order to pay off the debts which he had been obliged to contract. He continued to work at his trade, and in his leisure moments committed his thoughts to paper. Died at Seaham, in the county of Durham, 23 August, 1810. 'Specimens of Poetry,' by him, with an account of his life, and some introductory observations by Mr. Pratt, appeared at London 1809, 8vo.; and in 1811 were published 'The Remains of Joseph Blacket, consisting of poems, dramatic sketches, the times, an ode, and a memoir of his Life, by Mr. Pratt,' 2 vols. 8vo.

BLACKETT, THOMAS O., a surveyor of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, author of a 'Treatise on the Spirit Level,' and other scientific works, died 19 Dec., 1847.

BLACKHALL, GEORGE, a native of France, became an alderman of Dublin, and lord mayor of that city in 1694. He was author of 'Rules for assizing of Bread,' 4to., Dublin, 1699. Died 1701.

BLACKHALL, OFFSPRING, an English prelate, was born in London in 1654, and educated at Catherine Hall, Cambridge. In 1690 he was presented to the living of South Okenden, Essex, and four years afterwards to the rectory of St. Mary, Aldermanbury, London. He was also appointed chaplain to King William. In 1699, he preached a sermon before the House of Commons, on the 30th January, which occasioned a controversy between him and Toland respecting the claim of King Charles I. to the 'Icon Basilike.' The year following he preached the sermons at Boyle's lecture, and in 1707 was consecrated bishop of Exeter. Soon after this he had a controversy with Hoadly, on the doctrine of obedience. Bishop Blackhall died at Exeter, 29 Nov., 1716. Archbishop Dawes published his works, 2 vols. folio, 1723.

BLACKLOCK, THOMAS, D.D., the son of a poor tradesman at Annan, in the shire of Dumfries, where he was born in 1721. He lost his sight by the smallpox in his infancy, and in 1740 was deprived of his father, who had been particularly attentive to his education. Dr. Stevenson, a physician of Edinburgh, then placed him in the university, where he studied till 1745, when he retired to Dumfries, and published the year following, at Glasgow, a collection of his poems, a second edition of which appeared at Edinburgh in 1754.

Mr. Spence now introduced him to public patronage by a memoir of him prefixed to a quarto edition of his poems, the profits of which enabled him to complete his studies at the university. In 1759 he was licensed to preach by the presbytery, and in 1762 was ordained minister of Kirkcudbright, which situation he afterwards resigned. About this time he married the daughter of a respectable surgeon at Dumfries, and in 1764 settled at Edinburgh. In 1767 the Marischal College of Aberdeen conferred on him the degree of D.D., and the same year he published 'Paraclesis; or, Consolations deduced from natural and revealed Religion,' 8vo.; which was followed by Two Discourses on the Spirit and Evidences of Christianity, translated from the French, 8vo.; 'The Graham,' an heroic ballad, 4to.; 'Remarks on Civil Liberty,' 8vo.; and some other pieces. He died 7 July, 1791.

BLACKLOCK, W. J., an English painter, died at Brampton, Cumberland, March, 1858, aged 42.

BLACKLOE, THOMAS, an English clergyman of the Roman communion, who flourished during the earlier half of the seventeenth century. He was first professor of theology in the English college at Douay, and then a canon of the chapter established in England by William Bishop, the bishop of Chalcodon. He was a learned man, but of a restless and turbulent character. He formed in the chapter a party against Richard Smith, the successor of Bishop, and having obtained the assistance of the English government, succeeded in bringing about the expulsion of that prelate. After Smith's death, in 1657, he intrigued against his successor, Gage, and obliged him to resign his dignity of vicar apostolic. In the course of these quarrels Blackloe published several works, which were condemned by the Roman inquisition, such as 'Sonus Buccinæ;' 'Appendicula ad Sonum Buccinæ;' 'Tabulæ Suf-fragales;' and 'Monumethes excantatiæ' against Robert Pugh. He dedicated, in 1660, his 'Institutiones Ethicæ' to the bishops of the Low Countries. The Jesuits procured the condemnation of this work by the faculty of theology at Douay. His treatise 'De medio animarum statu' contains many heterodox opinions respecting the incarnation, the state of souls in hell and purgatory, and the pope's infallibility; and his treatise 'De obedientiæ et gubernationis fundamentis,' in favour of Cromwell, was condemned by the parliament of 1661.

BLACKMORE, JOHN, a mezzotinto engraver, said to have born in London about 1740. He was living 1771.

BLACKMORE, Sir RICHARD, M.D., a poet and medical writer, was born in Wiltshire, about 1650, and educated at Westminster School, from whence he removed to Edmund Hall, Oxford. After leaving the university he went abroad, and took the degree of M.D. at Padua. On his return he was chosen fellow of the College of Physicians, and entered into practice in London. King William appointed him physician in ordinary, and conferred on him the honour of knighthood. He was also physician to Queen Anne, and died 8 Oct., 1729. Sir Richard was severely used by Dryden, Pope, and other wits of that age. Mr. Addison, however, Mr. Locke, and above all, Dr. Johnson, have rescued his character from the obloquy which those writers have wantonly thrown upon it. He wrote 'Prince Arthur,' an heroic poem, folio; 'A

Paraphrase on the book of Job,' folio; 'A Satire upon Wit;' 'The Lay Monastery,' a periodical paper; 'Essays upon several Subjects,' 2 vols. 8vo.; 'A Collection of Poems,' 8vo.; 'Creation,' a poem, 8vo. This is the best of all his works. 'A poetical Version of the Psalms,' 12mo.; 'Eliza,' a poem, folio; 'The Redeemer,' a poem, 8vo.; 'King Alfred,' a poem, 8vo.; 'History of the Conspiracy against King William,' 8vo.; 'A Discourse on the Plague,' 8vo.; 'A Treatise on the Small Pox,' 8vo.; 'A Treatise on Consumption,' 8vo.; 'A Treatise on the Spleen and Vapours,' 8vo.; 'A critical Dissertation upon the Spleen,' 8vo.; 'Discourses on the Gout, Rheumatism, and King's Evil,' 8vo.; 'Dissertations on Dropsy, Tympany, &c.,' 'Christian Antiquities,' 2 vols. 8vo.; 'Just Prejudices against the Arian Hypothesis;' 'Modern Arians unmasked,' 8vo.; 'Natural Theology, or moral duties considered,' 8vo.; 'The accomplished Preacher,' 8vo. This last was posthumous. It would seem that his wife acted as his amanuensis, for one of the plates in Colonel John Ayres's 'Tutor to Penmanship,' 1697-8, is dedicated 'To Madam Blackmore, the excellent amanuensis of that incomparable Poem, Prince Arthur.'

BLACKKIE, ALEXANDER, an apothecary, a native of Scotland, published in 1766 a disquisition on medicines that dissolve the stone. In this work, which was reprinted in 1771, he discloses Dr. Chittick's secret.

BLACKSTONE, JOHN, a London apothecary, who died 1753, wrote 'Fasciculus Plantarum circa Harefield sponte nascentium,' 1737; and 'Specimen Botanicum quo Plantarum plurimum Angliæ indigenarum loci natales illustrantur.'

BLACKSTONE, Sir WILLIAM, LL.D., son of a silkmercer, was born in Cheapside, London, 10 July, 1723, the youngest of four children. He received his education at the Charter House and Pembroke College, Oxford. At the age of twenty he wrote a treatise, called 'Elements of Architecture,' which, though not made public, received the applause of the learned. He soon quitted the muses, after obtaining Mr. Benson's prize medal for the best verses on Milton, as he has beautifully expressed it in his little poem, 'The Lawyer's Farewell to his Muse,' and entered at the Middle Temple, where he was to become a luminary of the first magnitude. He was fellow of All Souls, where he improved their estates, and promoted the completion of the Codrington library. At the bar he did not possess in a high degree the graces or the powers of oratory, but his writings displayed deep penetration, and the lectures which he delivered as Vinerian professor on the laws of England received the most unbounded applause. In 1761 he was elected member for Hindon, and soon after, on refusing the chief justiceship of the Irish Common Pleas, he received a patent, with the rank of king's counsel. In 1768 he was member for Westbury, and in 1770 he was appointed puisne judge of the King's Bench, and soon after of the Common Pleas. His intense application proved destructive to his health; he was afflicted with a shortness of breath, which was succeeded with a stupor and insensibility that proved fatal 14 Feb., 1780. In Oxford, where he was respected and beloved, he became principal of New Inn Hall, an office which he resigned with the Vinerian lectureship in 1766. The first volume of his valuable Commentaries was published in 1764, and the three following in the four succeeding years. He

published also 'Reflections on the Opinions of Pratt,' &c.; 'The Great Charter, or Charter of the Forest; a Treatise on the Law of Descents and Fee-simple,' &c.

BLACKWALL, ANTHONY, was born in Derbyshire 1674, and educated at Emmanuel College, Cambridge (B.A. 1694; M.A. 1698). He was appointed master of the free school at Derby and lecturer of All Hallows in that town; and in 1722 he was appointed master of the free school at Market Bosworth, Leicestershire. In 1726 he was presented to the rectory of Clapham, Surrey, but he resigned it in 1729, and retiring to Market Bosworth, died there 8 April, 1730. He published an edition of Theognis; a Latin Grammar; 'An Introduction to the Classics,' and in 1725 his celebrated work 'The Sacred Classics defended and illustrated,' in one vol. 4to., which was followed by another six years afterwards.

BLACKWELL, ALEXANDER, M.D., a native of Aberdeen, studied physic under Boerhaave, at Leyden, and acquired a proficiency in modern languages. Upon his return home he married, and soon afterwards went to London, and practised there some time as a physician; but not meeting with success he became corrector of the press for Mr. Wilkins, a printer, and afterwards he started as a printer himself. In 1734 he became a bankrupt, and was thrown into prison. These misfortunes, instead of casting Mrs. Blackwell into despair, had quite a contrary effect, for she instantly used her utmost endeavours, by her labour and industry, to extricate herself and her husband out of these difficulties. She had by nature a fine genius for drawing and painting, and being informed that a herbal was much wanted she made some drawings of plants. Having submitted her first drawings to Sir Hans Sloane, Dr. Mead, and Dr. Nichols, they encouraged her to proceed with the work. She also received the kindest countenance from Mr. Philip Miller, then well known as a writer on horticulture; and she was patronized by Mr. Rand of the botanical garden at Chelsea, by whose advice she took lodgings in the neighbourhood of this garden, for more ready access to those flowers and plants which she required for her work. She proceeded to make drawings of them, afterwards engraving them on copper, and colouring the work herself. Her husband added the Latin names of the different plants and a brief description of each, chiefly taken, by permission, from Miller's 'Botanicum Officinale.' The first volume of her Herbal, containing 252 plates, appeared in 1737; and the second, with 248 plates, in 1739. It was published in a complete form under the title of 'A Curious Herbal, containing Five Hundred Cuts of the most useful Plants, which are now used in the Practice of Physic, engraved in folio copper plates, after drawings taken from the life, by Elizabeth Blackwell. To which is added a short Description of the Plants, and their common uses in Physic.' This work raised Mrs. Blackwell very high in public estimation, and by its means she was enabled to free her husband from prison. Being induced by an advantageous offer to go to Sweden, he was there appointed physician to the king. His career in that country, however, soon came to a fatal close, for being arrested on suspicion of being concerned with Count Tessin to overturn the government and alter the law of succession, he was first put to the torture and afterwards beheaded 9 Aug., 1747.

The date of his wife's death is unknown.—*Anderson; Faulkner's Chelsea.*

BLACKWELL, MRS. ELIZABETH. See BLACKWELL, ALEXANDER.

BLACKWELL, GEORGE, an English divine of the Roman church, was born in Middlesex, in or about 1545, and educated at Trinity College, Oxford, of which he was elected a fellow 1563. His mind being more inclined to the Catholic than to the reformed religion, he vacated his fellowship, and retired for a time to Gloucester Hall, several members of which house were much suspected of secretly favouring the old religion. Eventually he went over to the English college at Douay, where he was admitted in 1574. Being already far advanced in learning he was ordained priest in 1575, took the degree of B.D. the same year, and returned into England upon the mission in 1576. In 1598 he was constituted superior of the English clergy, with the power and name of 'archpriest of England.' He held that office till 1608, when he was deprived of it on account of his having taken the new oath of allegiance. He died in London 12 Jan., 1612-13. Blackwell wrote some pieces in defence of the oath of allegiance, and on other subjects connected with his mission.

BLACKWELL, JOHN, a Welsh poet and writer, born at Mold, Flintshire, 1707; died 19 May, 1840. His Poems and Essays, with a very interesting memoir of his life, have been very ably edited by the Rev. Griffith Edwards in a volume entitled 'Ceinion Alun,' 8vo., Ruthin, 1851.—*Williams.*

BLACKWELL, THOMAS, LL.D., brother of Dr. Alexander Blackwell, mentioned above, was born at Aberdeen 4 Aug., 1701, and after studying in the Marischal College, became Greek professor 1723. In 1737 he published anonymously an 'Enquiry into the Life and Writings of Homer,' which he afterwards accompanied with 'Proofs,' or translations of all the notes in the work. In 1748 he was appointed principal of the college, and was the first layman raised to that dignity since the patronage devolved on the Crown by the forfeiture of the Marischal family in 1716. He died at Edinburgh 8 March, 1757. His other publications were 'Letters concerning Mythology,' and 'Memoirs of the Court of Augustus,' 3 vols. 4to. All these works are written in a most affected and pedantic style. It is said that being at Cambridge soon after the publication of his 'Enquiry,' he asked Dr. Bentley his opinion of it. The doctor replied that when he had gone through half of it he had forgotten the beginning, and that when he had finished the reading of it he had forgotten the whole.

BLACKWOOD, ADAM, professor of civil law at Poitiers, was born at Dunfermline, in Scotland, 1539, and died 1623. He warmly defended Mary queen of Scots in his 'Martyre de Maria Stuart Reyne d'Escoce,' 8vo., Antwerp, 1588. He also wrote 'De Vinculo, seu Conjunctione Religionis et Imperii, et de Conjuratum Insidiis Religionis fucio adumbratis,' 1575; 'Apologia pro Regibus, contra Buchananum Dialogum de Jure Regni apud Scotos,' 8vo., Poitiers, 1581; and 'Varii generis poemata,' 1609. These and some other pieces by him were collected and published, with a life by Gabriel Naudé, in 1644.

BLACKWOOD, HENRY, brother of Adam, above mentioned, was born probably about 1526 at Dunfermline, and educated at St. Andrew's. He was also sent by his uncle, Robert Reid, bishop of

Orkney, to Paris, where, in 1551, he taught philosophy. He afterwards adopted the medical profession, and became dean of the faculty at Paris. His humane conduct when that capital was visited by the plague reflects the highest honour on him. Died 1613 or 1614. He published 'Hippocratis quædam cum MSS. collata,' Paris, 1625, and 'Questio Medica, an visceribus nutritiis æstuantibus aquarum metallicarum potus salubris?' His son Henry was also an eminent physician.

BLACKWOOD, Sir HENRY, bart., K.C.B., a British admiral, born 1770; died 17 Dec., 1832.

BLACKWOOD, WILLIAM, an eminent bookseller and publisher of Edinburgh, was born in that city 20 Nov., 1776; and died 16 Sept., 1834. He was the projector of 'Blackwood's Magazine,' the first number of which appeared in April, 1817.

BLADEN, MARTIN, a native of Essex, was educated first at a private academy, where he laid the foundation of his connection with the duke of Marlborough, and afterwards at Westminster School (1695-97). Having entered the army, he rose to the grade of a lieutenant-colonel under his old schoolfellow. He became comptroller of the mint 1714; one of the commissioners of trade and plantations 1717; member of parliament for Stockbridge 1714, 1722, and 1727, for Maldon, Essex, 1734, and for Portsmouth 1741. He was also one of the privy council of Ireland, and was sent to the conferences at Antwerp, 1732, to treat with the emperor and the States-General as commissary and plenipotentiary. He was a steady adherent of Sir Robert Walpole, and a constant speaker in parliament, particularly on matters connected with trade and the army. Died 15 Feb., 1746, aged 66. He was author of 'Solon, or Philosophy no Defence against Love,' a tragic-comedy; 'Orpheus and Eurydice,' a masque; and 'Julius Cæsar's Commentaries, made English from the Latin; as also a Commentary of the Alexandrian, African, and Spanish Wars, by Aulus Hirtius, or Oppius, &c., with the Author's Life; adorned with Sculptures from the Designs of the famous Palladio,' 1719, 1750.—*Al. West.*

BLAEU, WILLIAM, an eminent printer and publisher of geographical maps and charts, was born 1571 at Amsterdam, where he died 21 Oct., 1638. His chief work is the 'Grand Atlas Geographique,' or 'Theatrum Mundi,' fol. 14 vols., 1663-1667. His sons John and Cornelius were also eminent printers. John, who died 1680, printed a great many classics, which yield in beauty only to the Elzevirs; and composed some geographical works.

BLAGDEN, Sir CHARLES, an English chemist and physician, born 17 April, 1748. For fifty years he was the intimate friend of Sir Joseph Banks. As a physician in the army he acquired a considerable fortune, which was increased by a legacy of £16,000, bequeathed to him by his friend Cavendish. In the latter part of his life he spent one half of every year in France, and contributed much to the formation of relations of esteem and friendship between the two countries. He contributed a number of papers to the Philosophical Transactions. Died at Arcueil, near Paris, 26 March, 1820.

BLAGRAVE, JOHN, a mathematician, born at Reading about 1550, acquired the rudiments of his education in his native town, whence he removed to St. John's College, Oxford. He soon quitted

the university and retired to Southcote near Reading, where he devoted himself to study and contemplation. Died 9th Aug., 1611. His works are 'A mathematical jewel, shewing the making and most excellent use of an instrument so called; the use of which jewel is so abundant, that it leadeth the direct path-way through the whole art of astronomy, cosmography, geography, &c.' 1582, fol. 'Of the making and use of the familiar staff, so called; for that it may be made useful and familiarly to walk with, as for that it performeth the geometrical mensuration of all altitudes,' 1590, 4to. 'Astrolabium uranicum generale; a necessary and pleasant solace and recreation for navigators in their long journeying; containing the use of an instrument, or Astrolabe, &c.' 1590, 4to. 'The art of dialling, in two parts,' 1609, 4to. Being desirous of leaving some monument of his beneficent disposition which might have reference to the three parishes of Reading, he bequeathed a legacy of which Ashmole gives the following account: 'You are to note, that he doth devise that each churchwarden should send on Good Friday one virtuous maid that has lived five years with her master. All three maids appear at the town-hall before the mayor and aldermen, and cast dice. She that throws most has ten pounds put in a purse, and she is to be attended with the other two that lost the throw. The next year come again the two maids, and one more added to them. He orders in his will that each maid should have three throws before she loses it; and if she has no luck in the three years, he orders that still new faces may come and be presented. On the same Good Friday he gives eighty widows money to attend, and orders ten shillings for a good sermon, and so he wishes well to all his countrymen. It is lucky money, for I never heard but the maid that had the ten pounds suddenly had a good husband.'

BLAGRAVE, JOSEPH, a student of physic and astrology, was born at Reading in 1610. He wrote an 'Introduction to Astrology,' 8vo., 1682; a large supplement to Culpeper's Herbal; 'A new Tract of Chirurgery,' and 'The Astrological Practice of Physic, discovering the true method of curing all kinds of diseases, &c., by such herbs and plants as grow in our Nation.' Died 1679.

BLAGUE, THOMAS, D.D., a learned divine, was matriculated as a pensioner of Queen's College, Cambridge, 20 May, 1568, and afterwards removed to Oxford. Having taken orders he held successively several benefices, was one of Queen Elizabeth's chaplains in ordinary, and chaplain to Archbishop Whitgift. On 1 Feb., 1591-2, he was installed dean of Rochester, and in 1604 was presented to the rectory of Bangor Monachorum, Flintshire. Died Oct., 1611. His works are, 'A schole of wise conceytes translated out of divers Greek and Latin wyrtiers,' 8vo., London, 1569; and 'A sermon preached at the Charterhouse before the kings majestic on Tuesday the tenth of May, 1603,' 12mo., London, 1603. It seems that he assisted Archbishop Parker in his 'Antiquitates Britannicæ.'

BLAINVILLE, HENRI MARI DUCROTAY DE, a celebrated French naturalist, born at Dieppe 12 Sept., 1777; died at Paris 1 May, 1850.

BLAIR, HUGH, D.D., a celebrated divine, was the son of a respectable merchant of Edinburgh, where he was born 7 April, 1718. He was sent from the High School to the college of Edinburgh, where he took his degree of M.A. 1739, and two

years afterwards was licensed to preach. His first living was Colessie, Fifeshire, and in 1743 he became minister of the Canongate church, Edinburgh, where he continued eleven years. He was then removed to Lady Yester's, one of the city churches. In 1758 he was raised to the High church of Edinburgh, where he continued until his decease. In 1759, at which time he had obtained the degree of D.D. from St. Andrew's, he projected a course of lectures on composition, which he read in the university of Edinburgh with such reputation, that in 1762 a professorship of rhetoric and belles lettres was founded for him by the king, with a salary of £70 a year. About this time he distinguished himself as the zealous advocate of the poems of Ossian, in a 'Dissertation prefixed to those pretended fragments of Gaelic antiquity.' In 1776 he was prevailed upon to publish a volume of sermons which had obtained the sanction of Dr. Johnson, to whose judgment they had been submitted. The sale was so rapid that the author was induced to bring out three more volumes, and a fifth was prepared by him for the press a little before his death. For the service thus rendered to religion, the author was rewarded with a pension of £200 a year. In 1783 he resigned his professorship, and the same year published his 'Lectures,' which passed through several editions and were greatly admired. Dr. Blair died at Edinburgh 27 Dec., 1800.

BLAIR, JAMES, M.A., a native of Scotland, was ordained and benefited in the episcopal church there, and about 1685 went as a missionary to Virginia, where he conducted himself with such discretion that Compton, bishop of London, appointed him as his commissary in that settlement. By his interest a college was founded at Williamsburg, in Virginia, of which he was president nearly fifty years. Died 1743. He was author of 'Our Saviour's divine Sermon on the Mount explained, and the practice of it recommended in divers sermons and discourses,' 4 vols. 8vo., London, 1742.

BLAIR, JOHN (ARNOLD), was born in Fifeshire, in the reign of Alexander III., and educated with the celebrated Sir William Wallace at Dundee. He then went to France, where he joined the order of St. Benedict, and took the name of Arnold. When Wallace became governor or viceroy of Scotland 1294, Blair was appointed his chaplain, and being by this means an eye-witness of most of his actions, he composed the history of his life in Latin verse. The only remaining fragment of this work was published by Sir Robert Sibbald 1705. A translation will be found in Hume's 'History of the Douglasses.'

BLAIR, JOHN, LL.D., a writer on chronology and divinity, was a near relation of Dr. Hugh Blair, and received his education at Edinburgh. He went to London with his countryman, Andrew Henderson, who became an usher in a school and afterwards a bookseller in Westminster Hall. Blair succeeded him in his school, and in 1754 had obtained orders, for in that year appeared his principal work, 'The Chronology and History of the World,' on the title-page of which he is styled the Rev. John Blair, LL.D. Such was the reputation of the work that it procured for the author admission into the Royal Society, and the appointment of chaplain to the princess dowager of Wales and that of mathematical tutor to Edward duke of York. In consequence he was rewarded with a

prebend in the church of Westminster, the vicarage of Hinckley, Leicestershire, and the rectory of Burton Coggles, Lincolnshire. In 1763 he accompanied his royal pupil on his travels, and in 1768 published a new edition of his Chronological Tables. In 1771 he was presented to the vicarage of St. Bride's, Fleet Street, which he exchanged in 1776 for the rectory of St. John the Evangelist, Westminster, with which he was permitted to hold that of Horton, Buckinghamshire. Died 24 June, 1782. Besides the above work he wrote a 'History of Geography' and 'Lectures on the Canon of the Old Testament.'

BLAIR, PATRICK, M.D., F.R.S., a botanist, was originally a surgeon at Dundee, where he had an opportunity of dissecting an elephant which died near that place 1706. This led him to publish a work on the anatomy of the elephant. On 1 Dec., 1712, he was elected F.R.S. Being attached to the Stuart family he was imprisoned in 1715, but was soon released. He then went to London, and afterwards settled at Boston, Lincolnshire, as a physician. The date of his death is unascertained. Besides several papers in the Philosophical Transactions, he wrote 'Miscellaneous Observations on the Practice of Physic, Anatomy, Surgery, and Botanic;' 'Botanic Essays,' in which he strengthened the arguments in proof of the sexes of plants; and 'Pharmaco-botanologia, or an alphabetical and classical dissertation on all the British indigenous and garden plants of the New Dispensatory,' 1723-28. The last work extends only to the letter H.

BLAIR, ROBERT, a Scotch divine, born at Irvine, Ayrshire, 1593, and died 27 Aug., 1666. He wrote a Commentary on the Book of Proverbs, and some political pieces, none of which have been preserved.

BLAIR, ROBERT, a Scotch divine and poet, was eldest son of David Blair, one of the ministers of Edinburgh and chaplain to the king. He was born 1699, and became minister of Athelstaneford, in East Lothian, where he died 4 Feb., 1747. He wrote the well-known poem entitled 'The Grave,' which was first printed at London 1743.

BLAIR, WILLIAM, a surgeon and miscellaneous writer, born at Lavenham, Suffolk, 28 Jan., 1766, was originally intended for the clerical profession; but showing a preference for the study of medicine he went to London, and qualified himself for surgical practice. He resided in Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury, and for many years was surgeon to the Lock Hospital. Died 6 Dec., 1822. Among his works are, 'The Soldier's Friend, or the means of preserving the health of Military Men,' 1798; 'Anthropology, or the Natural History of Man,' 1805; 'The Vaccine Contest,' 1806; 'Hints for the consideration of Parliament on the supposed failures of Vaccination,' 1808; 'Prostitutes reclaimed and Penitents protected, being an answer to some objections against the Female Penitentiary,' 1809; 'Strictures on Mr. Hale's Reply to the pamphlets lately published in defence of the London Penitentiary,' 1809; 'The Pastor and Deacon examined, or Remarks on the Rev. John Thomas's Appeal in Vindication of Mr. Hales's character, and in opposition to Female Penitentiaries,' 1810. Mr. Blair was very zealous in the cause of Methodism, and in 1814 published 'The Correspondence on the function, objects, and plan of the Roman Catholic Bible Society,' which engaged him in a controversy with the

learned Mr. Charles Butler. He was also very much interested in the art of decyphering, and wrote the elaborate article 'Cipher' in Rees's Cyclopædia. This forms the most exhaustive treatise which has ever appeared on the subject. The secret of the model cypher proposed therein by Mr. Blair was discovered by Michael Gage, who disclosed it in a pamphlet now rarely to be met with.

BLAKE, CHARLES, D.D., a divine and poet, was born at Reading, Berkshire, 31 Oct., 1664, and educated at Merchant Taylors' School and St. John's College, Oxford. At the university he became acquainted with the learned languages, and the writings of the ancient fathers, while he also became very proficient in poetry. He was appointed domestic chaplain to Sir William Dawes, successively bishop of Chester and archbishop of York, and became the constant companion of that prelate. Among his church preferments were the rectory of St. Sepulchre, London, the sub-deanery of York, and the rectory of St. Mary, Hull. Died 22 Nov., 1730. He published 'Tres Nugæ Poeticæ' at the end of a translation which he made from the Greek into Latin of 'Lusus Amatorius: sive Musæi Poema de Herone et Leandro,' 4to., London, 1694. Watt ascribes to the same author, 'Hibernia Plorans, carmine pastorali, 1689, mense Julii,' folio, London, 1694; and 'Part of the Fifth Book of Milton's Paradise Lost in Latin Verse,' London, 1694.

BLAKE, Sir FRANCIS, baronet, was born in or about 1738, and took the degree of LL.B. at Trinity Hall, Cambridge, 1763. His death occurred at Twizle Castle, in the county of Durham, 2 June, 1818. He wrote 'The Efficacy of a Sinking Fund of One Million per annum considered,' 8vo., 1785; 'The Propriety of an actual payment of the Public Debt considered,' 8vo., 1786; 'The True Policy of Great Britain considered,' 8vo., 1787. These pieces were republished collectively under the title of 'Political Tracts,' 8vo., 1790, 1795.

BLAKE, JAMES, an English Jesuit, made his profession 15 Aug., 1685, and on 3 April, 1701, was declared provincial of his brethren, which office he held for nearly four years. Died 29 Jan., 1728. His 'Sermon on the Blessed Sacrament,' delivered in the chapel of the Spanish ambassador on Corpus Christi day, 3 June, 1686, was reprinted in 1741.

BLAKE, JOHN BRADLEY, was born in London 4 Nov., 1745, and educated at Westminster School. In 1766 he was employed as a supercargo of the India company at Canton, where he began to collect those seeds and vegetables which are applied in China to useful purposes, of which he sent home a great variety. Died 16 Nov., 1773.

BLAKE, ROBERT, one of the greatest of British naval heroes, was born at Bridgewater, Somersetshire, about the end of August, 1599. His father, Humphrey Blake, was a landed proprietor, and also an adventurous merchant, who traded with Spain. After receiving a sound preliminary education in the grammar school of his native town he was sent to Oxford, where he was matriculated in 1615 as a member of St. Alban's Hall, though he subsequently migrated to Wadham College, where he remained nearly nine years. He then took up his residence at Bridgewater, and on his father's death, which took place about this time, he found himself possessed of an

estate encumbered with debts. For several years after his return from college his time and talents were chiefly occupied by the care of his aged mother, who outlived her husband thirteen years. Early in life he had imbibed Puritan sentiments, and throughout his career was an earnest supporter of the Puritan party. In 1640 he was chosen member of parliament, and at the commencement of the civil war he took up arms on the republican side. In the sharp encounter at Bodmin he distinguished himself in no slight degree, and soon afterwards gained the confidence of Sir William Waller by his conduct on the fiercely contested field of Landsdown. At the siege of Bristol in 1643 he served under Colonel Fiennes, who entrusted him with Prior's Hill, a small fort which he defended after the surrender. For this Prince Rupert threatened to hang him, but was dissuaded by his friends from taking so extreme a course. Blake now received new employments from the parliament. He was named one of the Somerset committee for ways and means, and appointed, as a reward for his exploits at Bristol, lieutenant-colonel to Popham's regiment, the finest militia in the county. After having successfully defended Lyme against Prince Maurice he assisted in taking Taunton, which place he defended against Goring with such bravery that he was publicly thanked by parliament. An opening for a new and glorious career at sea soon presented itself, and the appointment of the hero of Taunton, conjointly with colonels Deane and Popham to the chief naval command in 1645, was one of the most important events in that age, and marked the commencement of a new and most brilliant era in the history of the British navy. He now sailed in quest of Prince Rupert, whom he blockaded at Kinsale. Rupert, however, managed to slip away with seven ships, but Blake pursued him as far as the Tagus, and eventually attacked him in the harbour of Malaga, when nearly the whole of the prince's fleet was destroyed. He then returned to England with several prizes, and was appointed warden of the Cinque Ports. Soon after this he reduced the Scilly isles and the islands of Guernsey and Jersey. On the prospect of a Dutch war in 1652 he was appointed sole admiral, and on 19 May was attacked in the Downs by Van Tromp, who had 45 sail, while Blake had only 23. However, he fought so bravely that the Dutch admiral was forced to retreat. After taking a number of merchantmen, and engaging the Dutch fleet on their own coast, the English admiral returned to the Downs, where, on the 29th Nov., he was again attacked by Van Tromp, whose force was now increased to eighty sail. The victory was dearly earned by the Dutch, but Van Tromp was so elated with it that he passed through the channel with a broom at his maintop, signifying that he had swept the sea of the English ships. In Feb. following Blake put to sea with sixty men-of-war, and soon after met with the Dutch admiral, who had seventy sail, and 300 merchantmen under convoy. A most bloody engagement ensued that lasted three days, in which the Dutch lost eleven men-of-war and thirty merchant vessels. The loss of the English was only one ship. On the 3rd June the fleets of the two republics fought again off the Foreland; and if the Dutch had not saved themselves on Calais sands, all their ships would have been taken. In 1654 Blake sailed into the Mediterranean, where he demolished the castle

of Tunis, because the dey refused to deliver up the English captives. A squadron of his ships also intercepted a Spanish Plate fleet, and took the admiral, vice-admiral, and two galleons. Blake having received information that another fleet lay at Santa Cruz, in Teneriffe, sailed thither, and notwithstanding the strength of the place he went in, burnt the ships, and came out without loss. Finding his health declining he resolved to return to England, but died as he was entering Plymouth Sound, 17 Aug., 1657. His body was interred in Henry VII.'s Chapel, from whence it was disgracefully removed at the Restoration and buried in St. Margaret's churchyard. A graphic and exhaustive biography of the subject of this brief notice was published by Mr. Hepworth Dixon in 1852 under the title of 'Robert Blake, Admiral and General at Sea. Based on Family and State Papers.'

BLAKE, WILLIAM, artist and poet, was born in London 28 Nov., 1757. His father was a hosier, and apprenticed him to James Bazire, the engraver, by whom he was sent to Westminster Abbey and various old churches to make sketches for antiquarian works. He married in 1782 Catherine Sophia Boucher, of Battersea, and in the following year published 'Poetical Sketches,' he having commenced writing poetry when ten years of age. He afterwards published 'Songs of Innocence,' 'The Book of Thel,' 'The Marriage of Heaven and Hell,' and 'The French Revolution,' all poems of an allegorical and mystical nature, the illustrations and letter-press being both engraved by himself. He lived several years at Felpham, being employed to illustrate Hailey's works, but returned to London in 1804, and remained there till his death, 12 Aug., 1827. He illustrated Burger's 'Lenore,' Young's 'Night thoughts,' Blair's 'Grave,' the 'Book of Job,' and 'Dante,' and published, besides the poems before mentioned, 'The Gates of Paradise,' 'Visions of the Daughters of Albion,' 'America,' 'Songs of Experience,' 'Europe,' 'The Book of Urizen,' 'Jerusalem,' and 'Milton.' He had visions from childhood, and believed that he could summon deceased celebrities to sit for their portraits and converse with him. Some of the heads thus drawn are very spirited and characteristic. He was republican in politics, and held many of the tenets of the Gnostics. He was buried in Bunhill Fields.

BLAKENEY, WILLIAM, Lord Blakeney, a celebrated British general, born at Mount Blakeney, in Ireland, 1672. He entered the army in the reign of Queen Anne, and assisted at the siege of Venloo. At a subsequent period he fought bravely at the assault of Bocca-Chica, being then brigadier-general, and he greatly distinguished himself in defending Stirling Castle against the rebels, 1745. He was governor of Minorca in 1756, when the French fleet, under La Galissonnière, attacked that island. He defended the garrison against the French with so much bravery and talent, that on being compelled to capitulate, he was allowed to march out with all the honours of war, and obtained a conveyance to Gibraltar. Throughout the siege, which lasted seventy days, Blakeney, though eighty-two years of age, never undressed himself, nor went into a bed. On his return to England he was created K.B. and raised to the Irish peerage by the title of Baron Blakeney. In 1759 the citizens of Dublin set up a statue of him,

executed by Van Nost, in the centre of the Mall. He died 20 Sept., 1761, and was buried with great pomp in Westminster Abbey.

BLAKEWAY, JOHN BRICKDALE, F.S.A., a topographer and miscellaneous writer, was born at Shrewsbury 24 June, 1765, and educated at the free school there, then at Westminster, and finally at Oriol College, Oxford. He left the university in 1786, and after practising some time at the bar, took holy orders in 1793. The following year he was presented to the living of St. Mary's, Shrewsbury, by an arrangement with his uncle, whom he succeeded in the rectory of Neen Savage, Shropshire, and in 1795 he was presented by a relation to a third living, Felton, in Somersetshire. These three benefices brought him in an income which enabled him to live very comfortably—an income which was augmented in 1800 by his obtaining the living of Kinlet, Shropshire. He died at Shrewsbury 10 March, 1826. His great work is the 'History of Shrewsbury,' but he also published some sermons, and in 1813 'An Attempt to ascertain the author of Junius,' in which he endeavours to identify the Great Unknown with Horne Tooke.

BLAMIRE, SUSANNA, the *Muse of Cumberland*, daughter of William Blamire, Esq., of the Oaks, was born at Carden Hall, near Carlisle, 12 Jan., 1747, and died at Carlisle 5 April, 1794. Her poetical pieces, some of which are ballads in the Cumberland dialect, were published under the title of 'The Poetical Works of Miss Susanna Blamire, "the Muse of Cumberland."' Now for the first time collected by Henry Lonsdale, M.D. With a preface, memoir, and notes, by Patrick Maxwell, 8vo., Edinburgh, 1842.

BLAMIRE, WILLIAM, was born at the Oaks, near Dalston, Cumberland, 13 April, 1790, and for many years was M.P. for the eastern division of that county, in conjunction with Sir James Graham. He relinquished his seat in parliament on being appointed head of the Tithe Commission. He was also a member of the Copyhold and Inclosure Commissions, and retired from the public service in 1860. Died 12 Jan., 1862. A 'Biographical Sketch' of him, by Henry Lonsdale, M.D., was published at London, 8vo., 1862.

BLAMPIN, THOMAS, a Benedictine of the congregation of St. Maur, born at Noyon 1640; died 13 Feb., 1710. He continued the splendid edition of St. Augustine commenced by Delfau.

BLANCARD, or BLANCKAERT, NICHOLAS, a classical editor, professor successively at Steinfurth, Middleburg, and Franeker, was born at Leyden, 11 Dec., 1625, and died 15 May, 1703.

BLANCARD, STEPHEN, son of Nicholas, mentioned above, became an eminent physician at Franeker, and published a number of compilations on subjects connected with his profession. When he died is unknown.

BLANCHARD, FRANÇOIS, or JEAN PIERRE, a celebrated French aéronaut, born 1738; died at Paris, 7 March, 1809. His wife, *Marie Madeleine Sophie Armand*, accompanied him in his aerial voyages, and made several ascents after his decease. Her death was caused by the bursting of her balloon 1819.

BLANCHARD, GUILLAUME, a French lawyer and advocate in the parliament of Paris. He published a Chronological Table of the Ordinances of the French Kings of the third Race, 2 vols. folio, 1717. He was preparing a supplement, when he died 24 September, 1724.

BLANCHARD, JACQUES, an eminent painter, called the French Titian, was born at Paris 1600, and died 1638.

BLANCHARD, JEAN BAPTISTE, a French Jesuit, wrote 'The Temple of the Muses, a collection of Fables,' and 'The School of Manners, consisting of moral reflections and historical facts.' Born 1731; died 15 June, 1797.

BLANCHARD, SIDNEY LAMAN, was born at Great Yarmouth, 15 May, 1803, and educated at St. Olave's School, Southwark. He began his career in the humble capacity of reader in a printing office, and subsequently obtained the place of secretary to the Zoological Society. From the age of twelve or fourteen he had been an enthusiastic student of poetry, and in 1828 he published a small volume of poems, entitled 'Lyric Offerings.' In 1831 he gave up the secretaryship to the Zoological Society for the more congenial employment of acting editor of the 'Monthly Magazine.' From this time he devoted himself exclusively to literary pursuits. On the establishment of the 'True Sun' newspaper he became its editor; and subsequently he edited successively the 'Constitutional,' the 'Courier,' and the 'Court Journal.' With the commencement of the year 1841 he became connected with the 'Examiner,' and continued to write for that journal until his death. Concurrently with these various engagements he was a constant contributor to the lighter periodicals of the day. There was never a writer with a readier pen. A poem, an essay, a sketch, a witty paragraph, seemed to spring spontaneously from his brain; but never, to his honour, was his facile pen dipped in gall, the writer and the man being alike the impersonation of kindness. His death took place under very melancholy circumstances. A year previously his wife had become insane, and this so acted upon the mind of Mr. Blanchard that he was subject to nervous paroxysms, during one of which he put an end to his existence, 15 Feb., 1845. A collection of his Essays and Sketches, with a memoir of him by Sir Edward Bulwer-Lytton appeared in 1849.

BLANCHARD, WILLIAM, an eminent comedian, born at York about 1770; died at Chelsea, 9 May, 1835. He made his first bow to a London audience 1 Oct., 1800. Mr. Blanchard's correct delineation of the numerous characters which he successively assumed in play, farce, and opera, made him a universal favourite. His Fluellen, Menenius, Polonius, Pistol, Sir Andrew Aguecheek, Sir Hugh Evans, and many others, were evidences of the soundness of his judgment and the versatility of his talents.

BLANCHARD, WILLIAM J., a stenographer of London, who published 'A Complete system of Short-hand, being an improvement upon all the authors whose systems have yet been made public,' 8vo., London, 1779; and the 'The Complete Instructor of Short-hand, upon principles applicable to the European languages, also to the technical terms used by anatomists, and more comprehensive and easy to write and read than any other system hitherto published,' 4to., London, 1786. The system of stenography explained in this last work was never practised to any extent, and it certainly does not deserve the extravagant praise bestowed upon it by the author of the 'Historical Account of Short-hand,' which passes under the name of James Henry Lewis.

BLANCHE DE BOURBON married Peter, king

of Castile, 1352. She was cruelly treated by her husband, who had fixed his affections on another woman; and she was at last poisoned 1361, aged 23.

BLANCHE OF CASTILE, queen of France, was born 1197, being daughter of Alphonso IX., king of Castile. In 1200 she married Louis VIII. of France, by whom she had nine sons and two daughters, whom she educated in the principles of virtue and piety. On the death of her husband, 1226, she became regent, her son Louis being only twelve years old. In this station she behaved with firmness and prudence, and kept down the aspiring spirits of the great lords. She paid particular attention to the education of the young king, and married him early to the daughter of the earl of Provence. During his expedition to the Holy Land she governed the kingdom with great discretion; but the news of his defeat and imprisonment so affected her spirits that she died 1 Dec., 1252.

BLANCHET, FRANÇOIS, a French abbé, born 26 Jan., 1707, and died 29 Jan., 1784. Among his works are 'Variétés morales et amusantes,' and 'Apologues et contes orientaux.'

BLANCHET, THOMAS, an eminent painter of Paris, died at Lyons, 1689, aged 71.

BLAND, ELIZABETH, a lady eminent for her knowledge of the Hebrew language, was born in London about 1660. Her maiden name was Fisher, and in 1681 she married Mr. Nathaniel Bland, of Beeston, in Yorkshire. Among the curiosities of the Royal Society is a phylactery of her writing. She was living in 1712.

BLAND, JOHN, an English writing-master, who, according to Massey, deservedly stands in the first rank of our calligraphic worthies. He was born in London, 17 Aug., 1702, and educated at Westminster School. After holding a situation in the Custom House for nine years, he became writing-master at Mr. Watts's academy in Little Tower Street, and he eventually started an academy of his own in Bishopsgate Street. Died 21 Jan., 1749-50. He published an 'Essay on Writing, exemplified in Forms of Business,' and wrote some pieces for George Bickham's 'Penman's Companion,' and 'Universal Penman.'

BLAND, JOHN, an actor, uncle of the celebrated Mrs. Jordan, was descended from an ancient Irish family. He was once a cornet of horse, and was also admitted a barrister in London; but an unconquerable partiality for the stage led him to give up those pursuits. He was for some time a lessee, and many years treasurer of the theatre at Edinburgh, in which city he died, 20 July, 1808, æt. 87.

BLAND, ROBERT, the son of an eminent London physician, was born in or about 1779, and educated at Harrow School and at Pembroke College, Cambridge (B.A. 1802). He became assistant master at Harrow, then minister to the English church at Amsterdam, curate of Prittwell, Essex, and curate of Kenilworth, 1816. He died at Leamington, 12 March, 1825. Mr. Bland possessed high classical and literary attainments, and was greatly accomplished in music. His published works are, 'Edwy and Elgiva,' 'Translations, chiefly from the Greek Anthology, with tales and miscellaneous poems,' 8vo., London, 1806; 'The Four slaves of Cythera, a poetical romance;' 'Collections from the Greek Anthology, and from the pastoral, elegiac, and dramatic poets of Greece,' 8vo., 1813; a translation (in conjunction with

Miss Plumtre) of the Memoirs of Grimm and Diderot, 2 vols. 8vo.; and 'Elements of Latin Hexameters and Pentameters.'

BLAND, TOBIAS, a Protestant divine, educated at Pembroke Hall, Cambridge (B.A. 1580-1), whence he migrated to Corpus Christi College. In 1582, or thereabouts, he published a blasphemous libel against the master of his college, from which he was expelled after having been obliged to sit in the stocks. In 1584 he commenced M.A., but not without great opposition being made to his taking that degree. Afterwards he became chaplain to Lord St. John, of Bletsoe, sub-almoner to Queen Elizabeth, and a canon of Peterborough. Died 1604. He wrote 'A necessary Catechisme to be red every Sunday morning;' the disgraceful libel alluded to above; and 'A Baite for Momvs,' 1580.

BLANDIE, WILLIAM, a native of Newbury, Berks, and some time a member of New College, Oxford, from whence he was ejected 1563, on account, it is believed, of his attachment to the Catholic faith. He afterwards studied the law in the Middle Temple, and published an English translation of Osorius's 'Discourse of Civil and Christian Nobility,' 4to., London, 1576.

BLANDRADA, GEORGE, an Italian physician, who renewed the tenets of Arius with respect to the Blessed Trinity. He fled from the inquisition to Geneva and afterwards to Poland, where the king, Stephen Battori, made him a privy counsellor. He attempted to convert the king to his opinions, but failed. He was killed by his nephew about 1590.

BLANE, Sir GILBERT, M.D., was born at Blane-field, Ayrshire, 29 Aug., 1749, and educated at the university of Edinburgh, where he proceeded M.D. He then repaired to London, and was appointed physician to the earl of Holderness. Subsequently he was nominated private physician to Sir George, afterwards Lord Rodney, and in that capacity accompanied him when, in 1780, he assumed the command of the squadron in the West Indies. In one engagement Dr. Blane was severely wounded, and as a reward for his services he was appointed physician to the fleet, a situation which he held till the conclusion of the war in 1783, when he received a pension. On settling in London as a physician he was appointed physician extraordinary to the prince of Wales. Soon afterwards he was nominated physician to the royal household, and in 1785 he was elected physician to St. Thomas's Hospital. On the appointment of Earl Spencer as first lord of the admiralty, Dr. Blane was nominated one of the commissioners of sick and wounded sailors, and he discharged the duties of that important office till the peace of Amiens. In 1788 he was selected to read the Croonian lecture on muscular motion before the Royal Society, which lecture was published in 1790. In 1795 he was placed at the head of the Navy Medical Board, and with the assistance of Earl Spencer he effected the introduction into every ship of the use of lemon-juice as a preventive and cure of scurvy. In 1812 he was created a baronet, and in 1829, with the sanction of the lords of the admiralty, he founded a prize medal for the best journal kept by the surgeons of the royal navy. The medal is awarded every second year. On the accession of William IV. he was appointed first physician to his majesty. He died in London 27 June, 1834. His works are, 'A short

account of the most effectual means of preserving the health of seamen;' 'Observations on the Diseases incident to Seamen;' 'Lecture on Muscular Motion;' 'Elements of Medical Logic, illustrated by practical proofs and examples;' 'Select Dissertations on several subjects of Medical Science;' and 'Warning to the British Public against the alarming approach of the Indian Cholera.'—*Anderson; Gent. Mag.; Thomson.*

BLANE, WILLIAM NEWNHAM, eldest son of William Blane, esq., of Policja Park, in the parish of Winkfield, Berkshire, after being educated at Eton, entered Trinity College, Cambridge, being matriculated 13 Nov., 1818. He left the university without a degree, and subsequently became a lieutenant in the Scotch Greys. He died at Latakia, in Syria, 10 Oct., 1825, æt. 26. Lieutenant Blane was author of 'An Excursion through the United States and Canada during the years 1822-3, by an English Gentleman,' 8vo., 1824.

BLANKENBURG, CHRISTIAN FREDERICK DE, a German writer, born at Colberg, in Pomerania, 24 Jan., 1744; died 4 May, 1796. He wrote an essay on romance and other original works, and translated into German Johnson's 'Lives of the Poets,' &c.

BLANKOF, JOHN TEUNISZ, a Flemish painter, born 1628; died 1670.

BLANQUI, JEROME ADOLPHE, a French political economist, born 21 Nov., 1798; died 1854. Among his works are, 'Histoire de l'économie politique en Europe, depuis les anciens jusqu'à nos jours,' 5 vols. 8vo., 1837-42; 'Voyage en Angleterre,' 1824; and 'Rapport sur l'exposition universelle de Londres,' 1850.

BLASE, ST., bishop of Sebaste, in Armenia, suffered martyrdom in the persecution of Licinius, 316. His festival occurs on the 3rd Feb. in the Roman, and on the 11th in the Greek calendar. The wool-combers chose him the titular patron of their trade, on which account his festival is still kept by them with a solemn guild at Norwich.

BLASTARES, MATTHEW, a Greek monk of the order of St. Basil, in the fourteenth century, author of a 'Collection of Ecclesiastical Constitutions, Greek and Latin,' folio, Oxford, 1672; 'Quæstiones Matrimoniales,' in the Jus Græco-Romanum of Leunclavius.

BLAURER, AMBROSE, a native of Constance, one of the followers of Luther, whose doctrines he spread in France and Germany. Born 1492; died 1567.

BLAYNEY, ANDREW THOMAS, eleventh Baron Blayney, of Monaghan, and a lieutenant-general in the British army, was born 30 Nov., 1770, and died in Dublin 8 April, 1834.

BLAYNEY, BENJAMIN, D.D., an English divine, was educated at Worcester College, Oxford, where he took his master's degree in 1753, and afterwards became fellow of Hertford College. In 1787 he took his degree of doctor in divinity, and became professor of Hebrew. He was also canon of Christ Church, and rector of Polshot, in Wiltshire, where he died 20 Sept., 1801. Dr. Blayney was an excellent biblical critic, and published 'A Dissertation on Daniel's Seventy Weeks,' 4to.; 'Jeremiah and Lamentations,' a new translation, 8vo.; 'The Sign given to Ahaz,' a sermon, 4to.; 'Zechariah,' a new translation, 4to. He edited the Oxford Bible in 1769, which, for the marginal references, is one of the most correct in our language. His manuscripts were deposited in the library at Lam-

beth by his friend the bishop of Durham, to whose disposal he had left them.

BLEEK, PETER VAN, a Dutch painter and engraver, was born about 1700, and died in London 20 July, 1764.

BLEGBOROUGH, RALPH, a physician and medical writer, born at Richmond, Yorkshire, 5 April, 1769; died Jan., 1827.

BLEGNY, NICHOLAS, a French surgeon, or physician, who obtained a considerable reputation as a quack doctor, was born 1652, and died 1722.

BLENCOWE, Sir JOHN, an English judge, received the coif 1689, and in the following year was returned to parliament as one of the members for Brackley, Northamptonshire. William III. made him a baron of the Exchequer 1696. In 1702 he was removed to the King's Bench, and in 1714 to the Common Pleas. He resigned his office 1722, and died 6 May, 1726.

BLENCOWE, WILLIAM, the first salaried decipherer to the British government, was son of Sir John Blencowe, justice of the Common Pleas. He was born in Jan., 1682, and educated at All Souls' College, Oxford, of which he became a fellow. He committed suicide 25 Aug., 1712. His epitaph, in the church of Merston St. Laurence, Northamptonshire, states that he was 'a man studious of many kinds of learning, particularly of the common law, which he professed and practised with reputation; and of the art of deciphering letters, wherein he excelled, and served the publick for ten years.'

BLANNERHASSET, HERMAN, an adventurer who was associated with Aaron Burr in the enterprise against the Spanish possessions bordering on the United States, was born in Hampshire, England, 1767, and died in Guernsey 1831.

BLANNERHASSET, THOMAS, an English poet, studied at Cambridge, afterwards entered the military service, and died about 1626. He was author of 'The Seconde Part of the Mirrour for Magistrates, containing the fallies of the infortunate Princes of this lande. From the Conquest of Cæsar unto the comynge of Duke William the Conqueror,' London, 1578. As a poet he is not inferior to the authors of the other parts of the above work. 'I take it that he is the same Thomas Blennerhasset, who went as a captain into Ireland in the reign of Elizabeth, who died there about the beginning of the reign of Charles I., and who wrote 'Directions for the Plantation in Ulster,' London, 1610.

BLESS, HENRI, a French painter of history and landscape, born 1480; died 1550.

BLESSINGTON, MARGARET, countess of, an English authoress, born 1 Sept., 1789. She was the daughter of Mr. Edmund Power, of Curragheen, co. Waterford, and sister to Ellen, Viscountess Canterbury, second wife of Viscount Canterbury, formerly Speaker of the House of Commons. When a mere child, being some months under fifteen, she was married to a Captain Palmer, who died 1817. In the following year she became the wife of the earl of Blessington. The greater part of their married life was spent on the Continent, during which period the charms of her ladyship's person and her intellectual gifts rendered her distinguished in fashionable and literary circles. The countess again became a widow in 1829. Lord Byron on many occasions paid tribute to Lady Blessington's intellectual and personal gifts, and his collected poems contain more than one

gay effusion addressed to her. Lady Blessington's house at Kensington Gore was for fourteen years the resort of the most distinguished men of wit and genius of every country and opinion, where all classes of intellect and art were represented, and where everything was welcome but exclusive and illiberal prejudices. She died at Paris 4 June, 1849. Among her numerous works are, 'The Magic Lantern, or Scenes in the Metropolis,' 'The Idler in France,' 'The Idler in Italy,' 'A Tour in the Netherlands,' 'The Confessions of an Elderly Lady,' 'The Confessions of an Elderly Gentleman,' 'The Governess,' a novel; 'Grace Cassidy, or the Repealers,' a novel; 'The Two Friends,' 'The Victims of Society,' 'Meredithe,' 'The Lottery of Life,' 'The Memoirs of a Femme de Chambre,' 'The Belle of a Season,' 'Strathern,' and other novels, sketches, and fragments, besides innumerable magazine articles. She was also editor of the 'Keepsake,' the 'Book of Beauty,' and other illustrated works on a large and expensive scale.

BLETHYNN, WILLIAM, a native of Wales, studied at Oxford, and after holding some minor church preferments, was consecrated bishop of Llandaff, 17 April, 1575. Died Oct., 1590.

BLETTERIE, JEAN PHILIPPE RENÉ DE LA, a French writer, born at Rennes, 25 Feb., 1696. He became a member of the Congregation of the Oratory, but left it and obtained the professorship of eloquence in the Royal College at Paris. Died 1 June, 1772. His works are *The Life of the Emperor Julian*; *History of the Emperor Jovian*; a translation of part of Tacitus; and *Letters on Quietism*. He also edited Masclef's Hebrew Grammar.

BLEWITT, JONAS, an organist of London, who died in 1805, published a 'Treatise on the Organ, with explanatory Voluntaries,' 'Ten Voluntaries, or pieces for the Organ,' and 'Twelve easy and familiar movements.'

BLICKE, Sir CHARLES, knight, surgeon to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London, died 30 Dec., 1815. He published 'An Essay on the Yellow Fever of Jamaica, collected from the manuscript of a late Surgeon,' 8vo., London, 1772.

BLIGH, RICHARD, an eminent chancery barrister and equity draughtsman, was born in or about 1780, and educated at Westminster School and Trinity College, Cambridge. Died about 1838. He published 'Reports of Cases heard in the House of Lords, on Appeals and Writs of Errors, from 1819 to 1836,' 10 vols.

BLIGH, WILLIAM, an English navigator, born in 1754 at Plymouth. His name is chiefly remembered in connection with the celebrated mutiny of the 'Bounty,' 1789, of which he afterwards published an account. In 1806 he was appointed governor of New South Wales; but soon gave such offence to the colonists that he was ignominiously sent back to England 1808. He died in London, 7 Sept., 1817.

BLIZARD, THOMAS, nephew of Sir William Blizard, was born in or about 1772, and became surgeon to the London Hospital. He was very skilful in surgical operations, and invented a knife used in lithotomy, which bears his name. Died 7 May, 1838.

BLIZARD, Sir WILLIAM, F.R.S., an eminent surgeon, was the son of an auctioneer at Barnes, in Surrey, where he was born 1743. He was apprenticed to a surgeon and apothecary at Mort-

lake, and completed his studies in London, where he commenced practice as a surgeon, attaining ultimately to the highest distinction in his profession. In conjunction with Dr. Maclaurin he founded, in 1785, a school at the London Hospital, which was the first regular medical school connected with a great hospital. He was also partly the founder, and for many years the chairman, of the Anatomical Society, and the first president of the Hunterian Society. In 1787 he was appointed professor of anatomy of the Company (afterwards the Royal College) of Surgeons. The principal sphere of his action, however, was the London Hospital, the benefits of which institution he greatly extended. He received the honour of knighthood, 1803, and died 28 Aug., 1835. In addition to some political pamphlets and papers in the medical Journals, he published 'A Lecture on the Situation of the large Blood-vessels of the Extremities, &c.;' 'Desultory Reflections on Police, with an Essay on the Means of preventing Crimes and amending Criminals;' 'Experiments and Observations on the danger of Copper and Bell-metal in pharmaceutical and chemical preparations;' 'Suggestions for the improvement of Hospitals and other Charitable Institutions;' The Hunterian Orations for 1815, 1823, and 1828; and 'An Address to the Chairman and Members of the House Committee of the London Hospital on the subject of Cholera.

BLOCH, GEORGE CASTANEUS, bishop of Ripen, in Denmark, author of a Latin work containing many curious remarks on the palm or date tree of Palestine and Idumea. Born 1717; died 1773.

BLOCH, JOHN ERASMUS, a Danish gardener, author of 'Horticultura Danica,' 1647.

BLOCH, MARK ELIEZER, a Jewish naturalist and physician, was born at Anspach, 1723, and settled at Berlin, where he died, 6 Aug., 1799. His principal work is a Natural History of Fishes.

BLOCK, JOANNA KOERTEN, a female artist, was born at Amsterdam, 17 Nov., 1650. She first evinced her genius by modelling pieces in wax, beautifully coloured. She next engraved with a diamond on crystal and glass, and copied paintings in coloured silks; but afterwards she employed herself wholly in cutting paper, in which she so far excelled, that whatever others produced by the graver she executed with a pair of scissors. The elector palatine offered a thousand florins for three little pieces, which she refused. The empress of Germany gave her orders for a trophy, with the imperial arms, for which Madame Koerten received four thousand florins. She also cut out the emperor's portrait, which is in the cabinet at Vienna. Died 28 Dec., 1715.

BLOCKLAND, ANTHONY DE MONTFORT, an historical and portrait painter, was born in 1532, and died in 1583. He had two brothers, *Peter* and *Herbert*. The first painted battles and markets, and the other, portraits and conversations.

BLOEMART, ABRAHAM, a painter of landscape and history, was born at Gorcum, in 1564, and died in 1647. He had four sons, who were all of his profession; but the principal was the youngest, *Cornelius Bloemart*, born in 1623 at Utrecht, and died 1680. He was also one of the finest engravers of his time.

BLOEMEN, JOHN FRANCIS VAN, a landscape painter, born at Antwerp, 1656; died at Rome, 1740.

BLOEMEN, PETER VAN, a painter, brother of

the preceding, died at Antwerp 1699. His brother *Herbert van Bloemen* (born 1672) also acquired a considerable reputation as a painter.

BLOIS, PETER DE. See PETER.

BLOME, RICHARD, a publisher and literary adventurer of some celebrity, who, by the aid of subscriptions adroitly levied, issued many splendid works. Originally he was a ruler of paper, and afterwards a kind of arms painter. Wood says he practised for divers years propping tricks, in employing necessitous persons to write in several arts, and to get contributions of noblemen to promote the work. Wood likewise remarks, 'This person, Blome, is esteemed by the chiefest heralds a most impudent person; and the late industrious Garter (Sir W. D.) hath told me that he gets a livelihood by bold practices.' Blome brought out the 4th and 5th editions of Guillim's 'Display of Heraldrie,' 1660, 1679; 'An Essay to Heraldry,' 1684; and 'The Art of Heraldry,' 1685. But the best known of his publications is his 'Britannia: or, a Geographical Description of the Kingdoms of England, Scotland, and Ireland, with the Isles and Territories thereto belonging; and there is added an alphabetical Table of the Names, Titles, and Seats of the Nobility and Gentry; illustrated with a map of each county of England, &c.' folio, London, 1673.

BLOMEFIELD, FRANCIS, a topographer, born at Fersfield, Norfolk, 23 July, 1705, was educated first at Diss, then at Thetford, and finally at Caius College, Cambridge (B.A. 1727). On 29 July, 1729, he was instituted to the rectory of Hargham, Norfolk, and on 13 Sept., in the same year, to the rectory of Fersfield. He held both these livings till the beginning of 1730, when he resigned Hargham. Died 15 Jan., 1751. His taste for the study of antiquities was shown at an early age; for, during his residence at the university, he collected the materials for a work—now very scarce—entitled 'Collectanea Cantabrigiensia; or collections relating to Cambridge, university, town, and county; containing the monumental inscriptions in all the chapels and parish churches in the town and in several others in the county; with a list of the mayors; the most ancient charters, &c.,' 4to., Norwich, 1750 (privately printed). His chief production, however, is 'An Essay towards a Topographical History of the County of Norfolk,' [continued from p. 678 of the 3rd volume by C. Parkin], 5 vols. folio, Fersfield, Norwich, and Lynn, 1739-75. A new edition of this valuable work appeared at London, 11 vols. 8vo., 1805-10; and an 'Index Nominum' contained in it was published at Lynn by J. N. Chadwick, in 1862. Mr. S. Wilton Rix has published 'Cursory notes of the Rev. Francis Blomefield, extracted from his Parish Register-Book, and from his Correspondence, 1733-7,' 8vo., Ipswich, 1848.

BLOMEFIELD, MILES, an alchemical writer, was born at Bury St. Edmund's 5 April, 1525, and in 1552 had a license from the university of Cambridge to practise physic, which he did in his native place. It is supposed he was living in 1574. He is author of 'Bloomfield's Blossoms, or the Campe of Philosophy,' printed in Ashmole's 'Theatrum Chemicum;' and of an alchemical MS. preserved at Cambridge.

BLOMFIELD, CHARLES JAMES, an English prelate, and classical scholar, was the son of a schoolmaster at Bury St. Edmund's, where he was born 29 May, 1786. He was sent to the grammar school

of his native town, but was afterwards placed with the Rev. Michael Thomas Becher, under whose able tuition he remained ten years, and laid the foundation of that able scholarship which gained for him early academical distinction and a lasting reputation. At Trinity College, Cambridge, of which he became a fellow, he carried off several prizes, and graduated B.A. in 1808, as third wrangler, and first chancellor's medallist. Having taken orders, he was presented, in 1810, to the livings of Quarrington and Dunton, Lincolnshire. In that year he published his 'Prometheus of Æschylus, and in the year following the 'Persæ' and 'Sept. Cont. Thebas,' works which at once marked their editor as a scholar of the first rank. Though Dr. Blomfield early quitted the classic regions of Cambridge life he kept up a literary and classical party in his university by editing Porson's 'Adversaria' and a magazine entitled the 'Museum Criticum,' which was subsequently reprinted in two volumes. His editions of 'Callimachus' and of five out of the seven plays of Æschylus, with copious glossaries, which he brought out at intervals snatched from his ecclesiastical pursuits, gained for him upon the Continent a high reputation as a Greek scholar. After five years' service in his Lincolnshire parishes, he was preferred to the living of Chesterford, in the diocese of London, and in 1815 was appointed by Dr. Howley, who then filled the see of London, one of his domestic chaplains. Subsequently Blomfield was collated to the rich rectory of Bishopsgate and to the archdeaconry of Colchester. On 20 June, 1824, he was consecrated bishop of Chester, and in 1828 he succeeded Dr. Howley in the see of London, which he filled for nearly thirty years. During that time he displayed the full maturity of those talents which made him the most conspicuous of the Anglican prelates. He particularly directed his attention to raising the standard of education among the clergy of his populous diocese; and to him must be attributed the establishment of the Colonial Bishops' Fund. In 1856 his health prevented him from discharging his duties, and an Act of Parliament was passed enabling him to resign his see on an allowance of £5,000 a year, together with the use of the palace at Fulham for life. Died 5 Aug., 1857.

BLOMFIELD, EDWARD VALENTINE, a classical scholar of great promise was born at Bury St. Edmund's, 14 Feb., 1788, and educated at Caius College, Cambridge, but afterwards migrated to Emmanuel College, of which he was elected a fellow. Died 9 Oct., 1816. Some of his prize poems were published, and he was a contributor to the 'Museum Criticum.' At the time of his death he had just completed an English translation of Matthiæ's Greek grammar, which was afterwards published by his brother Charles James Blomfield, bishop of London. He was also engaged in the compilation of a Greek and English Lexicon.

BLOMFIELD, EZEKIEL, a dissenting minister, born at North Walsham, in Norfolk, 28 Oct., 1778, was placed under the tuition of the Rev. S. Newton of Norwich, and made rapid progress in Latin, Greek, and Hebrew. He next studied at the dissenting academy at Homerton, and became pastor of a congregation at Wymondham in his native county. In 1809 he removed to Wortwell, where he continued to labour until his death, on 14 July, 1818. He wrote 'A general View of the

World, geographical, historical, and philosophical; on a plan entirely new,' Bungay, 2 vols. 4to., 1807; and 'Lectures on the Philosophy of History, accompanied with notes and illustrative engravings,' 4to., London, 1819.

BLOND, LE. See LE BLOND.

BLONDEL, a rhymor or minstrel to Richard I. king of England, about the year 1190. Whilst his master, being a prisoner of the duke of Austria, was pining in a tower in Germany, Blondel traversed the Holy Land and all parts of Germany, in search of the king, whom he at length discovered to be confined in the castle of Lowenstein, by singing near the walls of the castle a song which the king and himself jointly composed. This anecdote furnished the subject of Gretry's beautiful opera.

BLONDEL, DAVID, a French Protestant divine, was born at Chalons 1591, and succeeded Vossius as professor of history at Amsterdam, where he died 6 April, 1655. Amongst his numerous works are Explications on the Eucharist, and on the Supremacy of the Church.

BLONDEL, FRANÇOIS, a French engineer and mathematical writer, born 1617; died 1 Feb., 1686. His son Jean François (born 1705; died 1774) wrote several works on architecture.

BLONDEL, JAMES AUGUSTUS, M.D., a native of Paris, took his degree of M.D. at Leyden 1692, and was admitted a licentiate of the London College of Physicians 26 March, 1710-11. He was author of 'The Strength of Imagination in Pregnant Women examined, and the opinion that marks and deformities in children arise from thence, demonstrated to be a vulgar error,' 12mo., 1727. This being answered by Dr. Turner, Blondel replied in a work entitled 'The Power of the Mother's Imagination over the Fœtus examined, in answer to Dr. Daniel Turner's book entitled "A Defence of the Twelfth Chapter of his Treatise de Morbis Cutaneis,"' 1729. Turner replied the year following, and here the controversy ended. Died 5 Oct., 1734.

BLONDIN, PIERRE, a French botanist, born 18 Dec., 1682; died 15 April, 1713.

BLONDUS. See BLOUNT.

BLONDUS, FLAVIUS, an Italian historian, born at Forlì, 1388. He became secretary to Pope Eugenius IV. and three of his successors, and died at Rome 4 June, 1465. The best known of his works are 'Roma Instaurata,' 'Italia illustrata,' 'De origine et gestis Venetorum,' and 'Histor. Roman. decades tres,' from A.D. 400 to A.D. 1440.

BLOOD, THOMAS, a daring adventurer, commonly styled Colonel Blood, was born in Ireland about 1628. On 6 Dec., 1670, he had the audacity to seize the duke of Ormond in his coach, in St. James's Street, London, with the design, it was believed, of carrying him to Tyburn and there hanging him. The duke, however, was rescued, and Blood was fortunate enough to make his escape. On 9 May in the following year he made an attempt to steal the royal crown, globe, and sceptre from the Tower, but was apprehended. On being taken before King Charles II. for examination, he craftily said that he had once undertaken to kill his majesty, and with that intention had gone to a place near the river where he bathed, but was struck with so profound an awe at the sight of his majesty's person that his resolution failed him, and he entirely laid aside his design. The king was so touched by this story

that he pardoned Blood, and granted him a handsome pension. For some time he was actually a favourite at court, but he eventually fell into disgrace, and died in obscurity 24 Aug., 1680.

BLOOMFIELD, ROBERT, the author of several pastoral poems of great beauty, was born of very humble parents at the village of Honington, in Suffolk, 1766. Without any education but what a village school afforded, and losing his father at the age of eleven, he was apprenticed to a farmer, and could only improve his taste by perusing such books as he could borrow. Among these Thomson seems to have been his favourite author, and The Seasons' inspired him with the ambition of being a poet. He came to London, and composed 'The Farmer's Boy' in a garret in Bell Alley. The MS. fell into the hands of the late Capel Loft, who encouraged him to print it; and it succeeded so well that above 26,000 copies of it were sold. His reputation was increased by the appearance of his Rural Tales, Songs and Ballads, News from the Farm, Wild Flowers, and The Banks of the Wye. These are of unequal merit; but all breathe a spirit of purity and enthusiasm for the beauties of nature that place the name of Bloomfield among the most natural and amiable of our pastoral poets. The extensive sale of the 'Farmer's Boy' and Wild Flowers seem to have done little for the benefit of the poet. His broken health and pecuniary difficulties carried him off at Sheffield, in Bedfordshire, 19 Aug., 1823, in his 57th year.—*encycl. Brit.*

BLOOR, ROBERT, a celebrated porcelain manufacturer of Derby, died 1845. He was assisted in his works by his brother Joseph, who died 1846.

BLOOT, PETER, a Flemish painter, died 1667.

BLOSIUS, or DE BLOIS, FRANÇOIS LOUIS, a Flemish Benedictine, author of the 'Speculum eligiosorum,' and other works on the spiritual life, was born 1506, and died in 1563, or on the 14 Jan., 1566.

BLOUNT. See MOUNTJOY, Lord.

BLOUNT, CHARLES, earl of Devon. See DEVON.

BLOUNT, CHARLES, younger son of Sir Henry Blount, and brother of Sir Thomas Pope Blount, mentioned below, was born at Upper Holloway, Middlesex, 27 April, 1654. He also was educated at his father, from whom he seems to have derived his sceptical principles. At the age of eighteen he married one of the daughters of Sir Timothy Tyrrel, of Shotover, in the county of Oxford, and soon after published a defence of Dryden's 'Conquest of Grenada.' In 1678 he wrote his 'Anima Mundi,' in which he is said to have been assisted by his father. He afterwards wrote some tracts on the popish plot, and in 1680 the 'Life of Apollonius Tyanaeus,' which was not suppressed. The same year came out his 'Liana of the Ephesians,' a direct attack upon popery. In 1684 he published 'Janus Scienarium,' or an Introduction to all sorts of Learning, 8vo. He concurred in the Revolution, but ended it in a strange manner in a pamphlet, attempting to prove that William and Mary reigned by right of conquest. On the death of his wife he made love to her sister, but not succeeding he shot himself through the head in 1693. After his death appeared his work, entitled 'The Oracles of Reason,' which, with all his miscellaneous tracts, were printed together in volume 12mo., 1695.

BLOUNT, Sir CHRISTOPHER, was educated

abroad in the English college at Rheims under the direction of Doctor, afterwards Cardinal Allen. On his return to England he appeared very much at court, and, though a Catholic, served the queen in her wars. He was very intimate with the earl of Essex, under whom he served in Spain and Ireland. His intimacy with this nobleman proved his ruin, for the earl being called out of Ireland, to justify his conduct in that kingdom, Sir Christopher came over with him, and was one of the party when he marched through the streets of London in a tumultuous manner in order to surprise the queen's council. Being afterwards tried and condemned to die, he lost his head on Tower Hill 18 March, 1600, together with Sir Charles Danvers, who had been engaged in the same cause.

BLOUNT, Sir HENRY, son of Sir Thomas Pope Blount, was born at Tittenhanger, in Hertfordshire, 15 Dec., 1602. He was educated at Trinity College, Oxford, from whence he removed to Gray's Inn, and in 1634 went on his travels, of which he printed an account that ran through several editions, under the title of 'A Voyage to the Levant.' In 1639 he received the honour of knighthood, and on the breaking out of the civil war attached himself to the royal cause, but afterwards complied with the usurping powers. He died 9 Oct., 1682. His other works, which show a sceptical mind, are Six Comedies; a satire entitled 'The Exchange Walk,' and An Epistle in praise of Tobacco and Coffee.

BLOUNT, JOHN, in Latin *Blondus*, an eminent divine of the thirteenth century, was educated at Oxford and Paris. At the former university he became an eminent lecturer. He obtained several ecclesiastical preferments, and in particular the chancellorship of the church of York. In 1232 he was elected archbishop of Canterbury, but did not enjoy the dignity, owing to the papal rejection of his claim. He then retired to Oxford, where he died 1248. He wrote 'Summarium Sacre Facultatis,' 'Disceptiones aliquot,' and several commentaries on the Scriptures.

BLOUNT, RICHARD, an English Jesuit, was educated at Oxford, but quitted that university for Rome, where he was ordained priest. In 1590 he accompanied Father Persons to Seville, and shortly after sailed for England, together with eleven other priests. He was not a Jesuit until some years later. Being appointed superior of his brethren in England, the members of the order multiplied under his government to nearly two hundred, including forty professed fathers. In 1623 England was erected into a province of the society, Father Blount being declared its first provincial. He died in London 13 May, 1638.

BLOUNT, THOMAS, a native of Bordsley, Worcestershire, studied the law in the Inner Temple, but being a Catholic was debarred from following his profession. He resided chiefly on his estate at Orleton, where he died 26 Dec., 1679, aged 61. Among his numerous works are, 'The academy of eloquence,' 'Glossographia; or a dictionary of hard words,' 'Boscobel; or the history of his majesty's escape after the battle of Worcester,' 1660, and the second part 1681; 'The Catholic almanack for 1661, 1662, 1663, &c.;' 'A Law Dictionary,' 1671; 'Animadversions on Sir Richard Baker's Chronicle,' 1672; 'A world of errors, discovered in Mr. Edmund Philips's world of words,' 1673; 'Fragmenta antiquitatis. Ancient tenures

of land, and jocular custoids of some manners,' 8vo., London, 1679; and 'A history of Herefordshire,' 2 vols. folio, MS.

BLOUNT, Sir **THOMAS POPE**, eldest son of Sir Henry Blount, mentioned above, and grandson of Sir Thomas Pope Blount, of Tittenhanger, Hertfordshire, was born at Upper Holloway, Middlesex, 12 Sept., 1649. He received a domestic education under his father, and in 1679 was created a baronet. He sat in several parliaments for St. Alban's, and at the Revolution was appointed one of the commissioners of public accounts. Sir Thomas died at Tittenhanger 30 June, 1697. His works are, *Censura Celebrium Auctorum*, folio, 1690; *Essays*, 12mo., 1697; *Natural History*, 12mo., 1693; *Remarks on Poetry*, 12mo., 1694.

BLOW, **JOHN**, Mus.D., was born at North Collingham, Nottinghamshire, 1648. In 1673 he became one of the gentlemen of the Chapel Royal, and the year following was appointed master of the children. He obtained the degree of doctor of music by special grace from Archbishop Sancroft, and in 1695 was elected organist of St. Margaret's, Westminster. In 1699 he was appointed composer to the Chapel Royal. Died 10 Oct., 1708. His church music has never been collected, but his secular compositions were published in 1700 under the title of 'Amphion Anglicus.'

BLOWER, **SAMUEL**, a nonconformist divine, was educated at Magdalen College, Oxford, where he obtained a fellowship. He was minister of Woodstock, Oxfordshire, and after being ejected from that living for nonconformity became pastor of an independent congregation at Castle Hill, Northampton. Subsequently he removed to Abingdon, Berkshire, where he died 1701. His only published work is a funeral sermon for Mrs. Elizabeth Tub from Psalm xviii. 46.

BLOXHAM, **JOHN DE**, bachelor of divinity at Oxford, and a Carmelite friar of the abbey of Chester, became vicar-general of his order in Ireland about 1325, and while holding that office convened a provincial chapter in the monastery of Athirde, in the county of Louth. On his return to England he was made the thirteenth provincial of his order 1333, and is said to have died at Oxford 1334. He wrote 'In 4 libros magistri sententiarum,' 'In Apocalypsim,' 'Epistolæ 186 ad diversos,' 'Capituli Athirdæensis Statuta,' 'Sermones,' and 'Questiones disputatæ.'

BLUCHER, **LEBRECHT VON**, a celebrated Prussian field-marshal, was born at Rostock 16 Dec., 1742. He began his military career at the age of fourteen in the Swedish service, but being taken prisoner he entered into that of Prussia. After the Seven Years' War he resigned his commission in disgust, and devoted himself to agriculture, but was recalled to his old regiment as major by William II., and fought at the head of it till the battle of Ley-stadt, 18 Sept., 1794, when he was made major-general. In 1802 he took possession of Erfurt and Mühlhausen, and after the battle of Jena he made an extraordinary retreat through Lubeck, by which he drew the French across the Oder. On the taking of Lubeck he was obliged to capitulate, and was exchanged for Marshal Victor. He was now employed in the war department till the renewal of hostilities against France in 1813, when he displayed the utmost activity and courage for the deliverance of Europe. At Lutzen the order of St. George was given to him by the Emperor Alexander, and on the 26th Aug. he defeated

Macdonald at Kattybach. 'The victory of Leipsic' was also in a great degree owing to his exertions and he pursued the flying enemy across the Rhine with such celerity as to be called by the Russian 'Marshal Forwards.' After the battle of Montmartre, on the 31st March, he would have severely retaliated the wrongs of Berlin on Paris had he not been restrained by his sovereign, whom he accompanied to England, and was received with enthusiasm. His military glory attained its height at the immortal victory of Waterloo, after which he was created prince of Wahlstadt. He died at Kriehowitz 12 Sept., 1819.

BLUM, **JOACHIM CHRISTIAN**, a German poet and a miscellaneous writer, born at Rathenau 1739, died 28 Aug., 1790.

BLUM, **ROBERT**, a German writer and political character, born 10 Nov., 1807, was one of the principal leaders of the revolution in Saxony in 1848. He was shot at Vienna 9 Nov., 1848.

BLUMAUER, **ALOYS**, a Jesuit, born at Steier in Austria, 21 Dec., 1755; died at Vienna 1798. He wrote several poetical works, the best known being a *Travesty of the Æneid*.

BLUMENBACH, **JOHN FREDERICK**, a celebrated German physiologist and naturalist, born at Göttingen 11 May, 1752; died at Göttingen 22 Jan., 1840.

BLUNDELL, **HENRY**, a gentleman of Ince Blundell, Lancashire, formed very fine collections of painting and sculpture. An account of the latter with engravings, he printed for private circulation. Died 1810, æt. 86.

BLUNDEVILLE, **THOMAS**, an English writer, was eldest son of Edward Blundeville, esq., of Newton Flotman, Norfolk, and received his education, it is supposed, at the university of Cambridge. As early as 1560 he had acquired reputation as a man of letters. In 1568 he inherited his father's estate in his native village. The date of his death is unknown. His works are, 'Three Treatises, no less pleasant than necessary for all men to read: whereof the one is called the Learned Prince, the other the Fruits of Poes, the third the Porte of Rest,' 4to., London, 1561; 'A very briefe and profitable Treatise declaring how many Counsels, and what manner of Counselers a Prince that will governe well ought to have,' 8vo., London, 1570; 'A rich Storehouse or Treasure for nobilitie and gentlemen,' from the Latin of Sturm, 1570; 'The true order and Methode of wryting and reading Hystories, according to the Precepts of Francisco Patritio and Accotio Tridantino,' 1574; 'A newe booke containing the arte of ryding and breakeing greate Horses,' before 1580. This work contains fifty woodcuts of the halter and various sorts of bits; 'The four chiefest Offices belonging to Horsemanship,' 1580; 'A Briefe Description of vniuersal Mappes and Cardes,' 1589; 'M. Blyndevile his Exercises, containing sixe Treatises,' 1594; 'The Art of Logike,' 1599; and 'The theologies of the planets,' 1602.

BLUNT, **HENRY**, an evangelical clergyman, who for some years was incumbent of Trinity Church, Sloane Street, Upper Chelsea, which living he resigned in 1835 on being collated to the rectory of Streatham, Surrey. He published 'Lectures upon the History of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ,' 'An Exposition of the Pentateuch,' and other religious works much prized by his coreligionists. Born 1794; died 20 July, 1843.

BLUNT, **JOHN JAMES**, B.D., an English divine, was born at Newcastle-under-Lyme, Staffordshire

94, and privately educated by his father, the Rev. John Blunt, M.A. At St. John's College, Cambridge, where he took his degree of B.A. in 1766, he obtained a high reputation as a classical scholar. Being appointed one of the Travelling Bachelors, he visited Italy and Sicily, and on his return became curate to Reginald Heber, at Hoddeston, Shropshire, where he remained after Heber's departure to India. In 1831 and 1832 he preached at Cambridge the Hulsean lectures, which were afterwards published. In 1834 he was presented to his college to the rectory of Great Oakley, in Essex, which he held till his election, in 1839, to the Lady Margaret's Professorship of Divinity. His unceasing labours in this high office, which he held for sixteen years, extended the influence of Professor Blunt throughout the whole of the Established Church. He died 17 June, 1855.

Besides many able articles in the 'Quarterly Review,' Professor Blunt wrote 'Vestiges of Ancient Manners and Customs discoverable in modern Italy and Sicily,' 1823; 'Sketch of the Reformation of the Church of England,' 'The Veracity of the Gospels and Acts,' the first of a series of volumes afterwards collected into one volume and published under the title of 'Undesigned Coincidences in the Writings both of the Old and New Testament, an argument of their veracity; with an appendix containing Undesigned Coincidences between the Gospels and Acts and Josephus,' 'Principles for the proper understanding of the Pseudepigraphical Writings,' 'A Sketch of the Church of the first centuries after Christ, drawn from the writings of the Fathers down to Clemens Alexandrinus,' 'History of the Christian Church during the first Three Centuries,' 'On the Right Use of the Early Fathers. Two series of Lectures,' and sermons. An interesting account of Professor Blunt and his works was published in the 'Quarterly Review,' vol. 104.

BLUTEAU, RAPHAEL, an ecclesiastic of the Theatines, was born in London, of French parents, Dec. 1, 1638, and became celebrated for his learning. Having gone to Portugal he learned the language in six months, and preached several times before the king and queen. He died at Lisbon 13 Feb., 1704, and on the 28th of that month his éloge was pronounced in the academy, when two learned doctors gravely discussed the question 'whether Portugal was most honoured in his birth, or Portugal in his death?' His works are 'A Vocabulary Dictionary, Portuguese and Latin,' 10 vols. folio, 1684; 'Primicias Evangelicas,' &c.

BLYKE, RICHARD, auditor of the Imprests, died 1656. He formed large topographical collections in Herefordshire, which were purchased after his death by Charles duke of Norfolk, and contributed towards the History of the County, by the Rev. John Duncumb.

BLYTHER, GEOFFREY, an English prelate, was born at Norton, Derbyshire, and educated at Eton and King's College, Cambridge. In 1502 he was sent on a special embassy to Hungary, and on his return was elevated to the see of Lichfield and Coventry 1503. In 1512 he was appointed lord president of Wales, and continued in that office till 1514. Died between 28 April, 1530, and 1 March, 1530-1. Another Geoffrey Blythe, LL.D., master of King's Hall, Cambridge, and one of those who preached against Latimer, died March, 1541-2.

BOADEN, JAMES, a dramatic and miscellaneous writer, was born at Whitehaven, Cumberland,

23 May, 1762, and died at London 16 Feb., 1839. At an early age he became attached to literature and the drama, being first connected with a newspaper called the 'Oracle.' About this time he entered himself of the Middle Temple, but it does not appear that he was ever called to the bar. His first production for the stage was 'Fontaineville Forest,' brought out at Covent Garden with great success 1794. This was followed by the 'Secret Tribunal,' a tragedy; 'The Italian Monk,' 'Cambro-Britons,' 'The Voice of Nature,' and 'The Maid of Bristol,' all of which were acted with great success at the Haymarket. His only other dramatic piece was 'Aurelio and Miranda,' performed at Drury Lane in 1798. When Ireland's Shakspeare forgeries were first exhibited to the world, Mr. Boaden was taken in by them, and persuaded himself that they were genuine; but on examining more carefully all the facts he came to the opposite conclusion, and published a very able and convincing 'Letter to George Steevens, esq.,' in which he stated explicitly the grounds of his disbelief, and clearly demonstrated the forgery. Mr. Boaden was also author of Memoirs of Mr. Kemble, Mrs. Siddons, Mrs. Jordan, and Mrs. Inchbald; two novels, 'The Man of Two Lives' and 'The Doom of Giallo,' 'An Inquiry into the Authenticity of the various Pictures and Prints of Shakspeare,' and an able 'Tract on the Sonnets of Shakspeare,' in which he contends that the person to whom they were addressed was William Herbert, subsequently earl of Pembroke.

BOADICEA, a British heroine, was the wife of Prasutagus, king of the Iceni, who, for the security of his family, made the Roman emperor coheir with his daughters. The Roman officers on this took possession of his palace, exposed the princesses to the brutality of the soldiers, and scourged the queen in public. Boadicea, roused to revenge by this abominable usage, assembled her countrymen, and scourged Camalodunum (now Colchester), the garrison of which were put to the sword. Suetonius Paulinus defeated the Britons, and Boadicea fell among the slain or poisoned herself A.D. 62.

BOAG, JOHN, an Independent minister, was born in Ayrshire, and entered the university of Glasgow 1797. Having joined the Independent body he became a minister, and performed the functions of his office at Linlithgow for fifty years. Towards the end of his life he retired to Uphall, N.B. Died Sept., 1863, aged 89. Mr. Boag was author of 'A popular and complete English Dictionary, exhibiting the pronunciation, etymology, and explanation of every word usually employed in science, literature, and art,' 2 vols. 8vo., Glasgow, 1848. This was reprinted, with the addition of illustrations of scientific and technical terms, under the title of 'The Imperial Lexicon of the English Language,' 2 vols. 8vo., Edinburgh [1852-3].

BOARDMAN, ANDREW, D.D., a native of Lancashire, was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge (B.A. 1571-2; M.A. 1575; B.D. 1582; D.D. 1594), and in 1582 was appointed minister of St. Mary's, at Bury St. Edmund's. He was subsequently beneficed near Warwick, and was a preacher in that town. His sermons in defence of the church of England occasioned some controversy between him and the famous Thomas Cartwright. He published 'The Fan of the Faithful to trie the truth in controversie, collected by

A. B., and some commendatory verses in Greek and English.

BOAST, or BOST, JOHN, was born of a good family at Penrith, Cumberland, and educated in one of our universities, where he took the degree of M.A., but being converted to the Catholic faith he went over to Rheims, was there ordained a priest, and in 1581 was sent upon the English mission. Being eventually apprehended and convicted of being a priest, he was executed at Durham 19 or 24 July, 1594. The statement that he was educated at Cambridge is erroneous.

BOATE, or BOOT, ARNOLD, a Dutch physician, who, under the patronage of Archbishop Usher, settled in Dublin, where he practised some years. At length, owing to the troubles in Ireland, he went to Paris, where he had a sharp controversy with Cappell on the integrity of the Hebrew text, which Boate zealously defended. He was also hostile to the English Polyglott, but he was, notwithstanding, a man of considerable learning. Many of his letters are in Parr's Life of Usher.

BOATE, GERARD, M.D., brother of the preceding, was born at Gorcum 1604. Coming to England he was appointed physician to Charles I., on whose death he repaired to Dublin, where he died 1650. He wrote 'Ireland's Natural History,' first printed in 1652.

BOBART, JACOB, a German horticulturist, was appointed first superintendent of the physic-garden at Oxford, founded in 1632 by Henry earl of Danby. He drew up in Latin, and published in 1648, a Catalogue of the Plants in the garden; and died 4 Feb., 1679-80, aged 81.

BOBART, JACOB, son of the preceding, was born in or about 1641, became botanical professor at Oxford on the death of Morison 1683, and died 1719. He published the second volume of Morison's 'Oxford history of Plants.'

BOBROF, SIMON SERGEEVITSCH, a Russian poet, died 1810.

BOCCACCINO, BOCCACIO, an Italian painter, died 1518.

BOCCACCINO, CAMILLO, son of the preceding, was a far better artist than his father. Born 1511; died 1546.

BOCCACCIO, JOHN, a celebrated Italian writer, was born at Paris 1313, though his father was a merchant of Florence and belonged to a family which originally came from Certaldo, about twenty miles from that city. After spending six years with a merchant at Florence and Paris, and turning his thoughts to the canon law, he abandoned those pursuits and devoted himself to literature. He studied under his friend Petrarch, at whose suggestion he retired from the tumults of Florence and visited Naples, where he was received with kindness by King Robert, of whose natural daughter he became enamoured. Afterwards the republic of Florence sent him on two embassies to Pope Urban V. In 1374 he retired to his paternal house at Certaldo, where he died 21 Dec., 1375. His works are partly in Latin and partly in Italian. He possessed uncommon learning, and may be reckoned as one of those whose great exertions contributed to the revival of learning in Europe. His best known composition is the 'Decameron,' a hundred tales, which, though occasionally licentious, abound in wit, satire, and elegance of diction. His life of Dante, his Genealogy of the Gods, and his Theses, are also admired. Though his poetry does not possess the sweetness of

Petrarch's lines, his prose is unequalled for graceful simplicity and varied elegance.

BOCCAGE, MARIE ANNE DU, a French writer, was born at Rouen 22 Oct., 1710, and died 8 Aug., 1802. Her maiden name was *Lepage*, and she became the wife of a rich financier named Fiquet du Boccage. At an early age she studied the English language with such success as to be able to translate Pope's 'Temple of Fame,' and part of Milton's 'Paradise Lost,' into French. Her principal work, however, is an epic poem, entitled 'The Columbiad.' In 1750 she travelled through England, Holland, and Italy, and afterwards published the results of her observations in a series of letters which have been translated into English.

BOCCALINI, TRAJAN, a satirical writer, was born at Loretto 1556, and died at Venice 16 Nov., 1613. His 'Ragguali di Parnasso' was translated into English under the title of 'News from Parnassus.'

BOCCHERINI, LOUIS, a musical composer, born at Lucca 14 Jan., 1740; died at Madrid 1806.

BOCCHI, ACHILLES, an Italian classical scholar, born 1488, at Bologna, where he died 1562. His history of his native city is still preserved in MS.

BOCCHI, FRANCIS, an Italian writer, author of 'Elogiæ Virorum Florentinorum,' was born at Florence 1548, and died 1618.

BOCCONE, PAUL SYLVIVS, an Italian writer on natural history, born at Palermo 1633, died 22 Dec., 1704.

BOCH, or BOCHIVS, JOHN, a modern Latin poet, called the Virgil of the Low Countries, was born at Brussels 27 July, 1555; became secretary to the duke of Parma at Antwerp; and died 13 Jan., 1609. His collected poems were printed at Cologne, 1615.

BOCHART, SAMUEL, a French Protestant divine and oriental scholar, was born at Rouen 1599, and died at Caen 6 May, 1667. After receiving a liberal education in his own country he came to England, and was a student for some time at Oxford, where he applied himself to oriental learning. He next went to Leyden and studied Arabic under Erpenius. On his return to France he was chosen minister at Caen, and while there became tutor to Wentworth Dillon, earl of Roscommon. He wrote many learned works, the principal being 'Phaleg et Canaan; seu Geographia Sacra;' and 'Hierozoicon, seu Historia Animalium S. Scripturæ.'

BOCHART DE SARON, JEAN BAPTISTE GASPARD, president of the parliament of Paris, was born 16 Jan., 1730, and was guillotined during the French Revolution, 20 April, 1794. He distinguished himself by his mathematical acquirements, and was one of the first who discovered that Herschel's new star was a planet and not a comet.

BOCHEL, or BOUCHEL, LAURENT, a learned French lawyer, advocate to the parliament of Paris, died 29 April, 1629. He published the Decrees of the Gallican Church in Latin, and some legal works of great merit.

BOCK, FREDERICK SAMUEL, professor of Greek and divinity at Königsberg, wrote a History of Socinianism and some useful works on natural history. Born 20 May 1716; died 1786.

BOCK, or LE BOUCK, JEROME, a German botanist, born at Heidesbach 1498; died at Hornbach 1554.

BOCKHORST, JOHN VON, a painter of history

and portraits of the Flemish school, was born at Munster about 1610, and died about 1680.

BOCKHORST, JOHN VON, a painter, born at Deutichem, in the Netherlands, 1661. He came when young to London, and was employed by Sir Godfrey Kneller on his portraits. The earl of Pembroke also employed him to paint portraits, history, and battle-pieces. He afterwards practised portrait-painting in various parts of Germany, principally at the court of Brandenburg and in Cleves. Died 1724.

BOCKING, EDWARD, D.D., a Benedictine monk, graduated at Oxford (B.D. 1513; D.D. 1518), and became warden of Canterbury College in that university. Being called home to his monastery in Canterbury he became known to the world by the correspondence he held with Elizabeth Barton, the 'Holy Maid of Kent,' whose confessor he was. He afterwards owned that he had encouraged her in her pretended visions and prophecies, for which being attainted in parliament, and declared accessory to her treasonable speeches, he was condemned to death, and accordingly was executed at Tyburn 20 April, 1534.

BOCQUILLOT, LAZARE ANDRÉ, a French ecclesiastic, published Homilies; a Treatise on the Mass; and a history of the Chevalier Bayard. Born 1 April, 1649; died 22 Sept., 1728.

BODE, CHRISTOPHER AUGUSTUS, a German orientalist, was born at Wernigerode 1722, became professor of philosophy at Helmstadt, and died 7 March, 1796. He published the Ethiopic and Persian versions of the gospel of St. Matthew, and other important works on biblical subjects.

BODE, JOHN ELERT, a celebrated German astronomer, born at Hamburg 19 Jan., 1747; died at Berlin 23 Nov., 1826.

BODE, JOHN JOACHIM CHRISTOPHER, a bookeller of Hamburg, wrote much against the freemasons, and translated into German Fielding's 'Tom Jones,' Sterne's works, and Goldsmith's 'Vicar of Wakefield.' Born 16 Jan., 1730; died 13 Dec., 1793.

BODEKKE, JOHN FRANCIS, a Dutch portrait painter, born 1760; died 1727.

BODENSTEIN, ADAM, son of Andrew, mentioned below, was born at Wittenberg 1528. He became eminent as a physician, and was strongly attached to the doctrine of Paracelsus, whose works he translated. Died at Basle Feb., 1577.

BODENSTEIN, ANDREW, commonly called *Carlstadt*, from the place of his birth, was born about 1480, and became canon, archdeacon, and divinity professor at Wittenberg. He was the instructor and friend of Luther, and the first German ecclesiastic who was publicly married. He afterwards quarrelled with Luther, was driven out of Germany as a seditious person, and died miserably at Basle 25 Dec., 1541. He wrote numerous books of controversy which are now forgotten.

BODIN, JEAN, a French lawyer and political writer, born at Angers about 1530; died 1596. His principal work, '*Livres de la Republique*,' was translated into Latin and English. It is an extraordinary collection of facts and reflections on political government.

BODLEY, Sir JOSIAS, the youngest brother of Sir Thomas, was educated at Merton College, Oxford, after which he embraced the military profession, and distinguished himself so greatly as to be made a knight. He was director-general of the fortifications of Ireland in 1613, but the time

of his death is not mentioned. He wrote '*Observations concerning the fortresses of Ireland, and the British colonies of Ulster*,' and '*A Jocular Description of a Journey taken by him to Lecale, in Ulster, in 1602*,' but neither of these works has been printed.

BODLEY, LAURENCE, brother of Sir Thomas, was born at Exeter, 1546, and educated at Christ Church, Oxford. He became canon residentiary and rector of Shobrooke, near that city. He wrote an elegy on Bishop Jewel. Died 19 April, 1615.

BODLEY, Sir THOMAS, was born of an ancient family at Exeter 2 March, 1544. He received his early education at Geneva, to which city his father removed. In the reign of Elizabeth he returned to England, and was sent to Magdalen College, Oxford, where, in 1563, he took his bachelor's degree, and the same year was chosen probationer of Merton College, of which society he soon after became fellow. In 1565 he read a Greek lecture in the hall of his college, for which the society allowed him a stipend; and the next year, on taking his master's degree, he read a lecture on natural philosophy in the public schools. In 1569 he was elected one of the proctors, and after that was chosen university orator. In 1576 he went on his travels; and in 1583 was made gentleman usher to the queen. Two years afterwards he married a widow lady of Bristol, with a considerable fortune. He was now employed in several embassies, particularly to France and the Hague. In 1597 he returned to England, and the same year began his noble work at Oxford, by the restoration of the public library, for which he received the thanks of the university. After repairing the old structure, and enlarging its stock of books and manuscripts, he undertook to make an addition to the building, in consequence of which the foundation-stone was laid July 19, 1610; and though he did not live to see it completed, he left ample means for the purpose, as well as for the future support of the library. On the accession of King James, he received the honour of knighthood, and from that time lived mostly in London, in the parish of St. Bartholomew-the-Less, where he died 28 January, 1612-3. His remains were interred with great solemnity in the chapel of Merton College, where a monument was also erected to his memory. Several of his letters are to be found in Usher's Correspondence, Birch's Memoirs of Queen Elizabeth, and other collections.

BODMER, JOHN JAMES, a voluminous writer, and one of the revivers of literature in Germany, was born at Zurich 19 July, 1698; and died 2 Jan., 1783. He was author of the '*Noachide*,' an epic poem on Noah; and translated Homer and Milton into German.

BODONI, JOHN BAPTIST, a celebrated Italian printer and typesfounder, born 16 Feb., 1740; died 20 Nov., 1813.

BOECE, HECTOR. See **BOETIUS**.

BOECLER, JOHN HENRY, an eminent German historian and counsellor to the emperor and to the elector of Mentz, was born 1611, and died 1692.

BOEHM, ANTHONY WILLIAM, a German divine, was the son of Anthony Boehm, minister at Oestorff, in the county of Pyrmont, and born there 1 June, 1673. He received his education at Halle, after which he entered into orders, and came to England, where for some time he was a schoolmaster. In 1705 he was appointed chaplain to Prince George of Denmark, whose funeral sermon

he preached and published. He continued in favour with Queen Anne, and also with George I., who confirmed him in his situation at the German chapel in St. James's. He died 27 May, 1722. His works are 'Enchiridion Precum'; a volume of Sermons; 'The Duty of Reformation'; 'Pietas Hallensis'; or, An Account of the Orphan Schools at Halle; 'Account of the Protestant Mission at Tranquebar'; Arndt's True Christianity, translated from the German, 3 vols. 8vo.

BOEHME, or BÖHM, frequently miswritten BREHMEN, JACOB, a noted mystic, was born near Görlitz, in Upper Lusatia, in 1575. He was a shoemaker by trade, and being of a serious turn, employed his leisure hours in reading religious books, besides which he studied alchemy. In 1612 he published a treatise entitled 'Aurora; or, The rising of the Sun,' which gave such offence to George Richter, dean of Görlitz, that he complained of it to the magistrates, who commanded Jacob to leave off writing, and stick to his last. He obeyed, and was silent for seven years, when his reputation as a practical chemist gave him encouragement to renew his theological revelations, and during the remaining five years of his life he wrote about twenty books, the best of which was 'A Table of his principles; or, A Key to his Works.' This was in 1624, and Nov. 18th of the same year he died. The first Quakers took much of their system from him, and the celebrated William Law became so zealous a Behmenist in his latter days, as to prepare a new edition of all Jacob's works, which were published in 3 vols. 4to.

BOEHMER, GEORGE RALPH, an eminent professor of botany and anatomy at the university of Wittenberg, was born 1723, and died 1803.

BOEHMER, JUSTIN HENNING, a celebrated German lawyer and legal writer, born 1674; died 11 Aug., 1749.

BOEHMER, PHILIP ADOLPHUS, son of the preceding, attained eminence as a physician and writer on anatomy. Born 1717; died 1 Nov., 1789.

BOEL, PETER, a painter, born at Antwerp 1625; died 1680.

BOERHAAVE, ABRAHAM KAAH, nephew of Hermann Boerhaave, was born at the Hague 1713, became professor of medicine at St. Petersburg, and died 1753. He wrote two medical works in Latin.

BOERHAAVE, HERMANN, a celebrated physician, born at Voorhout, two miles from Leyden, 31 Dec., 1668. His father intended him for the ministry, and accordingly placed him at the university of Leyden. Young Boerhaave, however, did not confine his studies to divinity, but acquired a perfect knowledge of the classics, and became thoroughly acquainted with mathematics, algebra, and the different branches of natural philosophy. After extending his researches to botany and chemistry, he went to Harderwick, where he took the degree of M.D. 1693, and soon afterwards he abandoned all thoughts of entering the ministry. Being now devoted exclusively to the study and practice of physic, he became celebrated throughout Europe. He was appointed professor of physic and botany, and his lectures were attended by a large number of students, by whom he was respected and beloved. In 1714 he was constituted rector of the university. He resigned his professorship 1729, and died 23 Sept., 1738. His valu-

able works are in Latin, and all of them relate to medical, botanical, and chemical subjects.

BOERNE, LOUIS, a German political writer, born at Frankfort 22 May, 1786; died at Paris 12 Feb., 1837.

BOERNER, CHRISTIAN FREDERICK, was born at Dresden 6 Nov., 1683, and became theological professor at Leipzig, where he died 19 Nov., 1753. He was a man of vast erudition, and published numerous works on philosophy and theology, including editions of Luther's works, and Lelong's 'Bibliotheca Sacra.'

BOETHIUS, ANICIUS MANLIUS TORQUATUS SEVERINUS, was born at Rome or Milan 470. His education was finished at Athens, and he became highly celebrated for his learning and integrity. He was raised to the highest honours and offices of the empire, by Theodoric, king of the Ostrogoths, but finally he lost the favour of that monarch, who imprisoned him in the castle of Pavia, where he was beheaded 526. Of his numerous theological and philosophical works, that which has gained him the greatest celebrity is the one 'On the Consolation of Philosophy,' in 5 books, composed while he was in prison.

BOÉTIE, ÉTIENNE DE LA, a French poet and translator, the intimate friend of Montaigne, was born 1 Nov., 1530, and died 18 Aug., 1563.

BOETIUS, or BOECE, HECTOR, a Scotch historian, was born at Dundee about 1466. After studying in his own country he went to Paris, where he obtained a professorship, and contracted an intimacy with Erasmus. Elphinston, bishop of Aberdeen, having founded King's College in that city, appointed Boetius his first principal, who out of gratitude wrote the life of his patron, and the memoirs of his predecessors. This work is entitled 'Vitæ Episcoporum Murtherlensis et Aberdonensis.' He next undertook the history of Scotland, the first edition of which was printed at Paris in 1526; but the second, in 1574, was much enlarged. The work was afterwards continued by Ferrerius, and translated by Bellenden. Boetius died in 1536.

BOETTCHER, JOHN FREDERICK, an alchemist and inventor of the Dresden china, was born in Saxony 1681, and died 14 March, 1719.

BOFFRAND, GERMAIN, a French architect, born 7 May, 1667; died 18 March, 1754. He wrote a book on the principles of architecture.

BOGAN, ZACHARY, an English writer, was born at Little Hempston, Devonshire, in 1625. He took his master's degree at Corpus Christi College, Oxford, of which society he was chosen fellow; but died in consequence of excessive study 1 September, 1659. His works are Additions to Francis Rous's *Archæologia Atticæ*; 'A view of the Threats and Punishments recorded in Scripture'; 'Meditations on the Christian Life'; 'Help to Prayer'; 'Homerus Εἰσαγωγὴν; sive comparatio Homerici cum Scripturibus Sacris quoad Normam loquendi'; to which is added 'Hesiodus Ὀμπεύων,' 1658.

BOGATZKY, CHARLES HENRY VON, a Protestant ascetical writer and religious poet, born at Jankowa, in Silesia, 1690; died at Halle, 15 June, 1774. Of his numerous writings the work called 'Bogatzy's Golden Treasury' is the best known in this country.

BOGDANI, JAMES, a painter, was born of a good family in Hungary, his father being a deputy from the states of that country to the emperor. He

resided in this country between forty and fifty years. He excelled in painting birds, fruit, and flowers.

BOGDANOVITCH, HIPPOLYTUS FEODOROVITCH, a Russian writer, born 23 Dec., 1743; died 6 Jan., 1803.

BOGLE, JOHN, a miniature painter of Glasgow, who flourished about the middle of the eighteenth century.

BOGUE, DAVID, D.D., a dissenting minister, was born in Berwickshire, 18 Feb., 1750, and educated at the university of Edinburgh. In 1777 he was invited to take the direction of the Independent church at Gosport, and in 1780, besides his clerical charge, he undertook the duties of tutor to an institution in that town for the education of young men destined for the ministry in connection with the Independent communion. He also became one of the editors of the 'Evangelical Magazine,' started in 1793, and a letter which he wrote in it led to the formation in 1795 of the London Missionary Society. In 1815 he was created D.D. of Yale College, in America. Died 25 Oct., 1825. Besides some smaller pieces, Dr. Bogue wrote an 'Essay on the Divine Authority of the New Testament,' and a 'History of Dissenters, from the Revolution in 1688 to 1808' (conjointly with James Bennett), 4 vols. 8vo., London, 1808-12. His 'Theological Lectures, edited by J. S. C. F. Frey,' appeared at New York 1849, 8vo.

BOHADIN, an Arabian historian, who wrote the life of Saladin, with whom he was a great favourite. Born 1145; died 29 Oct., 1235.

BOHEMOND, the first prince of Antioch, accompanied his father, Robert Guiscard, duke of Apulia, in his attempt on the eastern empire in 1081. On the return of Robert to Italy he left the command to his son, who defeated the Emperor Alexius in two battles. After his father's death he became prince of Tarentum, and distinguished himself in the first crusade. In 1098 he took Antioch, of which he became prince. He afterwards took Laodicea, but was himself made prisoner. On gaining his liberty, he married the daughter of Philip, king of France. He then returned to Greece with a large army, but met with little success. Died 1111. Six princes of his name succeeded him in the sovereignty of Antioch.

BOHN, JOHN, professor of medicine at Leipsic, was born 1640, and died 1718. His principal work is entitled 'De Officio Medici duplici.'

BOHUN, EDMUND, was born at Ringsfield, near Beccles, Suffolk, 12 March, 1644-5, and on 13 July, 1663, was admitted a fellow-commoner of Queen's College, Cambridge, where he remained about three years, though he took no degree. Afterwards he resided for fourteen years on his estate at Westhall. In 1684 the hope of some public employment and other circumstances induced him to remove to London, where, devoting himself to literature as a profession, he continued to reside during the reign of James II. Mr. Bohun entertained ultra Tory opinions, and was equally averse from Dissenters and Catholics. 'As for Popery,' he remarks, 'I have no great an aversion for it, that I never willingly conversed with one of that religion; and if God permits me to choose my company I never will.' However, he acquiesced in the Revolution, and in 1690 was appointed licenser of the press. This position was a difficult and a painful one. His known opinions and pub-

lished writings laid him open to a strong suspicion of Jacobitism, on the one hand, while his avowed allegiance to William and Mary exposed him, on the other hand, to a charge of gross inconsistency. Bohun held the office only five months, his dismissal taking place under these circumstances:—Several writers, Bishop Burnet among the rest, had urged that one ground upon which the scruples of the nonjurors might be removed was that William of Orange, while he had no hereditary right to the throne of England, and could not succeed to it even though it were vacated, yet had possessed himself of the monarchy by right of conquest; and it had been held by the most loyal writers that conquest was a foundation of right. Bohun, with the best intention, gave his imprimatur to a pamphlet which adopted this line of argument. The doctrine, however, was peculiarly offensive to both parties, for William had expressly abjured the design of conquering this country; and, besides, all men felt that to have been conquered were a deep dishonour. In 1698 Mr. Bohun was appointed chief justice of South Carolina, where he died 5 Oct., 1699. Among his publications were, 'A Defence of Sir Robert Filmer against Algernon Sidney's paper delivered to the sheriffs upon the scaffold,' 1684; Filmer's 'Patriarcha,' the second edition, corrected, with a preface and postscript, 1685; a translation of Jewel's Apology; 'The Method and Order of Reading Histories,' translated and enlarged from the Latin of Digory Wheale, 1685; 'An Apology for the Church of England, against the clamours of the men of no conscience, or the Duke of Buckingham's seconds,' 1685; 'The Universal Historical Bibliothéque: a translation of Le Clerc, for January, February, and March, 1686-7'; 'A Geographical Dictionary,' 1688; 'The General History of the Reformation,' 1689; a translation from Sleidan, with a continuation to the end of the Council of Trent; 'The History of the Desertion of James II.,' 1689; 'The Doctrine of non-resistance or passive obedience no way concerned in the controversies between Williamites and Jacobites,' 1689; 'The present state of Germany,' 1690, translated from Puffendorf; 'The Character of Queen Elizabeth and of her principal ministers of state,' 1693; Historical and geographical collections inserted in 'The Great Historical, Geographical, and Poetical Dictionary,' 1694; and Heylyn's Cosmography, with an historical continuation. 'The Diary and Autobiography of Edmund Bohun, Esq., etc., with an introductory memoir, notes, and illustrations by S. Wilton Rix,' was privately printed at Beccles, 4to., 1853.

BOIARDO, MATTHEW MARIA, count of Scandiano, an Italian poet, born near Reggio, in Lombardy, 1434; died 20 Dec., 1494. His chief work is the 'Orlando Innamorato,' an unfinished poem, in imitation of the Iliad. It is founded on the loves of Rolland and Angelica, with the siege of Paris to represent that of Troy.

BOICHOT, WILLIAM, a French sculptor, born 1738; died 9 Dec., 1814.

BOIELDIEU, ADRIEN, a French musical composer, born at Rouen 15 Dec., 1775; died 8 Oct., 1834.

BOIGNE, BENOÎT LEBORGNE, comte de, a French general and military adventurer, who served in India under several of the native princes, and accumulated an immense fortune, was born 8 March, 1741, and died 21 June, 1830.

BOILEAU, CHARLES, abbé of Beaulieu, a cele-

brated preacher, died in Paris 1704. His sermons were published shortly after his death.

BOILEAU, DANIEL, author of many useful elementary works in the French and German languages, died in London 26 Feb., 1836, aged 73.

BOILEAU, GILLES, elder brother of Nicolas, the celebrated poet, was born at Paris 1631, and died 1669. His posthumous works were printed in 1670.

BOILEAU, JACQUES, doctor of the Sorbonne, was elder brother of Nicolas Boileau, the poet. Among his works are 'Historia Confessionis Auricularis,' and 'Historia Flagellantium.' Born 16 March, 1635; died 1 Aug., 1716.

BOILRAU, JEAN JACQUES, a French divine, canon of St. Honoré at Paris, wrote 'Lettres sur différents sujets de piété,' and 'Lives of Madame de Liancourt and Madame de Combe.' Born 1649; died 10 March, 1735.

BOILEAU-DESPRÉAUX, NICOLAS, a celebrated French poet, born 1 Nov., 1636. Studying the law, he was admitted advocate in 1656; but he did not possess the patience requisite for the bar, and exchanging his pursuits for divinity, he at last discovered that a degree at the Sorbonne was not calculated to promote the bent of his genius. In literature he now acquired eminence and fame. The publication of his first Satires, in 1666, distinguished him above his predecessors, and he became the favourite of France. His 'Art of Poetry' added to his reputation. It is a monument of his genius and judgment, and he far surpasses the 'Ars Poetica' of Horace in the happy arrangement of his ideas, the harmony of his numbers, and the purity of his language. His 'Lutrin' was written in 1674, at the request of Lamignon, and the insignificant quarrels of the treasurer and ecclesiastics of a chapel are magnified by the art of the poet into matters of importance, and every line conveys, with the most delicate pleasantry, animated description and refined ideas. Boileau became a favourite at the court of Louis XIV.; a pension was settled on him, and the king declared he wished his subjects to partake the same intellectual gratification which he himself enjoyed. As a prose writer, Boileau possessed superior merit, as is fully evinced by his elegant translation of Longinus. After enjoying the favours of his sovereign, and the honours due to his merits, Boileau retired from public life, and spent the remainder of his days in literary privacy in the society of a few select friends. Died 11 March, 1711. He wrote, besides the works already mentioned, odes, sonnets, fifty-six epigrams, critical reflections, and some Latin pieces. As a poet Boileau has deservedly obtained universal applause.

BOILLY, LOUIS LEOPOLD, a French painter, born 1761; died about 1830.

BOINDIN, NICOLAS, a comic dramatist, born at Paris 29 May, 1676; died 30 Nov., 1751.

BOIS, JOHN. See BOYR.

BOIS, DU. See DUBOIS.

BOISMONT, NICOLAS THYRSE DE, a distinguished French preacher, born 1715; died at Paris 30 Dec., 1786.

BOISROBERT, FRANÇOIS METEL DE, a celebrated French wit, who was patronized by Cardinal Richelieu. He wrote Poems, Letters, Plays, and Tales. Born about 1592; died 30 March, 1662.

BOISSARD, JEAN JACQUES, an antiquary and Latin poet, born at Besançon 1528; died at Metz 30 Oct., 1602. His principal works are 'De Ro-

manæ Urbis Topographia et Antiquitate,' 'Icones Virorum Illustrum cum eorum Vitis,' and 'Poemata.'

BOISSIER, GEORGE RICHARD, was educated at Magdalene College, Cambridge (B.A. 1828), became incumbent of Oakfield, Penshurst, Kent, and died 23 June, 1858, aged 69. While an undergraduate he published anonymously a very interesting volume of 'Notes on the Cambridgeshire Churches,' 8vo., London, 1827.

BOISSIEU, JEAN JACQUES DE, a French painter and engraver, born 1736; died 1 May, 1810.

BOISSY, LOUIS DE, a French dramatic writer and journalist, born 26 Nov., 1694; died 19 April, 1758. In the course of about thirty years he produced nearly forty comedies, the best of which are, 'L'Homme du jour, ou les Dehors trompeurs,' 'Le Français à Londres,' 'Le Babilard,' 'Le Sage étourdi,' and 'L'Époux par supercherie.'

BOISSY-D'ANGLAS, FRANÇOIS ANTOINE, comte DE, a distinguished French politician and author, born 8 Dec., 1756; died 20 Oct., 1826.

BOISTE, PIERRE CLAUDE VICTORIN, a French writer, born 1705; died 24 April, 1854. His best work is 'Dictionnaire de la langue Française.'

BOIVIN, FRANÇOIS, baron du Villars, and secretary to marshal de Brissac, died, at an advanced age, 1618. He wrote the History of the Wars in Piedmont.

BOIVIN DE VILLENEUVE, JEAN, professor of Greek in the Royal College of Paris, was born 28 March, 1663; and died 29 Oct., 1720. He was a member of the French Academy and keeper of the king's library. His works are 'Apology for Homer and the Shield of Achilles,' an edition of the 'Mathematici Veteres,' 'Lives of Pithou and le Pelletier,' and French translations of the 'Batrachomyomachia' of Homer, the 'Oedipus' of Sophocles, and the 'Birds' of Aristophanes.

BOIVIN, LOUIS, brother of the preceding, was born 20 March, 1649, and died 22 April, 1724. He was author of some papers on chronology printed in the Memoires of the Academy of Inscriptions.

BOIZOT, LOUIS SIMON, a French sculptor, born 1748; died 20 March, 1809.

BOKENAM, OSBORN, D.D., an early English poet, was a native of Suffolk, and became an Augustinian friar in the monastery of Stoke Clare. He travelled in Italy and Spain, and was living in 1445. He translated into English verse the lives of St. Margaret, St. Anne, St. Cristina, the history of the 11,000 virgins, the lives of St. Faith, St. Agnes, St. Dorothy, St. Mary Magdalene, St. Catherine, St. Cecilia, St. Agatha, St. Lucy, and St. Elizabeth. All these were printed by the Roxburghe Club under the title of 'The Lives of Scyntys.' Translated into English by a Doctor of Divinity clepyd Osbern Bokenam, Frer Austyn of the Convent of Stokelare, 4to., London, 1535. Dr. Bokenam was also author of 'This dialogue betwixt a Secular asking, and a Frere answering at the grave of Dame Johan of Acres sheweth the lyncal descent of the Lords of the honoure of Clare, fro the tyme of the fundation of the Freeris in the same Honoure, the yere of our Lorde MCC.xlvij. unto the first day of May, the yere MCCC.lvj.' printed in Dugdale's Monasticon, edit. Cayley, Kils, and Baulinel, vol. 6, pt. 3, p. 1600, although the name of the author is not there mentioned.

BOL, or BOLL, CORNELIUS, a Dutch painter,

who was resident in this country in the reign of Charles II., and painted some views of the fire of London. He also etched some views of seaports. Probably he was the son of Ferdinand Bol, mentioned below.

BOL, or **BOLL**, **FERDINAND**, a painter of history and portraits, born at Dort 1611; died at Amsterdam 1681 or 1680.

BOL, or **BOLL**, **JOHN**, a Dutch painter, born at Mechlin 16 Dec., 1534; died at Amsterdam 29 Nov., 1583.

BOLANGER, **JOHN**, principal painter to the duke of Modena, was born 1606, and died 1660.

BOLD, **JOHN**, was born at Leicester 1679. He took his degree of B.A. at St. John's College, Cambridge, 1698, after which he accepted a small school at Hincley, though the salary was no more than £10 a-year. On entering into orders he became curate of Stoney Stanton, near Hincley, in 1702, at £30 a-year. This was the only situation in the church he ever held, and yet with his small income he managed to give a portion in charity, and to save a sum which by accumulation enabled him to leave several bequests, and £40 to be placed out at interest for the benefit of his poor parishioners. His daily fare consisted of water-gruel for his breakfast; a plate from the table of the farmer with whom he boarded, supplied his dinner; after dinner, one half pint of ale, of his own brewing, was his only luxury; he took no tea; and his supper was upon milk-pottage. He wrote three practical tracts—'The sin and danger of neglecting the Public Service of the Church;' 'Religion the most delightful employment;' and, 'The duty of worthily communicating.' Died 29 Oct., 1751.

BOLD, **SAMUEL**, a clergyman, is supposed to have been a native of Chester, and was educated under Mr. Cooke, an ejected minister of that city. He does not appear to have had a university education, yet he was ordained in the Established Church, and was presented to the rectory of Steeple-cum-Tyneham, Dorsetshire, which he held fifty-six years. Died 1737. He wrote 'Christ's Impunity to Sinners to accept of him,' 1687; 'Man's great duty,' 1693; 'A plea for Moderation towards Dissenters,' 'A short Discourse of the true knowledge of Christ Jesus,' 1697. This was a defence of Locke's 'Reasonableness of Christianity' against Edwards, and was followed by some other pieces of our author to the same effect. He also wrote 'Some considerations on the objections to Mr. Locke's Essay on Human Understanding,' which produced a friendship with that great man. Mr. Bold's last publication was 'An Help to Devotion,' 1736.

BOLES LAUS I., king of Poland, succeeded his father Micislaus, 990. The Emperor Otho III. gave him the title of king, Poland having previously been only a dukedom. Boleslaus conquered Moravia, and made that country tributary. Died 1025.

BOLES LAUS II., surnamed *The Bold and The Cruel*, was born 1043, and elected king of Poland on the death of his father Casimir I., in 1059. He was a warlike prince, and restored Bela to the throne of Hungary, and afterwards invaded Russia. Being afterwards excommunicated, he was abandoned by his subjects. On this he fled to Hungary, where he died about 1080.

BOLEYN, **ANNE**, queen of Henry VIII. of England, and mother of Queen Elizabeth, was

born 1507, being the daughter of Sir Thomas Boleyn. Her early years were spent at the French court, where she attended the wife of Louis XII., on whose death she returned to England, and became maid of honour to Queen Katharine. She thus was often in the company of Henry, who became enamoured of her charms; but not being able to succeed on other than what she considered honourable terms, he resolved to procure a divorce from his first wife. This base design he carried into execution, and married Anne privately; but when she proved with child, he publicly acknowledged her as queen, and she so continued till the tyrant conceived a passion for Jane Seymour. He then caused Anne to be tried for high treason, in having been unchaste with her brother and four other persons. She was beheaded in the Tower 19 May, 1536.

BOLEYN, **GEORGE**, Viscount Rochford. See ROCHFORD.

BOLGENI, **JOHN VINCENT**, an Italian Jesuit, born 1733; died 1816. In his writings he heartily supported the theological views of the Transalpine school.

BOLINGBROKE, **HENRY ST. JOHN**, VISCOUNT, son of Sir Henry St. John, bart., afterwards Viscount St. John, was born at Battersea, in Surrey, 1 Oct., 1678. He was educated at Eton School, from whence he removed to Christ Church, Oxford. In 1701 he became member of parliament for Wotton Bassett, when he joined the Tory party, of which Harley, the Speaker, was the head. In 1704 he was appointed secretary at war; but when his friend Harley resigned office in 1707, Mr. St. John followed his example. In 1710 he became secretary of state for foreign affairs on the return of the Tory party to power. He sustained almost the whole weight of the difficulties in negotiating the peace of Utrecht; and in 1712 was created Baron St. John Viscount Bolingbroke, and at the same time appointed lord-lieutenant of Essex; but these honours not answering his expectations, he formed the ambitious design of taking the lead in public affairs from his old friend Harley, then earl of Oxford, which in the issue proved unfortunate for both. In 1714 the seals were taken from him, and all the papers in his office secured; whereupon he retired privately to France. The Pretender would have engaged him in his service, but he refused the first invitation, and retired into Dauphiné; but upon receiving a message from his friends, he accepted the second invitation, and took the seals of the secretary's office at Commorey, setting out immediately for the French court, to procure the necessary succours for his new master's projected invasion of England. He had already been impeached of high treason in the English parliament, and his engagements with the Pretender had the same issue, for before the end of the year 1715, the seals and papers of his office were taken from him, and several articles of accusation brought against him, in which he was impeached of treachery, incapacity, and neglect. Thus discarded, he resolved to make his peace at home, if possible. He set himself earnestly about the work, through the mediation of the earl of Stair, then British ambassador at the French court, and obtained a pardon on certain conditions, though he did not succeed in obtaining leave to return to his own country till 1723. Subsequently, his private property was restored to him by parliament; but the complete reversal of his

attainder, which still excluded him from the House of Lords, was steadily refused. While in France, his first wife being dead, he married secondly, a niece of the celebrated Madame de Maintenon. He corresponded and conversed with Pope, Swift, and other learned friends. Being stimulated to resentment against Walpole for standing in the way of a full pardon, and inflamed with the idea of 'a taint in his blood,' he gave his enmity against the minister full scope, and wrote papers in the 'Craftsman,' and several pamphlets, decrying his administration. After a ten years' spirited siege in this manner, he laid down his pen and returned to France, with the resolution never again to engage in public business. He settled at Fontainebleau, where he wrote his 'Letters on the Study and Use of History.' Upon the death of his father, in 1742, he came again to his native country, and settled at Battersay, where he died 12 Dec., 1751. He bequeathed his manuscripts to David Mallet, who published them in a pompous manner. Being adverse to the Christian religion, they were attacked by several writers, and are now sunk in oblivion.

BOLIVAR, SIMON, the Liberator of South America, was born in the city of Caracas, 24 July, 1783, and received a liberal education in Europe. On returning to his native country he acquired great reputation both in war and politics, being noted for his opposition to the Spanish rule. Through his endeavours, the provinces of Venezuela and New Granada were formed into one state, which he named Colombia. In 1821 he was elected president of the republic established there. In the disturbances in Peru he took a very active part; and a portion of that country was formed into a province and called after him, Bolivia. He failed, however, in his grand design to form all South America into one immense republic. Died 17 Dec., 1830.

BOLLAND, SIR WILLIAM, knight, was born about 1773, educated at Reading School and Trinity College, Cambridge (B.A. 1794; M.A. 1797); constituted a baron of the Exchequer, 1829; and died 14 May, 1840. He was an ardent admirer of the literature of the olden times, and the Roxburghe Club was suggested at a dinner party which took place at his house in 1812. Sir William is the Hortensius of Dr. Dibdin's 'Bibliomania.'

BOLLANDUS, JOHN, a celebrated Jesuit, born 13 Aug., 1596, at Tirlemont, in the Low Countries. He was chosen to execute the great plan, formed by Father Rossweide, of collecting all the proper materials for writing the Lives of the Saints. Bollandus undertook the work, and published five volumes of it, in folio, under the title of 'Acta Sanctorum.' He was engaged on the fifth volume, when he was overtaken by death, 12 Sept., 1665. The 'Acta Sanctorum' is still (1867) in course of publication. Those who have continued this stupendous undertaking are called *Bollandists*.

BOLONGNESE. See GRIMALDI.

BOLSEC, JÉRÔME HERMÈS, a physician of Lyons, who followed Calvin to Geneva, but returned to the Catholic Church. He wrote the Lives of Calvin and Beza, which were considered as satires by the Protestants, who thought to avenge the reformers by speaking very ill of Bolsec. Died 1585.

BOLSOVER, THOMAS, the discoverer of the art of silver-plating, died 13 Sept., 1788.

BOLSWERT, BOETIUS ADAM, a Flemish engraver, flourished about 1620.

BOLSWERT, SCHELDT, an engraver, brother of the preceding, was born in Friesland about 1586, and settled at Antwerp.

BOLTON, or BOULTON, EDMUND, a critic and antiquary, was born in 1574 or 1575, and studied for several years at Trinity Hall, Cambridge. He then resided for some time in the Inner Temple, studying law and history. At this period of his life he travelled over many parts of England and Ireland in search of antiquities. Being a Roman Catholic, and consequently deprived of all opportunities of achieving success in the ordinary walks of life, he conformed to the bent of an early inclination, and devoted his life to literature with so much assiduity and success, that there was probably no person of his time, except Camden, Spelman, and Selden, who went beyond him. He was a kinsman to Villiers, marquis (and afterwards duke) of Buckingham, and it was probably through the interest of that nobleman that he obtained an introduction to the court of King James I. In 1617, Bolton proposed to the king a design for a Royal Academy or College, and Senate of Honour, on the most magnificent scale. The scheme was afterwards spoken of in favourable terms by the marquis of Buckingham in the House of Peers, and in 1624 the details were finally settled. The Academy Royal of King James was to have been a corporation with a royal charter, and to have a mortmain of £200 a-year, and a common seal. It was to consist of three classes of persons, who were to be called Tutelaries, Auxiliaries, and Essentials. The Tutelaries were to be knights of the garter, with the lord chancellor, and the chancellors of the two universities; the Auxiliaries were to be lords and others selected out of the flower of the nobility, and councils of war and of the new plantations; and the Essentials, upon whom the weight of the work was to lie, were to be 'persons called from out of the most able and most famous lay gentlemen of England, masters of families, or being men of themselves, and either living in the light of things or without any title of profession, or art of life for lucre, such persons being already of other bodies.' The members of the Academy were to have extraordinary privileges, and among others, were to have the superintendence of the review, or the review itself of all English translations of secular learning, to authorize all books which did not handle theological arguments, and to give to the vulgar people indexes expurgatory and expunctory upon all books of secular learning printed in English. Eventually, however, the whole scheme was abandoned by the politicians of the day. If Bolton had been successful, he would have had the rare distinction of having introduced a new element into English society—an order of men of literature whose distinction was obtained by intellectual exertion, as poets, scholars, philosophers, antiquaries, and artists. Mr. Bolton was alive in August, 1633, but the date of his decease is not known. His works are, 'The Life of Henry II.,' 'The Elements of Armories,' 4to., London, 1610; 'Carmen Gratulatorium de traditione corporis Mariæ Reginæ Scotorum à Petriburgo ad Westmonasterium,' MS. Cotton. Tit. A. 13; an English translation of Florus's Roman History; 'Nero Cæsar, or Monarchie depraved. An historical worke, dedicated with leave to the Duke of Buck-

Ingham, Lord Admiral,' folio, London, 1624. In the last work he brings coins, medals, and inscriptions in aid of the information left by the Roman historians. Bolton's other works are 'The Proposition made in Parliament concerning an Academ Royal, or College and Senate of Honor, by the Lord Marquis of Buckingham, and there approved; as it was occasioned and founded upon the reasons severally presented to his Sacred Majesty, and to his Lordship before Christmas last, A.D. 1620, in the name of the Honour of the Kingdom and of the Antiquities thereof,' MS. Harl. 1643; 'Vindictæ Britannicæ, or London righted by rescues and recoveries of antiquities of Britain in general, and of London in particular, against unwarrantable prejudices, and historical antiquitations amongst the learned; for the more honour, and perpetual just uses of the noble island and the city,' MS.; 'Hypercritica, or a Rule of Judgment for writing or reading our histories,' a work which, remarks Mr. Hunter, is never mentioned but with some token of approbation. It was published by Dr. Anthony Hall at the end of Nicholas Trivet's *Annals*, 1722. 'Agon Heroicus, concerning arms and armories,' an abstract of which is in MS. Cotton. Faust. E. l. 7 folio 63.

BOLTON, SIR GEORGE, an English writer, was preceptor to the royal princesses in writing, geography, &c. He was knighted 3 April, 1700, and died about 1807. He published 'Remarks on the present defective State of Fire-arms, with an Explanation of a newly-invented Patent Gun-lock,' 8vo., London, 1795.

BOLTON, SIR RICHARD, a native of Staffordshire, became chief baron of the Exchequer in Ireland, and afterwards chancellor of that kingdom. He published 'The Statutes of Ireland,' 1621; 'A Justice of Peace for Ireland,' 1638, 1678, 1683; 'Rules for a Grand Juror,' 1681; and 'A Declaration, setting forth how, and by what Means, the Laws and Statutes of England, from Time to Time, came to be of force in Ireland,' which was answered by Sir Samuel Mayart. Died about 1650.

BOLTON, ROBERT, B.D., a divine of Puritan principles, born at Blackburn, Lancashire, 1572. He took his degrees at Brasenose College, Oxford, but did not enter into orders till he was thirty-five years of age, when he obtained the living of Broughton, Northamptonshire, which he retained till his death on 17 Dec., 1631. He was one of the greatest scholars of his time, and very eminent for his piety. His practical writings are numerous; but his 'Discourse on Happiness,' first published in 1621, was his most celebrated performance. A posthumous work of his 'On the four Last Things' appeared in 1633, with his life prefixed.

BOLTON, ROBERT, LL.D., a divine, was born in London, April, 1697, and educated at Wadham College, Oxford. About 1724 he became chaplain to Sir Joseph Jekyll, master of the Rolls, who introduced him to Lord Hardwicke, by whose patronage he obtained the deanery of Carlisle, 1735. In 1738 he was presented to the vicarage of St. Mary's, Reading. Dr. Bolton wrote some pieces on the prevailing follies of the day; three essays on 'The Employment of Time' and 'Letters and Tracts on the Choice of Company, and other subjects.' Died 20 Nov., 1763.

BOLTON, SAMUEL, D.D., a Presbyterian divine, was born in or about 1666, and received his education in the university of Cambridge. In 1643 he

was chosen one of the Assembly of Divines at Westminster, and during the Rebellion he was preacher to the congregation of St. Saviour's, Southwark. In 1646 he was elected master of Christ's College, Cambridge, and in 1651 served the office of vice-chancellor of the university. He died 15 Oct., 1654. Dr. Bolton was author of 'A tossed Ship making to safe Harbour; or, a Word in Season to a sinking Kingdom,' 8vo., London, 1644; 'The Bounds of Christian Freedom; wherein the Rights of the Law are vindicated, the Liberties of Grace maintained,' &c., 12mo., London, 1645; 'The Arraignment of Errors in Divinity,' 8vo., London, 1646; 'The dead Saint speaking to Saints and Sinners living: in Treatises on the Sinfulness of Sin, Love of Christ to his Spouse, Nature and Royalties of Faith,' &c., folio, London, 1657.

BOLTS, WILLIAM, was born in Holland about 1740, and at the age of fifteen came to England, whence he sailed for Lisbon, and was in the latter city during the terrible earthquake of 1755. Afterwards he went to Bengal, where he was employed by the East India Company. He next took to commercial pursuits, and settled in Calcutta, of which city he was elected an alderman. Unluckily, however, he had a dispute with the company, and the result was that he was sent prisoner to London, where he wasted seven years, and the whole of his fortune, in unsuccessful endeavours to obtain redress. During this time he published his 'Considerations of Indian Affairs,' 4 vols. 4to. Bolts then entered the service of Maria Theresa, and was appointed colonel, with authority to superintend the projected establishments in the East Indies. He had formed six of these on the coasts of Malabar and Coromandel, when the death of the empress compelled him to abandon the undertaking. He then proceeded to France, where he entered into a speculation which turned out unsuccessfully on account of war being declared against England. He died poor at Paris, 28 April, 1808. His 'Civil, Political, and Commercial State of Bengal,' was translated into French.

BOLZANO, URBANO VALERIANO, an Italian Franciscan, who settled at Venice, where he taught Greek. He was the first who composed a grammar of that language in Latin, printed 1497. Born 1440; died 1524.

BOMBELLI, RAPHAEL, a mathematician of Bologna, author of a treatise on algebra, flourished 1572.

BOMBELLI, SEBASTIAN, an Italian painter, born at Udine 1635; died 1716.

BOMBERG, DANIEL, a celebrated printer of Venice, died 1549.

BONA, JOHN, an Italian cardinal, born 1609; died 20 or 28 Oct., 1674. His principal work is entitled 'Rerum Liturgicarum, libri duo.' The other works of the cardinal are devotional, with the exception of one on church music.

BONA, JOHN DE, an Italian physician, who, after practising at Verona, became professor at Padua. He wrote some professional works in Latin. Born 1712; died 1780.

BONACCIUOLI, LOUIS, a celebrated professor of medicine at Ferrara, died before 1540. He wrote a work originally entitled 'Enneas Mulebris,' but afterwards reprinted under the titles 'De utriusque partiumque ejus confectione,' and 'De conceptionibus indicibus.'

BONACINA, MARTIN, an eminent canonist of

Milan, who died 1631, leaving a System of Moral Theology, a Treatise on the Election of the Popes, and another on Benefices, all printed at Venice, 1754, 3 vols. folio.

BONAMY, PIERRE NICOLAS, a French antiquary and miscellaneous writer, born 1694; died 8 July, 1770.

BONANNI. See BUONANNI.

BONAPARTE. See NAPOLEON.

BONAPARTE, JEROME, king of Westphalia from 1807 to 1813, was born 1784, and died 24 June, 1860.

BONAPARTE, LUCIEN, prince of Canino, younger brother of the Emperor Napoleon, was born 1775, and died 29 June, 1840. He wrote his 'Memoirs,' some romances, and poems; and was the first patron of the celebrated song-writer Béranger.

BONAPARTE, MARIE PAULINE, Princess Borghese. See BORGHESI.

BONARELLI, GUY UBALDO, an Italian poet, born at Urbino, 25 Dec., 1663; died 8 Jan., 1608. He is best known by his pastoral poem, entitled 'Filli di Sciro.'

BONASONE, JULIUS, a painter and engraver, called the *Bolognese*, from the city of his nativity. Born about 1498; died after 1571. In 1793 'Some Anecdotes' of his life, with a catalogue of his engravings, were published by George Cumberland.

BONAVENTURE, ST., a celebrated doctor of the church, and cardinal, originally called John Fidausa, was born at Bagnaria in Tuscany, 1221. He entered the Franciscan order, and was elected general of it 1256. Gregory X. made him cardinal and bishop of Alba 1272, and ordered him to assist at the second general council of Lyons, where he died, 14 July, 1274. His works have gained him the name of the *Seraphic Doctor*. They consist of commentaries on the Master of the Sentences, and works of piety.

BONAVENTURE, of Padua, a cardinal, born 22 June, 1332; died between 1385 and 1398. He was an intimate friend of Petrarch, and author of commentaries on Scripture, lives of saints, and sermons.

BONCIARIUS, MARK ANTHONY, a distinguished Latin scholar and poet, was born at Perugia 1555, and died 9 Jan., 1616.

BOND, HUGH, a collector and editor of psalms, hymns, and anthems in London, previous to the year 1795.

BOND, JOHN, a classical scholar, was born in Somersetshire, 1550, and educated at Winchester School, and at New College, Oxford. He was master of the grammar school at Taunton for many years, and afterwards practised as a physician. Died 3 Aug., 1612. He published 'Annotationes in poemata Quinti Horatii,' 8vo., 1606; but the best edition is that of Amsterdam, 12mo., 1686. His edition of Persius was not printed till 1614, 8vo.

BOND, JOHN, LL.D., a divine, was born at Dorchester, and educated at St. Catharine's Hall, Cambridge, where he was elected to a fellowship (B.A. 1631; M.A. 1635; LL.D. 1646). Having taken orders, he was in 1645 made master of the Savoy Hospital, and in the same year was elected to the mastership of Trinity Hall, Cambridge. In 1649 he was chosen professor of law in Gresham College, and in 1654 was appointed an assistant commissioner of Middlesex and Westminster, for the ejection of scandalous and ignorant ministers

and schoolmasters. 'He was always a zealous adherent of the parliamentarians. The latter part of his life was spent in his native country, and he died at Sandwich, in the isle of Purbeck, a few miles from Steeple, and was buried at Steeple 30 July, 1676. Dr. Bond published seven sermons, four of which were preached before the House of Commons.

BOND, OLIVER, was born in Dublin in 1720, and took an active part in the Irish rebellion of 1797-8. He was condemned to death, but died in prison 1798, shortly before the time fixed for his execution.

BOND, WILLIAM, an English writer, translated Buchanan's 'History,' and was jointly concerned with Aaron Hill in writing 'The Plain Dealer.' He also produced a play, written by a gentleman deceased, but revised and altered by himself, called 'The Tuscan Treaty; or, Tarquin's Overthrow,' 8vo., 1733. Died 1735.

BONDI, CLEMENT, an Italian Jesuit and poetical writer, born 1742; died 21 June, 1821.

BONE, HENRY, an artist, and Royal Academician, was born at Truro, in Cornwall, 1755, and died in London 17 Dec., 1834. He brought the art of painting on enamel to a degree of excellence previously unknown in this country.

BONEFACIO, or BONIFAZIO, called also *Veneziano*, an eminent painter of Venice, died 1553, aged 62.

BONET, THEOPHILUS. See BONNET.

BONFADIO, JAMES, an Italian writer, historiographer to the republic of Genoa, was executed 19 July, 1550. He wrote the Annals of Genoa from 1528 to 1550.

BONFINI, ANTHONY, an historian, born at Ascoli, in Italy, Dec., 1427. After occupying the chair of ancient literature at Recanati, he went to Hungary, where he was patronized by Matthew Corvini, the king of that country. He wrote 'Rerum Hungaricarum decades tres,' a history of the capture of Belgrade by the Turks; and other works. Died 1502.

BONFRERE, JACQUES, a learned Jesuit and commentator on the Holy Scriptures, was born at Dinant, in Belgium, 1573; and died at Tournay 9 May, 1643.

BONGARS, JACQUES, a French statesman and ambassador in the service of Henry IV., whom he represented at several of the German courts. He published, besides some elegant letters, a valuable edition of Justin, and 'Gesta Dei per Francos,' containing a history of the crusades. Born 1540; died 29 July, 1612.

BONHOTE, ELIZABETH, an English authoress, was the wife of Daniel Bonhote, a solicitor of Bungay, Suffolk, where she died 11 June, 1818, aged 74. She wrote many popular novels and other works, including 'Olivia,' 3 vols., 1787; 'The Parental Monitor,' 4 vols. 12mo., 1788-1797; 'Darnley Vale,' 3 vols., 1789; 'Ellen Woodley,' 2 vols., 1790; 'Bungay Castle,' 2 vols., 1797; and 'Rambles of Frankly,' 4 vols.

BONIFACE, ST., the apostle of Germany, was born at Crediton, Devonshire, about 680, his name being originally Wilfrid. He was educated in the monastery at Exeter, and on entering into orders became a famous preacher, and a zealous missionary. With the view of converting the pagans, he went to Rome and received a commission from Pope Gregory II., 719. He then proceeded into Bavaria and Thuringia, where he laboured with

great success, and on his return to Rome was consecrated bishop of the new German churches, by the name of Boniface. He afterwards resumed his mission, and in 732 received the title of archbishop, under the authority of which he founded several new churches, fixing his own see at Mentz. In 746 he laid the foundation of the great abbey of Fulda, which long continued to be the most renowned seminary of religion and learning in that part of the world. His fervour in the cause of conversion continued as warm as ever; and he went into Friesland, where he was slain, with all his retinue, by the enraged pagans, 5 June, 755. His works were published in 1605.

BONIFACE I. (St.), a Roman, who succeeded Pope Zosimus 418, and died 4 Sept., 422.

BONIFACE II., a Roman, elected Pope 28 Sept., 530; died 8 Nov., 532.

BONIFACE III., a Roman, succeeded Pope Sabinius 19 Jan., 607, and died on 20 Oct. following.

BONIFACE IV. (St.), son of a physician of Valeria, was elected Pope after Boniface III. 23 Aug., 608, and died 7 May, 615. The works ascribed to him appear to be spurious.

BONIFACE V., a Neapolitan, succeeded Pope Deus-dedit 24 Dec., 618, and died 25 Oct., 624.

BONIFACE VI., a Roman, elected Pope 11 April, 896, and driven from his seat fifteen days afterwards, his election not having been canonical, according to Baronius. He had been degraded from the priesthood before he received the tiara.

BONIFACE VII., an anti-pope, surnamed Franco, who strangled Benedict VI. in prison 974; and after the election of Benedict VIII., carried off the treasures of the church to Constantinople. He returned afterwards and killed John XIV., Benedict's successor. Died 985.

BONIFACE VIII., *Benedict Cajetan*, was born at Anagni about 1228. He was educated with great care, and was well skilled in the civil and canon law. He was consistorial advocate, apostolic prothonotary, and canon of Lyons. Martin II. created him cardinal 1281. Celestine V. having, at his solicitation, abdicated the pontificate, Cardinal Cajetan was elected Pope, taking the name of Boniface VIII. He imprisoned Celestine in a castle, where that holy man died some time afterwards. The quarrels which Boniface had with the Colonas and the emperor are well known; and still more notorious was his dispute with Philip the Fair, respecting the crusade projected by this Pope, the foundation of the bishopric of Pamiers, and the collation to benefices. Several sharp letters passed between them, the Pope raising the spiritual power above the temporal, and the king defending the latter against the pretensions of the pontiff. Boniface was arrested at Anagni by Sciarra Colonna and Nogaret, and set at liberty by the people four days afterwards; but the affront gave him so much vexation that he fell sick and died 12 Oct., 1303. This Pope canonized St. Louis 1297; instituted the jubilee from century to century, 1300; and caused the sixth book of the decretals to be collected 1298.

BONIFACE IX., *Peter Tomacelli*, a Neapolitan, was elected Pope, 2 Nov., 1389, during the schism, and instituted the firstfruits of benefices. Died 1 Oct., 1404.

BONIFACIO, BALTHASAR, archdeacon of Trevisa, and afterwards archbishop of Capo d'Istria, published Latin poems; 'Historia Trevigiana,'

and 'Historia Ludicra.' Born about 1584; died 1659.

BONIFACIO, JOHN, an Italian lawyer and miscellaneous writer, born 6 Sept., 1547; died 23 June, 1635. Among his works is one on the art of instructing the deaf and dumb.

BONIFAZIO. See BONEFACIO.

BONINGTON, RICHARD PARKES, a young English artist of great promise, was born at the village of Arnold, near Nottingham, 25 Oct., 1801, and died in London 23 Sept., 1828.

BONJOUR, GUILLAUME, an Augustinian monk, born at Toulouse 1670, was sent as a missionary to China, where he died in Feb., 1714. He was well versed in oriental literature, and wrote some dissertations, &c.

BONNAR, WILLIAM, an historical and portrait painter, was born June, 1800, at Edinburgh, where he died Feb., 1853.

BONNECORSE, BALTHAZAR DE, a French poet, born about 1630; died 1706. He was sometime French consul in Egypt.

BONNEPOI, ENNEMOND, a French lawyer, born at Chabeuil 20 Oct., 1536, became professor first at Valence, and afterwards at Geneva, where he died 8 Feb., 1574. He published 'Juris Orientalis libri iii.'

BONNEFONS, AMABLE, a Jesuit of Riom, in France, author of 'L'Année Chretienne,' and other religious books, died at Paris 19 March, 1653.

BONNEFONS, or BONEFONIUS, JEAN, a Latin poet, born at Clermont in Auvergne, 1554; died 1614. His son, of the same names, was likewise a composer of Latin poems.

BONNELL, JAMES, a man of eminent piety, was born at Genoa, 1653, being son of an English merchant who resided in that city. He was brought to England 1665. The fortune of the family having suffered considerably by their attachment to the royal cause, the elder Mr. Bonnell, at the Restoration, received the patent office of accountant-general of Ireland, in which grant his son's life was included with his own. James Bonnell was educated first in Ireland and next in a private school in Oxfordshire, from whence he removed to Catharine Hall, Cambridge, where he took his master's degree in 1676. After this he became a travelling tutor, and on his father's death succeeded him as accountant-general, the duties of which office he discharged with scrupulous integrity. He was a man of amiable manners, devout without enthusiasm, and learned without ostentation. He died at Dublin 28 April, 1699. Some of his meditations are in his Life, written by Archdeacon Hamilton, besides which he improved a 'Harmony of the Gospels.'

BONNER, EDMUND, bishop of London, was the son of a peasant at Hanley, Worcestershire, and received his education at Broadgate Hall, Oxford, where he was created doctor of the canon law 1525. In consequence of his readiness in business he was employed by Cardinal Wolsey, who gave him several preferments. On the death of his patron, Bonner got into favour with Henry VIII., who made him one of his chaplains, and sent him twice to Rome to further the divorce from Queen Katharine. In 1538, being then ambassador at Paris, he was nominated bishop of Hereford; but before his consecration he was translated to the see of London, 1540. At the time of the king's death Bonner was ambassador to the Emperor Charles V. He returned the same year, and re-

fusing to take the oath of supremacy, was sent to prison; but on making his submission he obtained his release. For his negligence, however, in the discharge of his episcopal duties he was imprisoned a second time, and deprived of his bishopric. On the accession of Mary he was restored to his see, and through the whole of her reign showed a most sanguinary spirit by bringing numbers of Protestants to the stake; for which, when Elizabeth came to the throne, he was sent to the Marshalsea prison, where he died 5 Sept., 1569. He was author of some pieces which are now forgotten.

BONNET, CHARLES, an eminent naturalist, was born 13 March, 1720, at Geneva, where he died 20 May, 1793. He published 'Insectology;' a valuable treatise on the leaves of plants; 'Essay on Psychology;' 'Analysis of the Mental Faculties;' 'Considerations on organised bodies;' 'Contemplations on Nature;' and 'Palingenesis; or, Thoughts on the past and future state of Animal Beings.'

BONNET, THEOPHILUS, a physician and medical writer of Geneva, born 5 March, 1620; died 29 March, 1689.

BONNEVAL, CLAUDE ALEXANDRE, COMTE DE, called in the latter part of his life *Achmet Pasha*, was descended from a noble family in France, and born 14 July, 1675. He quitted the French service and followed the fortunes of Prince Eugene. His interest at the court of Vienna was ruined by the intrigues of De Prié, and he offered his services to Russia and afterwards to Turkey, where he was honourably received, made a pasha of three tails, and appointed to a government with the command of 30,000 men. As the vassal of the Turkish emperor he quelled a dangerous insurrection in Arabia Petrea, and defeated a large Austrian army on the Danube. His successes hastened his disgrace. He was banished to the isle of Chio, though he was afterwards recalled and restored to places of honour and emolument. Died 23 March, 1747. The Memoirs which pass under his name, and which have been translated into English, were not written by him.

BONNEVILLE, NICOLAS DE, a French writer and journalist, born at Evreux 13 March, 1760; died 9 Nov., 1828.

BONNEY, HENRY KAYE, D.D., was appointed archdeacon of Bedford 1822; archdeacon of Lincoln 1844; and died 24 Dec., 1862, aged 82. He was author of a 'Life of Bishop Jeremy Taylor;' 'The Life and Remains, with Correspondence, of Bishop Middleton;' 'Illustrated History of Fotheringhay;' and some charges and sermons.

BONNIVARD, FRANCIS DE, prior of St. Victor at Geneva, whose misfortunes have been celebrated by Byron in his poem entitled 'The Prisoner of Chillon.' He published many works, and left in MS. a Chronicle of Geneva. Born 1496; died (it is said) 1570.

BONNYCASTLE, JOHN, was a native of Whitechurch, Buckinghamshire. He received an ordinary education, which was so much improved by his own exertions, that he acquired a deep knowledge not only of the mathematics, but also of the ancient and modern languages. At an early age he settled in London, and became a private teacher. His reputation in that capacity procured him the appointment of tutor to the earl of Pomfret. After this he was chosen one of the mathematical masters at Woolwich, which situation he held above forty years, dying there at an advanced age, 15 May, 1821. His works are 'The Scholar's Guide

to Arithmetic, 1780; Introduction to Mensuration and Practical Geometry, 1782; Introduction to Algebra, 1786; Introduction to Astronomy, 1786; Euclid's Elements, 1789; General History of the Mathematics, from the French of Bossut, 1803; Treatise on Trigonometry, 1806; the first volume of a Course of Mathematics, on Arithmetic, 1810; and a Treatise on Algebra, 2 vol., 1815.

BONOMI, JOSEPH, an artist, and an Associate of the Royal Academy of London, died 16 March, 1806, æt. 69. He was particularly distinguished for his architectural knowledge and genius. He was a native of Italy, but long resided in England.

BONONCINI, JOHN, a musical composer, born at Modena about 1672. When the Royal Italian Opera was founded in London, Bononcini was summoned to England, where a great rivalry sprang up between him and Handel, which gave rise to Byrom's celebrated epigram:—

'Whilst some maintain that Bononcini,
Compared with Handel, is a nunny,
Others maintain that to him Handel
Is hardly fit to hold a candle.
Strange such a difference should be
Twixt Tweedledum and Tweedledee!'

In order to settle the dispute it was proposed that an opera in three acts should be produced, and that one act should be set by Handel, one by Bononcini, and one by Ariosti, another of Handel's rivals. The drama selected was 'Muzio Scevola,' and Handel's portion was declared the best. Although thus vanquished, Bononcini continued to find many patrons, chief among whom was the duke of Marlborough; and after that nobleman's death Bononcini found a home in the mansion of Lady Godolphin, who allowed him a pension of £500. In 1748 he went to Vienna. He appears to have been living in 1752. His works consist of operas, 'Cantate e duetti,' 'Divertimenti di Camera,' &c.

BONONE, DIEGO CARLO, a painter, born at Ferrara 1569; died 1632.

BONOSUS, bishop of Naissus, in Dacia, or, according to others, of Sardica, in Illyricum. In 391 he was condemned at the council of Capua for heresy, in maintaining that the blessed Virgin Mary had other children besides Jesus Christ. Died 410.

BONTEMPI, JOHN ANDREW, surnamed Angelini, a composer and writer of didactic works upon music, was born at Perugia about 1630, and was alive in 1697. His chief performance is a 'History of Music,' published in 1672.

BONTEMPS, Madame MARIE JEANNE DE, née Chatillon, was born at Paris 14 Jan., 1718, and died 18 Aug., 1788. She published anonymously a French prose translation of 'Thomson's Seasons,' 1759, 1788.

BONTIUS, GERARD, professor of medicine at Leyden, was born at Ryswick about 1536, and died 15 Sept., 1599. He was a man of considerable learning, particularly in Greek, but is chiefly known as the inventor of pills, which bear his name.

BONTIUS, JAMES, son of the preceding, went to the East Indies, and practised physic for some years at Batavia. On his return to Europe he published 'De conservanda valetudine, ac diæta sanis in India observandis,' and 'Methodus medendi, quâ oportet in India Orientali uti,' and other works. Died 1631.

BONTIUS, REYNER, brother of the preceding, was for many years professor of medicine at Leyden, and rector of the university. Died 1623.

BONVICINO, ALEXANDER, an Italian painter, called *il Morello*, born 1514; died 1564.

BONWICKE, AMBROSE, an English divine, was born 1652, and educated at Merchant Taylors' School, from whence he removed to St. John's College, Oxford, where he proceeded to the degree of B.D. In 1686 he was appointed master of Merchant Taylors' School, but was dismissed in 1691 for refusing the oath of allegiance. He afterwards kept a school at Headley, near Leatherhead, Surrey, and brought up many excellent scholars. He had twelve children, one of whom furnished the subject of a volume entitled '*A Pattern for Young Students in the University*, set forth in the Life of Mr. Ambrose Bonwicke, sometime scholar of St. John's College, Cambridge,' 12mo., 1729.

BOODT, ANSELM BOETIUS DE, a native of Bruges, became physician to the Emperor Rodolph II., and died 1634. He wrote '*Gemmarum et Lapidum Historia*,' 1656; and edited '*Florum, Herbarum, et Fructuum selectæ icones*,' 1609.

BOOKER, JOHN, an astrologer, born at Manchester 1601, was bred a haberdasher in London, but quitted that employment, and set up as a writing-master at Hadley, in Middlesex. In the course of a few years he was appointed licenser of mathematical books, including those relating to the celestial sciences. Lilly once regarded him as the greatest astronomer in the world, but it appears that he afterwards sunk in his esteem. We are told by the same author that Booker 'had a curious fancy in judging of thefts, and as successful in resolving love questions,' which was a capital branch of his trade. George Wharton, who was formerly one of his astrological friends, had a great quarrel with him, and thereupon published '*Mercurio-coelico Mastix*,' or an *Anti-Caveat* to all such as have heretofore had the misfortune to be cheated and deluded by that great and traitorous impostor, John Booker; in an answer to his frivolous Pamphlet, entitled, '*Mercurius Coelicus*, or a *Caveat* to all the People of England,' 4to., Oxford, 1644. Booker, who died in April, 1667, was author of several astrological pieces, but the only one deserving of notice is his '*Bloody Irish Almanack*,' which contains some particulars relative to the war in Ireland.

BOOKER, LUKE, LL.D., was born at Notting-ham 20 Oct., 1762, and having taken orders, became vicar of Dudley. He died 1 Oct., 1835. Among his numerous publications are '*Poems*,' 1785, enlarged 1788; '*The Highlanders*,' 1787; '*Miscellaneous Poems*,' 1790; '*Malvern*, a Poem, 1798; '*The Hop Garden*, a Poem, 1800; '*Tobias*, a Poem, 1805; '*Calista*, or the Picture of Modern Life, 1806; '*Euthanasia*, the State of Man after Death; Lectures on the Lord's Prayer, 1824; '*Discourses and Disquisitions*, 2 vols.; '*Account of Dudley Castle*; '*The Springs of Plymlipton*, a Poem; '*The Mitre Oak*; '*Maudane*, a Drama; '*Illustrations of the Litany*; '*Tributes to the Dead*; '*Epitaphs for persons of all ages and circumstances*, 1830; and some single sermons.

BOOLE, GEORGE, LL.D., an English mathematician, was born at Lincoln 1815, and died at Blackrock, near Cork, 9 Dec., 1864. For many years he held the mathematical professorship in the Queen's College at Cork. His principal productions are '*An Investigation of the Laws of*

'*Thought*,' and a work on '*Differential Equations*.'

BOONE, DANIEL, a Dutch painter of drunken revels and waggish subjects, spent some time in this country, and died in 1700.

BOONE, DANIEL, one of the earliest settlers in Kentucky, was born 1735, and died 26 Sept., 1820. An account of his daring exploits and adventures is given in Filson's Supplement to Imlay's Description of the Western Territory. He has been immortalised by the novelist Cooper.

BOONE, JAMES SHERGOLD, was born about 1785, and educated at Christ Church, Oxford (B.A. 1820; M.A. 1823). He was an usher at the Charterhouse for many years, and afterwards incumbent of St. John's, Paddington. He died in London 24 March, 1859, aged 75. He was the author of a periodical called '*The Oxford Spy*,' four numbers of which appeared in 1818, and the fifth and last in 1819. Mr. Boone also wrote '*The Welcome of Isis*,' a poem occasioned by an expected visit of the duke of Wellington to Oxford in 1820, in which year the poem was written, though it was not published till 1834, on the occasion of the duke's memorable visit to Oxford.

BOONEN, ARNOLD, an eminent portrait painter, born at Dort 16 Dec., 1669; died 2 Oct., 1729.

BOOT. See BOATE.

BOOTH, earls of Warrington. See WARRINGTON.

BOOTH, ABRAHAM, a Baptist minister, born at Blackwell, Derbyshire, 20 May, 1734. His parents being poor, could give him no education, and he was placed with a stocking weaver at an early age. Being of a serious turn, he studied diligently, and became so well versed in the Scriptures as to be considered qualified to preach, which he did among the Baptists, and at the same time opened a school at Sutton Ashfield. In 1769 he was ordained pastor of the congregation meeting in Prescott Street, Goodman's Fields, where he exercised the ministerial charge till his death, on 27 Jan., 1806. He wrote an *Elegy* on Mr. James Hervey; '*The Reign of Grace*;' '*The Death of Legal Hope*, the Life of Evangelical Obedience;' '*The Deity of Jesus Christ essential to the Christian Religion*,' translated from the French of Abbadie; '*Pædobaptism examined*,' 2 vols.; and some other works.

BOOTH, BARTON, a celebrated actor, was born of a good family in Lancashire in 1681. He received his education at Westminster School, where his talent for the stage was developed by his performance in the Latin plays. At the age of seventeen he joined a strolling company and went to Ireland, but in 1701 returned to London, and was admitted into Betterton's company, when he met with a most flattering reception. In 1712 he performed the character of Cato when that tragedy first came out, on which occasion, while the play was acting, a purse of fifty guineas was collected in the boxes and presented to Booth, 'for his honest opposition to a perpetual dictator, and his dying so bravely in the cause of liberty.' The year following his name was added to those of Cibber, Wilkes, and Dogget, in the new license for the theatre. His greatest performance was *Othello*, and he enjoyed his deserved reputation as a tragic actor till his death, which happened 10 May, 1733. His widow erected a monument in 1772 to his memory, in Westminster Abbey.

BOOTH, GEORGE, B.D., a classical scholar, after

receiving his education at Eton School and Magdalen College, Oxford, became vicar of Findon, Sussex, where he died 21 June, 1859, aged 67. He was author of 'Nugæ Canoræ, quas in Amicorum Gratiam imprimi fecit Etonensis, G. Booth,' 4to., Oxford, 1826.

BOOTH, SIR FELIX, a promoter of arctic discovery, was born 1775. He was the owner of a distillery far exceeding in extent of business any other in the United Kingdom, and was distinguished by his mercantile knowledge and enterprise. In 1828 he was elected one of the sheriffs of London and Middlesex, and it was during his year of office that his attention was specially directed to the scheme of Captain Ross's second voyage to the North Pole. He munificently provided the sum of £17,000 in order to fit out the expedition, the distinguished commander of which has immortalised his benefactor by giving to the northern termination of the American continent the name of Boothia Felix. Mr. Booth's noble munificence was rewarded by a baronetcy. He died at Brighton 24 Jan., 1850.

BOOTH, GEORGE, Lord Delamer. See DELAMER.

BOOTH, JOHN WILKES, son of Junius Brutus Booth, was born on the farm of the family, near Baltimore, 1838. His father named him after John Wilkes, the celebrated English politician. He adopted the stage for his profession, and made his début at Richmond in 1855, in the character of Richard III. His reception was favourable, and he gave signs of future excellence. He afterwards appeared on the New York stage, and 'starred it' in various parts of America with great success. As an actor he was no common genius. He possessed the natural advantages of a good figure, a musical, full, and rich voice, of rare compass and modulation, a face which always took with the audience, and an eye which expressed tenderness and love, malice and hatred, pleasure and sorrow, as perfectly as the language he uttered or the tone in which it was conveyed. By posterity, however, his name will be remembered in connection, not with the stage, but with one of the greatest political crimes of the nineteenth century. On the breaking out of the civil war he had warmly espoused the Southern cause, and his zeal led him to assassinate Abraham Lincoln, the president of the Northern States, in the theatre at Washington, 14 April, 1865. Booth and his companions effected their escape from the capital, but on the 26th of April their retreat was discovered. This was in a barn near Port Royal, in Maryland, where Booth was seen supporting himself on crutches, he having broken his leg in his flight. He refused to surrender, and, as he was well armed, the barn was fired. Whilst the unhappy man was endeavouring to extinguish the flames he was shot dead by a cavalry sergeant. His body, it is said, was cut to pieces and sunk in the Potomac.

BOOTH, JUNIUS BRUTUS, an English tragedian, born in London 1 May, 1796; died on the passage from New Orleans to Cincinnati Dec., 1852. After fulfilling engagements at Deptford, near London, and other places, and even performing at Brussels, in 1814, he made his début at Covent Garden Theatre as Richard III. His personal resemblance to the crookbacked tyrant conformed exactly to the traditions of the stage, and his personification of the character was in other respects so striking that he competed successfully with Edmund Kean,

then just rising into fame. The managers of Drury Lane induced him to act there in the same plays with Kean; but when, after a few nights, he was again announced at Covent Garden, his appearance was the signal for a serious theatrical riot, which resulted in driving him for a time from the London stage. In 1821 he made his first appearance in the United States, at Petersburg, Virginia, and in New York, at the Park Theatre, in the succeeding year, on both of which occasions he assumed his favourite character of Richard III. From that time until the close of his life he acted repeatedly in every theatre in the United States, and, in spite of certain irregular habits, which sometimes interfered with the performance of his engagements, enjoyed a popularity which a less gifted actor would have forfeited. During the latter part of his life he resided with his family at Baltimore, making occasional professional excursions to other cities. He had just returned from a lucrative tour to California, when he died. The range of characters which Booth assumed was limited, and was confined almost exclusively to those which he had studied in the beginning of his career. He is most closely identified with that of Richard, in which, after the death of Edmund Kean, he had no rival. Among his other most familiar personations were Iago, Shylock, Hamlet, Sir Giles Overreach, and Sir Edmund Mortimer. In his peculiar sphere—the sudden and nervous expression of concentrated passion, as also in the more quiet and subtle passages of his delineations—he exercised a wonderful sway over his audience, and his appearance upon the stage has been known to awe a crowded and tumultuous house into instant silence. His presence and action, notwithstanding his short stature, were imposing, and his face, originally moulded after the antique type, was capable of wonderful expression under the influence of excitement.

BOOTH, THOMAS, of Trinity College, Cambridge (B.A. 1597-8; M.A. 1601; B.D., 1609), was constituted one of the university preachers 1611. He published (with his initials only) 'Concio ad Clerum jamdudum Cantabrigiæ habita in Luc. cap. 5, ver. 10,' 4to., London, 1611.

BOOTHBY, SIR BROOKE, a minor poet, who belonged to a literary circle at Lichfield, of which Miss Seward, Dr. Darwin, and Miss Edgeworth were distinguished members. He was born about 1745, and succeeded to the baronetcy on the death of his father 1789. By his wife Susannah, daughter of Robert Bristow, Esq., of Hampshire, he had an only child, Penelope, who died in 1791, aged four years, upon which occasion her father wrote twenty-four sonnets and two elegies, afterwards published under the title of 'Sorrows: sacred to the memory of Penelope,' folio, 1796. Sir Brooke died at Boulogne 23 Jan., 1824. Besides the work already mentioned, he published 'A Letter to the Right Hon. Edmund Burke,' on his Reflections on the French Revolution, 8vo., London, 1791; and 'Britannicus; a tragedy translated from the French of Racine, with a critical preface by Sir Brooke Boothby,' 8vo., 1803.

BOOTHBY, MISS HILL, sister of Sir Brooke Boothby, was born 1708, and died 16 Jan., 1756. For the last three years of her life she maintained a pious and somewhat mystical correspondence with Dr. Johnson, which was published in 1805 by Mr. Wright of Lichfield.

BOOTHROYD, BENJAMIN, D.D., an Indepen-

dent minister, born at Warley, in the parish of Halifax, 1768. He officiated first at Pontefract, whence he removed to Huddersfield 1818, and on the death of Mr. Moorhouse was chosen pastor of Highfield chapel. Died 8 Sept., 1836. Dr. Boothroyd published an edition of the Old Testament in Hebrew; a History of Pontefract; and some works on religious subjects.

BOOTT, FRANCIS, M.D., a physician of London, died at his residence in Gower Street, 25 Dec., 1863, aged 71. He was author of a 'Memoir of the Life and Medical Opinions of John Armstrong, M.D. To which is added an Enquiry into the facts connected with those forms of fever attributed to malaria or marsh effluvium,' 2 vols. 8vo., London, 1833-4; and 'Illustrations of the Genus Carex,' folio, London, 1858-60.

BORBONIUS. See BOURBON.

BORDA, JEAN CHARLES, a French mathematician, born at Dax 4 May, 1733. He served as engineer and lieutenant in the navy, and in 1771 was sent with Verdun and Pingré to America, to make observations on various islands, and in 1774 he continued the same researches. During the American war he served under D'Estatic as rear-admiral. He introduced more uniformity in the building of ships of war, and by his experiments contributed much to the improvement of all vessels. He published, besides his discoveries in America, &c., in 2 vols. 4to., the description and the use of the circle of reflection, in which he recommended the specular circles of Tobias Mayer, 1787, and other treatises inserted in the Memoirs of the Academy of Sciences. The small rod for the mensuration of angles was of his invention, and he also introduced a new method to observe the length of the pendulum, &c. He died at Paris 20 Feb., 1799.

BORDE, ANDREW, M.D., an English physician and witty writer in prose and verse, who sometimes calls himself in Latin *Perforatus*, was born at Boons Hill, in Holmesdale, Sussex, and not, as is usually stated, in the island of Pevensey. He received an academical education at Oxford, and afterwards became a Carthusian monk. When his order was persecuted by Henry VIII. he succeeded in escaping abroad, and visited most parts of Europe and some parts of Africa. At last he settled in Montpellier, where he applied himself to the study of physic, and was created doctor in that faculty. On his return to his native country he was incorporated at Oxford. He attained considerable eminence in London as a medical practitioner; but though following a secular calling, he continued to practise the essential duties of his original profession. On three days in the week he drank nothing but water: he wore a hair shirt; and every night his shroud was hung up at the foot of his bed to put him in mind of death and a future state. He not only strictly observed his vow of chastity, but wrote sharply against those priests and monks who had prevaricated in those days of liberty. This created him many enemies. At last, either on account of his religion, or for some other cause, he was confined in the Fleet Prison, where he died in April, 1549. He was esteemed a noted poet, a witty and ingenious person, and an excellent physician. His works are 'The Principles of Astronamy,' 'A Book of the Introduction of Knowledge, the which doth teach a man to speak part of all manner of languages, & to know the usage & fashion of all manner of all

countries, & for to know the most part of all manner of Coins of Money,' 4to., London, 1542; 'The Breviary of Health,' 1547; 'The Dietary of Health;' 'The merry Tales of the mad Men of Gotham;' and 'A right pleasant and merry History of the Mylner of Abington, with his Wife and his fair Daughter, and of two poor scholars of Cambridge.' His 'Peregrination' was published by Tom Hearne.

BORDE, JEAN BENJAMIN DE LA, a French writer and musical composer, born at Paris 5 Sept., 1734; fell by the guillotine 22 July, 1794. He wrote several works on music; a Chronological History of more than eighty ancient peoples; Description of France; Memoirs of Raoul de Coucy; Letters on Switzerland; Interesting Pieces towards a History of the reigns of Louis XIII. and Louis XIV.; History of the South Sea, &c.

BORDENAVE, TOUSSAINT, professor and director of the Academy of Surgery at Paris, published a French translation of Haller's 'Elements of Physiology;' 'Dissertations sur les Antiscipitiques;' and 'Memoires sur le danger des caustiques pour la cure radicale des Hernies.' Born 10 April, 1728; died 12 March, 1782.

BORDEU, ANTOINE, a French physician, born at Iseste, in Béarn, 1696. He became physician to the military hospital at Barèges, of the waters of which place he published an analysis.

BORDEU, FRANÇOIS, son of the preceding, was born 1734 at Pau, and became inspector of the waters there. He published 'Précis d'observations sur les Eaux de Barèges,' and some medical dissertations.

BORDEU, THÉOPHILE, brother of the preceding, was born at Iseste, in the province of Béarn, 22 Feb., 1722, and studied medicine at Montpellier. He afterwards gained great reputation at Paris as a physician. He published nine treatises on anatomical and medical subjects. Died 24 Nov., 1776.

BORDLEY, JOHN BEALE, an American writer on agriculture, who died at Philadelphia, 1804.

BORDONE, PARIS, an Italian painter, born about 1513; died 1570.

BORDWINE, JOSEPH, a native of America, served for some time as major under General Whitlock, but was deprived of his commission in consequence of a pamphlet which he wrote reflecting on the general's conduct. He was afterwards appointed professor of fortification at Addiscombe College, Surrey, and died at Croydon, 21 Feb., 1835. Besides the work just referred to he published a new System of Fortification.

BOREL, PIERRE, a learned French physician, born at Castres, in Languedoc, about 1620. He practised with great reputation in his native city and at Paris, and died 1689. He left a great number of works, the principal of which are 'Les Antiquités de la Ville de Castres;' 'Historiarum et observationum Medico-Physicarum centuriæ quinque;' 'Bibliotheca Chymica;' 'De vero Telescopii inventore;' and 'Trésor des Recherches et des Antiquités Gauloises et Françaises.'

BORELLI, JOHN ALPHONSUS, was born at Naples 28 Jan., 1608, and became distinguished as a philosopher and mathematician at Florence and Pisa. As he was concerned in the revolt of Messina he fled to Rome, where Christina queen of Sweden alleviated his distress. He there taught mathematics, and died 31 Dec., 1679. He wrote thirteen treatises in Italian and Latin. Borelli was

a great admirer of Mr. Boyle, and corresponded with several of our English mathematicians.

BOREMAN, ROBERT, D.D., a learned divine, brother of Sir William Boreman, clerk of the green cloth to Charles II. He was educated at Westminster School, being elected in 1627 to a scholarship at Trinity College, Cambridge, of which he became a fellow 1633. In 1662 he became rector of Blisworth, Northamptonshire, and in the following year rector of St. Giles-in-the-Fields, Westminster. In 1667 he was promoted to a prebendal stall in Westminster Abbey, which, according to Widmore, was vacant by his death in 1674. Wood, however, says he died at Greenwich during the winter of 1675. Dr. Boreman was a pious and learned divine, and the author of several works. In 1653, 'when the being of universities lay at stake,' he stood forward in their defence, and published '*Ἰαδικαία Θριαμβος*,' or, 'The Triumphs of Learning over Ignorance,' &c. He printed the sermon which he had preached at the funeral of Dr. Comber, the ejected master of Trinity; wrote against Baxter; and was author of some occasional sermons and tracts.—*Wood; Al. West.*

BORGARUCCI, JULIO, an Italian, graduated in arts at Padua, was created M.D. there, and was, in 1567, incorporated in the latter degree at Cambridge, he having come over to this country after adopting the Protestant religion. He was in much repute in Elizabeth's reign as a medical practitioner, and held the office of physician to the royal household. He was also physician to the earl of Leicester, who, it is said, made no little use, for unlawful purposes, of the doctor's knowledge of poisons. He probably died about 1581.

BORGHESE, CAMILLE PHILIPPE LOUIS PRINCE, was born at Rome, of a noble family, 19 July, 1775. He repaired to Paris 1803, and followed the fortunes of Bonaparte, whose sister, Marie Pauline, he married. After the campaigns of 1806 in Prussia and Poland, Napoleon appointed him governor of the imperial provinces beyond the Alps. He fixed his court at Milan. After the fall of the emperor he took up his residence at Florence, where he died 10 April, 1832.

BORGHESE, MARIE PAULINE BONAPARTE PRINCESS, wife of the preceding, and sister of Napoleon, was born at Ajaccio 20 Oct., 1780, and was celebrated for her beauty. She married first General Leclerc, and secondly the Prince Borghese. Died at Florence, 9 June, 1825.

BORGHESI, PAUL GUIDOTTO, a painter, sculptor, architect, and poet, born at Lucca 1569; died at Rome 1626. He attempted to rival Tasso by a despicable poem called 'Jerusalem Ruined.'

BORGHINI, RAPHAEL, a poet and dramatist of Florence, died 1584. His best known work is 'Il Riposto in cui si tratta della pittura e della scultura de' più illustri professori antichi e moderni.'

BORGHINI, VINCENT, a Benedictine of Florence, was born 29 Oct., 1515, and died 15 Aug., 1580. He was author of valuable 'Discourses on the History of Florence.'

BORGIA, ALEXANDER, archbishop of Fermo, was born at Velletri 1682, and died 14 Feb., 1764. He published a Life of Pope Benedict XIII., and a great number of Homilies.

BORGIA, ST. FRANCIS. *See FRANCIS.*

BORGIA, CÆSAR, a natural son of Alexander VI. He no sooner heard of his father's exaltation than he left Pisa, where he was fixed for his educa-

tion; but the prospects which he had formed were obscured by the coolness with which Alexander received him. He complained to his mother Vanozza, who for a while quieted his impatience, but he was dissatisfied to see the dukedom of Gandia conferred upon his elder brother, whilst the primacy of Valenza was reserved for himself. Afterwards, by the influence of his mother, whose greatest favourite he was, the dignity of cardinal was conferred upon him, and he became the confidant of his father's counsels. The elevation of his brother to secular power excited his jealousy, so that, to gratify his revenge, he caused him to be murdered by assassins, and thrown into the Tiber. The pope bitterly lamented his fate; but all inquiries after the murderer were silenced by Vanozza, who, justly suspected, terrified the astonished father by declaring that if he did not desist, the same dagger was ready to stab him to the heart. Cæsar succeeded to his brother's honours, and resigned the dignity of cardinal, with greater latitude to gratify his avarice, ambition, and cruelty. Assassins were kept around him, who sacrificed both friends and foes; but his murderous schemes proved nearly fatal. United with his father in the attempt to poison nine newly-created cardinals, that they might seize their possessions, the wine was by mistake brought to them, so that Cæsar escaped with difficulty by the power of antidote and strength of constitution, but the pope died of it. His crimes were now too public to be unnoticed. Though raised to the dukedom of Valentinois by Louis XII., he was sent a prisoner to Spain; but he escaped to the court of his brother-in-law, John, king of Navarre, and engaged in the civil war by which that kingdom was distracted, and was killed by the stroke of a spear under the walls of Viana 12 March, 1507.

BORGIA, STEPHEN, nephew of Alexander Borgia, the archbishop of Fermo, was born at Velletri 3 Dec., 1731. He became secretary of the Propaganda, and was created a cardinal by Pius VII., whom he accompanied to France. He died at Lyons 23 Nov., 1804. He published 'Monumento di Giovanni XVI. summo Pontifice illustrato;' 'Istoria della città di Tadino nell' Umbria;' 'Della città di Benevento;' and other works. It was through his exertions that the royal bounty of England was extended to the Cardinal York.

BORLASE, EDMUND, M.D., a physician, was son of Sir John Borlase, one of the lords justices of Ireland. He received his education at Trinity College, Dublin, and then went to Leyden, where he took his doctor's degree 1650. He was afterwards incorporated in that degree at Oxford. He settled at Chester, where he died 1682. His works are 'Latham Spaw in Lancashire;' 'The Reduction of Ireland to the Crown of England;' 'History of the execrable Irish Rebellion;' and 'Brief Reflections on the Earl of Castlehaven's Memoirs.'

BORLASE, HENRY, the founder of the Plymouth Brethren, was a native of Helstone, Cornwall, and received his education at Trinity College, Cambridge (B.A. 1828). After his ordination in the Church of England, he held, for a short time, the curacy of the parish of St. Keyne, in Cornwall. He withdrew from the ministry of the Church of England, and from that time was associated with a Christian congregation at Plymouth, to whom first the name of 'Plymouth Brethren' was given. They did not, however, then hold the peculiarities of theology, nor did they carry out the same

course of action which characterise those who now in many places are known as 'Plymouth Brethren.' After many months of illness, Mr. Borlase died in Oct., 1835. In the following year a small volume was published under the title of 'Papers by the late Henry Borlase, connected with the present state of the Church.'

BORLASE, WILLIAM, D.C.L., F.R.S., a divine and antiquary, born at Pendeen, in the parish of St. Just, Cornwall, 2 Feb., 1695-6. He was educated partly at Penzance and partly at Plymouth School, after which he was entered of Exeter College, Oxford, where he proceeded M.A. 1719, and the same year received holy orders. In 1722 he was instituted to the rectory of Ludgvan, Cornwall, and in 1732 to the vicarage of St. Just. He was admitted a F.R.S. 1750, having some time before communicated to that learned body an Essay on Cornish Crystals. In 1754 appeared his 'Antiquities of Cornwall,' of which a second edition was published in 1769. His next publication was 'Observations on the Islands of Scilly.' In 1758 he published his 'Natural History of Cornwall,' and in 1766 the university of Oxford created him D.C.L. He died at Ludgvan 31 Aug., 1772.

BORN, IGNATIUS, Baron, a celebrated mineralogist, conchologist, historian, and traveller, was born at Carlsburg, in Transylvania, 1742, and died 28 Aug., 1791.

BOROWLASKI, Count, a Polish gentleman, of great accomplishments and elegant manners, was born Nov., 1739. He came to England, where he became well known on account of his dwarfish stature. His growth was, at one year of age, 14 inches; at six, 17 inches; at twenty, 33 inches; and at thirty, 39. He had a sister, named Anastasia, seven years younger than himself, and so much shorter that she could stand under his arm. He visited many of the courts of Europe, and died in England at the great age of 98, in Sept., 1837.

BORRI, JOSEPH FRANCIS, in Latin *Burrhus*, an enthusiast, chemist, heretic, and prophet, born at Milan 4 May, 1627. He was driven from Rome, Milan, Strasburg, and Amsterdam, upon the discovery of his intrigues to obtain money. Going to Hamburg, he succeeded in getting money from Queen Christina and the king of Denmark, by pretending that he possessed the secret of the philosopher's stone. He then took refuge in Hungary, but the pope's nuncio demanded him, and sent him to Rome, where he died a prisoner in the castle of St. Angelo 10 Aug., 1695. His pretended secrets are embodied in a book written by him, entitled 'La Chiave del Gabinetto.' The Abbé Villars's 'Le Comte de Gabalis' was founded on this work.

BORRICHUS, OLAUS, a Danish physician and writer on chemistry, born at Borchsen 1626; died 3 Oct., 1690.

BORROMEO, CHARLES (St.), cardinal, archbishop of Milan, one of the greatest men of the sixteenth century, was born 2 Oct., 1538, in the castle of Arona, of an illustrious family. He was created a cardinal by Pius IV., his mother's brother, 1560, afterwards archbishop of Milan, grand penitentiary, legate of Romania and the marquise of Ancona. He distinguished himself in all these high offices, and acquired universal esteem and veneration. During his uncle's pontificate he assisted him in governing the church, protected and advanced men of merit, and brought the council of Trent to a happy conclusion. He died

11 Nov., 1584, and was canonized 1610. St. Charles was author of several theological works.

BORROMEO, FREDERICK, cousin-german to St. Charles Borromeo, and, like him, a cardinal and archbishop of Milan, was born 1564, and died 22 Dec., 1631. He was eminent for learning and piety, composed several valuable works, held the seventh council of Milan, and founded the famous Ambrosian library.

BORROMINI, FRANCIS, an Italian architect, born 1599; died 1667.

BORRONI, PAUL MICHAEL BENEDICT, an Italian painter, born 1749; died 23 Aug., 1819.

BORTHWICK, DAVID, of Lochhill, a learned lawyer and judge, who was lord advocate of Scotland in the reign of James VI.; died Jan., 1581.

BORY DE ST. VINCENT, JEAN BAPTISTE GEORGE MARIE, a celebrated French naturalist, born at Agen 1780; died 23 Dec., 1846.

BORZONI, LUCIAN, a painter of history and portraits, born at Genoa 1590; died 1645. He had three sons, who were eminent painters, viz., *John Baptist* (died 1654); *Charles*; and *Francis Maria* (born 1625; died 1679).

BOS, JEROME, a painter and engraver, born at Bois-le-Duc about 1450; died 1500.

BOS, LAMBERT, born at Worcum, in Friesland, 1670, became Greek professor at Franeker, where he died 6 Jan., 1717. He published the *Septuagint*; the *Antiquities of Greece*; 'Mysterii Ellipsis Græcæ expositi Specimen;' and other learned works.

BOS, LOUIS JANSEN, a Flemish painter, died 1507.

BOSANQUET, CHARLES, governor of the South Sea Company, died at Rock, Northumberland, 20 June, 1850. He was author of 'A Letter to W. Manning, Esq., M.P., on the depreciation of West India property,' 8vo., 1807; 'Thoughts on the value to Great Britain of Commerce in general, and of the Colonial Trade in particular,' 8vo., 1807; and 'Remarks on the Report of the Bullion Committee,' 8vo., 1810.

BOSC, CLAUDE DU, a French engraver, long resident in England, flourished about 1714.

BOSC, LOUIS AUGUSTE GUILLAUME, a naturalist and writer on agriculture, born 29 Jan., 1759, at Paris, where he died, 10 July, 1828.

BOSC, PIERRE DU, a French Protestant minister, born at Bayeux 1623. On the revocation of the Edict of Nantes he retired to Holland, and was appointed minister of the church at Rotterdam, where he officiated till his death on 2 Jan., 1692. He published some Sermons, and after his death M. le Gendre printed his 'Life, with his Letters, Poems, &c.'

BOSCAN ALMOGAVAR, JOHN, a Spanish poet, was born at Barcelona about 1500, and died before 1543. He introduced into Spanish poetry a harmony which was unknown before his time.

BOSCAWEN, EDWARD, an English admiral, second son of Hugh, Viscount Falmouth, was born in Cornwall 1711. Having entered the navy, he was in 1740 made captain of the 'Shorcham,' of twenty guns. He particularly distinguished himself at the taking of Porto Bello, and the siege of Carthagea. On his return to England he married the daughter of William Glanville, Esq., and was chosen member of parliament for Truro. In 1744 he was made captain of the 'Dreadnought,' of sixty guns, and in 1747 signalized himself under Admiral Anson in an engagement with the French

fleet off Cape Finisterre. The same year he was made rear-admiral of the blue, and commander of the land and sea forces employed in an expedition to the East Indies, where he laid siege to Pondicherry, but was obliged to quit it on account of the monsoon. After taking Madras he returned to England, and was appointed one of the lords commissioners of the admiralty. In 1755 he sailed with a strong fleet to intercept a French squadron bound to North America, of which he captured two ships, one being commanded by M. Hoquart, who had fallen into his hands twice before. In 1758 he reduced Cape Breton and Louisbourg. The year following he commanded in the Mediterranean, and while he lay at Gibraltar to refit M. de la Clue passed the Straits with the Toulon fleet: on which Boscawen got under weigh, and came up with the enemy off Lagos Bay, and after a sharp engagement took three ships and burnt two. In 1760 he was appointed general of the marines, and the same year commanded in the Bay of Biscay till relieved by Admiral Hawke. Died 10 Jan., 1761.

BOSCAWEN, WILLIAM, nephew of the preceding, was the younger son of General George Boscawen, third son of Lord Falmouth. He was born 28 August, 1752, and sent to Eton School before he was seven years old, and from thence, at a proper age, to Exeter College, Oxford, which he left without taking any degree, and then studied the law in the Middle Temple under his countryman Mr. Francis Buller. On being called to the bar he went the Western Circuit; was made a commissioner of bankrupts, and also of the victualling board. Died 6 May, 1811. Mr. Boscawen was the author of 'A Treatise of Convictions on Penal Statutes;' 'A new Translation of Horace, 2 vols. 8vo. ; and 'The Progress of Satire, an essay, containing remarks on the Pursuits of Literature.' He was also an occasional writer in the British Critic.

BOSCH, BALTHASAR VAN DEN, a painter, born at Antwerp 1675; died 1715. His conversation pieces and portraits possess great merit.

BOSCH, JACOB VAN DEN, a painter of still life, was born at Amsterdam 1636, and died 1766.

BOSCOLI, ANDREW, a painter, born at Florence 1553; died 1606.

BOSCOVICH, ROGER JOSEPH, an eminent mathematician, was born at Ragusa 18 May, 1711, and became a member of the Society of Jesus. Afterwards he was appointed professor of mathematics at Rome, Pavia, and Milan. On the suppression of his order he went to France, and eventually retired to Milan, where he died 12 Feb., 1787. His works are on mathematical subjects. He travelled over the greater part of Europe, and greatly improved the theory of achromatic glasses. His Latin poem 'De Solis et Lunæ Defectibus' is admired.

BOSIO, ANTHONY, nephew of James, mentioned below, wrote 'Roma Sotterranea,' published in 1632, and translated into Latin by Aringhi. Died at Rome 1629.

BOSIO, FRANÇOIS JOSEPH, Baron, an eminent sculptor, born at Monaco 19 March, 1769; died at Paris 29 July, 1845.

BOSIO, JAMES, secretary to the order of St. John of Jerusalem, and its agent at Rome, published an interesting account of the order in Italian, Rome, 3 vols. folio, 1594-1602.

BOSQUET, FRANÇOIS DE, an illustrious French

prelate, was born at Narbonne 28 May, 1605; became bishop of Montpellier 1657; and died 24 June, 1676. His principal works are 'Pontificum Romanorum, qui e Galliâ oriundi in eâ sederunt, Historia, ab anno 1305 ad annum 1394;' and a History of the Gallican Church.

BOSSANGE, MARTIN, a celebrated bookseller of Paris, died 3 Nov., 1865, aged 100 years all but one month.

BOSSCHAERT, THOMAS WILLEBRORD, a Flemish painter, born at Bergen-op-Zoom 1613; died 23 Jan., 1656.

BOSSE, ABRAHAM, of Tours, in France, is known as an engraver and an architect. He published some useful treatises on the art of engraving and perspective; Representations of the Human Figure, from the Antiques at Rome, &c. Born 1611; died 1678.

BOSSI, the Chevalier JOSEPH, an Italian painter, and writer on art, director of the academy at Milan, was born 18 Aug., 1777, and died 15 Dec., 1825.

BOSSI, JOSEPH CHARLES AURELE, Baron DE, was born at Turin 15 Nov., 1758. After being employed in several diplomatic missions, he was mainly instrumental in bringing about the union of Piedmont with France. In 1805 he was nominated prefect of the department of the Ain, which he administered till 1810, when he was created a baron of the French empire, and appointed prefect of La Manche. He died at Paris 20 Jan., 1823. His works, consisting of Italian poetry and dramatic compositions, were published at London in 1816, 3 vols. 12mo.

BOSSO, MATTHEW, was born at Verona, 1427. He became a regular canon of St. John de Lateran, and eventually abbat of Fiesole. His death took place at Padua 1502. He was author of 'Epistolæ;' 'De veris et salutaribus animi gaudiis dialogus;' 'De instituendo sapientiâ animo;' and 'Recuperationes Fesulanæ.'

BOSSU, RÉNÉ LE, was born at Paris, 1631, and became canon regular of St. Genevieve, where he taught polite literature. Died 14 March, 1680. His treatise on epic poetry was long regarded as a standard work, even in this country, and was translated into English in 2 vols. 8vo., 1719.

BOSSUET, JACQUES BENIGNE, one of the greatest ornaments of the Catholic church in France, was descended from an ancient and noble family in Burgundy, and was born 27 Sept., 1627. He was placed by his uncle at the college of the Jesuits at Dijon, where his laborious application to his tasks was the wonder of his schoolfellows, and procured for him, in allusion to the surname of his family, the nickname of *Bos Suetus Atrata*. While he was a mere boy he read the Old Testament with avidity, and in his old age frequently mentioned the pleasure he had derived from its perusal. This attachment to the sacred Scriptures increased with years. In time they became so familiar to him that the verse, the line, the word which he wished to remember, was ever present to his memory, and it was generally supposed by his friends that he knew the whole contents of the sacred volumes by heart. From Dijon he was removed to the college of Navarre, and in 1652 he received the order of priesthood. His first preferment was a canonicate in the cathedral church of Metz, and he was successively raised to the rank of archdeacon and dean in that church. The affairs of the cathedral rendering it necessary that he

should go to Paris, he frequently preached in that capital. His sermons were universally applauded, and he was appointed to preach the sermons of the Lent of 1663 before Louis XIV. in the chapel of the Louvre. The king was greatly pleased with him, and in 1669 nominated him to the bishopric of Condom. He was consecrated 21 Sept., 1670, but only held the see twelve months, finding the duties of a distant diocese quite incompatible with those of tutor to the dauphin, which he became immediately after his consecration. To this appointment we owe Bossuet's immortal 'Introduction to Universal History.' Soon after the education of the dauphin was completed Louis XIV. nominated Bossuet to the bishopric of Meaux, 1681. He was appointed successively almoner to the dauphiness, superior of the college of Navarre, warden of the university of Sorbonne, councillor of state, and first almoner of the duchess of Burgundy. Died 12 April, 1704. It will suffice merely to mention that Bossuet had a correspondence with Leibnitz on the reunion of the Lutherans and the Catholic church; but the circumstances under which his name became associated with the assertion of the liberties of the Gallican church cannot be so summarily dismissed. Louis XIV. had a dispute with the Pope concerning the *regale*, or the right claimed by the kings of France to the revenues of every vacant see within their dominions, and to collate to the simple benefices within its jurisdiction. This was always viewed with jealousy, not only by the Pope and foreign divines, but by the general body of the church of France, and its warmest advocates treated it rather as a tolerated than an acknowledged claim. Innocent XII. took great offence at the extension of the *regale* to the provinces bordering on the Alps and the Pyrenees, which had not previously been subject to it; and a letter, composed by Bossuet, was sent to his Holiness by the archbishop of Rheims, in the name of himself and the other French prelates; but before any reply was received from Rome a general assembly of the clergy of France was convened, and met on the 9th of Nov., 1682. The proceedings were opened with a solemn high mass, the sermon being preached with great eloquence by Bossuet, who vindicated what he termed the rights of the Gallican church. The assembly afterwards drew up their famous Declaration, which was penned by Bossuet. It consists of four articles. The first declares that the power which Jesus Christ has given to St. Peter and his successors, vicars of Christ, relates only to spiritual things and those which concern salvation, and not to things civil and temporal; so that in temporal kings and princes are not subject to the ecclesiastical power, and cannot directly or indirectly be deposed by the power of the keys, or their subjects discharged by it from the obedience which they owe to their sovereigns, or from their oath of allegiance. The second article declares that the plenitude of the power which resides in the Holy See and the successors of St. Peter, in respect to spiritual concerns, does not derogate from what the Council of Constance has defined in its fourth and fifth sessions on the superiority of general councils. The third article declares that the exercise of the apostolical power of the Holy See should be governed by the canons, which have been enacted by the Spirit of God, and are respected by all the Christian world; and that the rules, customs, and usages received by the kingdom and churches of France, and

approved by the Holy See, should be inviolably preserved. The fourth article declares that in questions of faith the Pope is the principal authority, and that his decisions extend over the universal church, and each church in particular; but that unless they have the consent of the church they are not irreformable. Bossuet afterwards composed a celebrated Defence of this Declaration; but it was not published till after his death. As an author Bossuet stands in the foremost rank. His 'Sermons' abound with beautiful, affecting, and sublime passages, and his 'Funeral Orations' are unrivalled. His brief but masterly treatise entitled 'An Exposition of the Controverted Doctrines of the Catholic Church' is highly esteemed by Catholics, and has been translated into the language of every country where the Church of Rome is either dominant or tolerated. While yet in MS. it was placed in the hands of the celebrated Turenne, who was convinced by its arguments, and led to embrace the Catholic religion. Bossuet's other principal productions are the 'Introduction to Universal History' already referred to, and the 'History of the Variations of the Protestant Churches.'

BOSSUET, JACQUES BÉNIGNE, nephew of the preceding, obtained the bishopric of Troyes 1716, resigned it 1742, and died at Paris 12 July, 1743, aged 82. He was editor of several of his uncle's works, and author of 'Pastoral Letters,' &c.

BOSSUT, CHARLES, a celebrated French mathematician, born 11 Aug., 1730; died 14 Jan., 1814. His 'General History of the Mathematics' was translated into English by Bonnycastle.

BOSTOCK, JOHN, M.D., F.R.S., was born at Liverpool 1774, and having graduated at Edinburgh, settled in his native town, where he established an extensive practice. In 1817 he removed to London, and eventually renounced the practice of physic, in order that he might devote himself exclusively to literary and scientific pursuits. Among his works are many important articles in Brewster's 'Encyclopædia,' 'Elementary System of Physiology,' and a 'History of Medicine,' forming part of the 'Cyclopædia of Practical Medicine.' Died Aug., 1846.

BOSTON, JOHN, a monk of Bury St. Edmund's, in the fourteenth century, who is thought to have died in 1410, was one of the first collectors of the lives of English writers, and the precursor of Leland, Bale, and Pits. He searched indefatigably all the libraries of the kingdom, and wrote a catalogue of the authors, with short opinions of them. Archbishop Usher had the most curious MS. copy of this book, which became afterwards the property of Thomas Gale. Wood mentions another smaller catalogue of Boston's writing. He wrote also 'Speculum Cœnobitarum,' in which he gives the origin and progress of monachism; and a history of his own monastery; 'De rebus cœnobii sui,' which last is lost, but the former was printed at Oxford, 1722, by Hall, at the end of Trivet's Annals.

BOSTON, THOMAS, a Scotch divine, was born at Dunse, 17 March, 1676. After going through his grammatical studies he went to Edinburgh, and in 1696 taught school at Glencairn; but he soon quitted that employment, and became private tutor in a gentleman's family till 1699, when he was licensed to preach, and the same year ordained as pastor of Simprin. In 1707 he removed to Ettrick, where he remained till his death,

20 May, 1732. He wrote 'Human Nature in its Fourfold State,' a very popular book, which went through many editions. Mr. Boston left a very curious MS. behind him, written in Latin, on the Hebrew accents, which was printed at Amsterdam in 1738, under the title of 'Thomæ Boston ecclesiæ Atricensis apud Scotos pastoris, Tractatus Stigmologicus Hebræo-Biblicus.' He also wrote *Memoirs of his Life and Writings*. His works on practical divinity were collected in a large 10.10 volume in 1768, and afterwards others, particularly his 'Body of Divinity,' 3 vols., 1773, were published from his MSS.

BOSTON, THOMAS, son of the preceding, became one of the founders of the Relief Church. Born 3 April, 1713; died 1767.

BOSWELL, SIR ALEXANDER, an antiquary, eldest son of James Boswell, the biographer, was born 9 Oct., 1775, and educated at Westminster School and at Oxford. Having succeeded his father in the family estate of Auchinleck, in Ayrshire, he there established a printing-press, from which he sent forth various pieces in prose and verse. In 1821 he was created a baronet of Great Britain, as a reward for his patriotism and loyalty. He was killed by James Stuart, jun., of Dunearn, in a duel arising out of a political dispute, 27 March, 1822. In addition to some fugitive political pieces, he wrote 'Songs, chiefly in the Scottish dialect;' 'Edinburgh, or the Ancient Royalty, a Sketch of former Manners, by Simon Gray;' 'Clan-Alpin's Vow, a poetical fragment;' and 'Skeldon Haughs, or the Sow is flitted, a poetical tale in the Scottish language.'—*Anderson*.

BOSWELL, JAMES, the biographer of Dr. Samuel Johnson, was the son of Alexander Boswell, Lord Auchinleck, one of the justices of the Court of Session in Scotland. He was born at Edinburgh 29 Oct., 1740, and received his education at the school of his native city, after which he studied the civil law at the universities of Edinburgh and Glasgow. In 1760 he visited London, and ever afterwards entertained a strong partiality for that metropolis. At this period he was desirous of a commission in the Guards, from which he was withheld by parental authority, in obedience to which he returned to Scotland to prosecute his legal studies. In 1763 he went to Utrecht, and thence proceeded through Switzerland to Italy. At Corsica he contracted an intimacy with Paoli. He returned to Scotland 1766, and being admitted an advocate, was employed in the celebrated Douglas case, the particulars of which he published in a pamphlet. In 1768 he printed an account of Corsica, of which his friend Dr. Johnson spoke in handsome terms, as being well calculated to excite and gratify curiosity. The year following he married Miss Mary Montgomery, who at her death in 1790 left him two sons and three daughters. In 1782 he lost his father, whereupon he removed to London, with a view to professional practice at the English bar, but never succeeded, and the only appointment he obtained was the recordership of Carlisle. In 1785 he published 'A Journal of a Tour to the Hebrides,' which met with a very favourable reception, as likewise did his more important work, 'The Life of Samuel Johnson, LL.D.,' which appeared in 1790, in 2 vols. 4to. In these two works the character of our great moral philosopher is delineated with exquisite fidelity. Mr. Boswell was also the author of 'Two

Letters to the People of Scotland,' printed in 1783; the 'Hypochondriac,' a series of papers in the 'London Magazine;' and several miscellaneous pieces in prose and verse, scattered about in various periodical publications. He died in London 19 June, 1795.

BOSWELL, JAMES, second son of the biographer of Johnson, was born 1778, and after being educated at Westminster School and Brasenose College, Oxford, was called to the English bar. Mr. Malone selected him as his literary executor, and entrusted to him the care of the publication of an enlarged and amended edition of Shakespeare's plays. This elaborate work was completed in 1821 in twenty-one octavo volumes. Mr. Boswell likewise contributed a few notes to his father's Life of Johnson. Died 24 Feb., 1822.—*Anderson*.

BOSWELL, SIR WILLIAM, a native of Suffolk, received his education at Jesus College, Cambridge, of which he was elected a fellow 1606, going out M.A. in the following year. He was afterwards secretary to Sir Dudley Carleton, while that statesman was ordinary ambassador to the states of the United Provinces, and was afterwards resident as leiger ambassador there himself. In 1633 he was made a knight. Died 1647. He was a learned man, a great encourager of learning, zealous for the Church of England, faithful in the execution of his embassy, and highly valued by eminent persons. The Addit. MSS. 6394 and 6395 contain many of Sir William's papers and correspondence, chiefly relating to the condition of the English church in the Netherlands in the reigns of James I. and Charles I.

BOTALLI, LEONARD, physician to Henry III. of France, recommended frequent bleeding in fevers, which practice was severely condemned by other medical men. He flourished about 1550, and a collected edition of his works appeared in 1660.

BOTERO, JOHN, an Italian writer, was born at Bene, in Piedmont, 1540. He became a Jesuit, but quitted the order in 1581, and acted as secretary to St. Charles Borromeo until the death of that illustrious prelate. He was then sent to France as minister for Piedmont, and was afterwards commissioned by the Propaganda to travel through various countries, and collect information respecting the state of the Christian religion in them. In 1599 he was summoned to the court of Charles Emanuel, to superintend the education of his children. He was much honoured by his sovereign, who consulted him respecting the administration of his kingdom. Botero died at Turin 1617. His most esteemed work is 'Della Ragione di Stato, libri X.' He also wrote 'Relazioni Universali;' 'La Primavera,' a poem in ottava rima; 'Otium Honoratum,' a Latin poem; and 'Detti memorabili de' personaggi illustri.'

BOTFIELD, BERIAH, a noted English bibliographer, M.P. for Ludlow, was born 1807, and died in London 7 Aug., 1863. He published 'Notes on Cathedral Libraries in England,' 1849; and collected and edited the 'Prefaces to the first Editions of the Greek and Roman Classics, and of the Sacred Scriptures,' 1861.

BOTH, JOHN AND ANDREW, two Flemish painters, so fond of each other that their pictures were generally executed in common. John imitated Claude Lorraine, and his brother copied the manner of Bamboccio. John was born at Utrecht 1610, and was drowned in the canal of Venice 1650; and the other died at Utrecht 1656.

BOTHWELL, FRANCIS STEWART EARL OF, a descendant of the Hepburns, was created earl of Bothwell by King James VI. of Scotland 1576. He rendered himself remarkable by his restless disposition, and his several daring attempts to obtain possession of the person of the king. Eventually he was compelled to leave the country, and he died in great misery at Naples 1624.

BOTHWELL, JAMES HEPBURN EARL OF, son of Patrick, third earl of Bothwell of the Hepburn family, succeeded to the title and estates on the death of his father in 1556. He afterwards became remarkable in the history of Scotland on account of his connection with Queen Mary, and his supposed share in the murder of Henry Darnley, her husband. When that unfortunate prince was blown up in the house where he slept, suspicion fell strongly both on Bothwell and the queen. Bothwell was tried, but nothing could be fixed upon him, and he was acquitted. After this he seized Mary near Edinburgh, and carried her prisoner to Dunbar Castle, where he first endeavoured by soothing speeches and protestations of love to prevail on her to marry him. That she at last did so is certain; but it is alleged, and apparently with justice, that she was forced to do it by the worst of advantages being taken of her. During these iniquitous proceedings Bothwell procured a divorce from his wife. Mary soon afterwards created him duke of Orkney. But a confederacy among the lords being formed against him, he retired to the Orkney islands, and from thence to Denmark, where he died in prison 14 April, 1578, confessing his own guilt, and Mary's innocence, of the murder of Darnley.

BOTLEY, SAMUEL, an English stenographer, born about 1642. He was author of 'Maximum in Minimo, or Mr. Jeremiah Rich's Pen's Dexterity completed,' 1674, and other works on shorthand writing.

BOTONER, WILLIAM, or WILLIAM WORCESTER, was born at Bristol about 1415. He studied at Hart Hall, Oxford, and afterwards served under Sir John Fastolf in the wars above forty years, with such fidelity as to be left one of his executors. He translated from the French, 'Cicero on Old Age,' 1475, and wrote besides, 'Antiquities of England; Abbreviations of the Learned; Medicinal Collections; Treatises on Astronomy and Astrology; the Acts of Sir John Fastolf; and of John Duke of Bedford; also the Polyandrium Oxoniensium, or Memoirs of Oxford Students.' He died about 1490.

BOTT, JEAN DE, an architect, born in France 1670. He entered the military service of William III., and afterwards that of the king of Prussia, and that of the king of Poland. The arsenal of Berlin, the fortifications of Wesel, and several public edifices at Dresden, are monuments of his genius. He died at Dresden 1745.

BOTT, THOMAS, was born at Derby 1688. He was educated among the dissenters, but afterwards conformed, and obtained the rectory of Winburg, in Norfolk. His next preferment was the living of Reymerston, which was followed by that of Spixworth; and lastly, the rectory of Edgefield, all in the same county. He died 23 Sept., 1754. He wrote a tract against Wollaston's Religion of Nature delineated, 1725; Remarks on Butler's Analogy, 1730; an answer to Warburton's Divine Legation; and some sermons.

BOTT, WILLIAM, author of 'A Description of

Buxton, and the adjacent country,' 12mo., Manchester, 1795; 8th edit., 12mo., Sheffield [1804?], was born at Chelmorton, Derbyshire, 11 May, 1735, and died 24 March, 1804.

BOTTA, CHARLES JOSEPH WILLIAM, an Italian physician, historian, and poet, born 6 Nov., 1766; died 10 Aug., 1837.

BOTTARI, JOHN GAETANO, a Roman dignity, born 15 Jan., 1689. He was appointed by the Academy Della Crusca to superintend a new edition of their dictionary, his assistants being Andrea Alamaorni and Rosso Martini. After this, the direction of the printing office was committed to him, till Pope Clement XII. made him librarian of the Vatican. Benedict XIV. gave him the canonry of St. Martin Transteverini, and appointed him his private almoner. Died 3 June, 1775. His principal works are, 'Vita di F. Sacchetti;' 'L'Ercolano, dialogo di Benedetto Varchi;' 'Lezione tre sopra il tremuoto;' 'Sculture, e Pitture sacre estratte dai cimieri di Roma,' 3 vols. folio; 'Vocabularia Della Crusca,' 6 vols.; Preface to the Vatican copy of Virgil, published by Marmæus, folio, 1741; 'De Museo Capitolino,' 3 vols. folio; 'Racolta di lettere sulla Pittura, Scultura, ed Architettura,' 3 vols. 4to.; 'Dialoghi sopra tre arti dell Disegno.'

BOTTICELLI, ALEXANDER, a painter and engraver of Florence, born 1437; died 1515.

BOTTOMI, ALBERTINO, a physician and medical writer, professor at Padua, his native city, died 1596.

BOUCHARDON, EDMÉ, a native of Chaumont, in France, who devoted himself to sculpture, and adorned Paris with various monuments of his genius. He was honoured by the king and by the academy. Born 1698; died 27 July, 1762.

BOUCHAUD, MATHIEU ANTOINE, a native of Paris, professor of the law of nature in the college of France. Besides various articles in the Encyclopédie, he wrote a Commentary on the Law of the Twelve Tables, with notes; 'Poetical Antiquities,' &c. Born 16 April, 1719; died 1 Feb., 1804.

BOUCHE, HONORÉ, a French ecclesiastic, author of a valuable History of Provence, was born 1598, and died at Aix 25 March, 1671.

BOUCHER, FRANÇOIS, painter to Louis XV. of France, from his excellence in the light and agreeable, was called the painter of the graces, and the Anacreon of painting. His Infant Jesus Sleeping is much admired. Born at Paris 1704; died 7 May, 1770.

BOUCHER, JEAN, a seditious doctor of the Sorbonne, who severely inveighed in his sermons and writings against Henry III., and afterwards against Henry IV. When Paris submitted to the conqueror, he retired into the Netherlands, where he died 1644, aged 94.

BOUCHER, JOHN, an English divine, was educated at Oxford. He was originally a member of St. John's College in that university, but shortly after graduating B.A. he was elected to a fellowship at Magdalen. In 1800 he took orders, and soon afterwards became rector of Shaftesbury and vicar of Kirknewton. Died 12 Nov., 1818. After his death, a selection from his sermons was printed in an 8vo. volume, 2nd edition, London, 1821.

BOUCHER, JONATHAN, was born 12 March, 1738, at Blencow, in Cumberland. He received his education at the school of Wigton, after which

he went to America, where, on taking orders, he obtained first the living of Hanover, in Virginia, and afterwards Queen Anne's parish, in Prince George's county. In 1775 he was obliged to relinquish his charge and seek refuge in England, where he obtained first the curacy, and next the vicarage, of Epsom, Surrey. Died 27 April, 1804. Mr. Boucher published, 'A letter to Bishop Watson, in answer to his letter to the archbishop of Canterbury,' 4to., 1783; 'A view of the causes and consequences of the American Revolution, in thirteen discourses,' 1797; two assize sermons, preached in 1798. He was also the author of a tract, entitled 'A Cumberland Man,' and several biographical articles in Hutchinson's history of that county. Before his death he engaged in a glossary of provincial and archæological words, which he left incomplete; but a portion of it, containing the first letter of the alphabet, was printed.

BOUCHER D'ARGIS, ANTOINE GASPARD, a French advocate, born at Lyons 1708; died at Paris 1780. Among his works are 'Traité des gains nuptiaux,' 'Principes sur la nullité du mariage pour cause d'impuissance,' and 'Regles pour former un avocat.'

BOUCHERAT, LOUIS, a native of Paris, raised by his talents and integrity to be chancellor of France. Born 20 Aug., 1616; died 2 Sept., 1699.

BOUCHET, GUILLAUME, sieur de Brocourt, was born at Poitiers 1526, created judge consul there 1584, and died about 1607. He published three volumes of 'Sérées,' or imaginary conversations, abounding with jests and pleasantries.

BOUCHET, JEAN, a learned attorney at Poitiers, his native place, born 1476; died about 1550. He acquired great reputation by his writings, among which are 'Annals of Aquitaine,' and several pætical pieces.

BOUCHET, JEAN DU, maître d'hôtel to the king of France, died 1684, aged 85. He published genealogies of illustrious families.

BOUCAUT, JEAN LE MAINGRE, marshal of France, was born at Tours 1364. He went against Bajazet, and was taken prisoner at the battle of Nicopolis. He was governor of Genoa for Charles VI.; but while he seized Milan all the French were massacred at Genoa, and he himself was defeated and escaped with difficulty. He afterwards distinguished himself against the Turks and Venetians. He was taken prisoner at the battle of Agincourt, and died in England 1421. He was fond of music, and some of his ballads have been preserved.

BOUDEWYNS, ANTHONY MICHAEL, a landscape painter, born at Brussels about 1788.

BOUDON, HENRI MARIE, grand archdeacon of Evreux, and author of several religious works in French, was born at La Fere (Aisne) 14 Jan., 1624, and died at Evreux 31 Aug., 1702.

BOUDOT, JEAN, an intelligent bookseller and printer of Paris, compiler of a Latin-French dictionary, abridged from a MS. written by Pierre Nicolas Blondeau. Died 1706. He left two sons—Jean (born 1685; died 1754), and Pierre Jean (born 1689; died 1771), who were both distinguished booksellers and printers at Paris.

BOUETTE DE BLEMUR, JACQUELINE, a French lady, born 8 Jan., 1618. She was brought up with an aunt in the abbey of the Holy Trinity at Caen, and there assumed the Benedictine habit at the age of eleven. Four years afterwards she was appointed mistress of the novices, and before she had

attained her twentieth year, was chosen prioress. When the duchess of Mecklenburg formed a new establishment at Chatillon of female Benedictines, Madame Bouette condescended to lay aside her situation as prioress in order to become a member of it. She died there, in great reputation for sanctity, 24 March, 1696. This good lady wrote 'L'Année Benedictine, ou les Vies des Saints de l'ordre de St. Benoît,' 7 vols.; 'Eloges de plusieurs personnes illustres en piété de l'ordre de St. Benoît,' 2 vols.; 'La Vie du Père Fournier de Martincourt'; 'Les Exercices de la Mort'; 'Vie de la mère St. Jean de Montmartre'; 'Vies de tous les Saints,' 2 vols.; and 'Monologue historique de la Mère de Dieu.'

BOUFLERS, LOUIS FRANÇOIS DUC DE, was born in France 10 Jan., 1644, and early distinguished himself by a strong military genius. His defence of Lisle in 1708, for nearly four months against Eugene, gained him universal praise. 'I am vain,' said Eugene, when master of the place, to Bouffers, 'to have conquered Lisle; but I had rather enjoy the glory of defending it like you.' He served under Villars; and at the battle of Malplaquet, 1709, displayed such vigilance that neither cannon nor prisoners fell into the hands of the conquerors. He was generous and disinterested, humane and virtuous, and so superior a general that William III., detaining him prisoner at Namur, declared that he was worth more than 10,000 men. He died at Fontainebleau 22 Aug., 1711.

BOUFLERS, STANISLAS MARQUIS DE, a member of the French Academy, was born 1737. He was intended for the church, but preferring a military life, entered the army, and became a colonel of hussars. He was afterwards governor of Senegal. In the revolution he emigrated to Berlin, where he was chosen a member of the Academy. In 1800 he returned to Paris, where he died 18 Jan., 1815. He wrote Fables in verse, Letters, Dissertations, &c.

BOUGAINVILLE, JEAN PIERRE DE, a French writer, was born at Paris 1 Dec., 1722, and died 22 June, 1763. He wrote a translation of cardinal de Polignac's 'Anti-Lucretius'; a Parallel between the expedition of Kouli Khan in the Indies, and that of Alexander; and a metrical translation of the Hymn of Cleanthes, which appears to have suggested to Pope his Universal Prayer.

BOUGAINVILLE, LOUIS ANTOINE COMPTE DE, brother of the preceding, was born at Paris 11 Nov., 1729, and died 31 Aug., 1811. His discoveries in his voyage round the world procured as much glory for his nation as Cook had before acquired for the English. His 'Voyage' was translated into English by J. R. Forster, 4to., London, 1772.

BOUGAUNT, GUILLAUME HYACINTHE, a Jesuit, born at Quimper, in Brittany, 4 Nov., 1690, and became professor of humanities at Caen, Nevers, and Paris. He fell into disgrace for a time in consequence of his 'Amusement Philosophique sur le langage des bêtes,' in which he supposes that brutes are animated by demons. His historical works are valuable, especially his History of the Wars and Negotiations during Richelieu and Mazarin's administration; and the History of the Treaty of Westphalia. Died 7 Jan., 1743.

BOUGREL, JOSEPH, a French priest of the Oratory, born at Aix 1680; died 19 March, 1753. He published 'Mémoires pour servir à l'histoire de plusieurs hommes illustres de Provence,' a Life of

Gassendi; and other works. He also left in MS. 'Bibliothèque des écrivains de l'Oratoire.'

BOUGHEN, EDWARD, D.D., was born in Buckinghamshire about 1588, and educated at Westminster School and Christ Church, Oxford (B.A. 1609; M.A. 1612). He became chaplain to Dr. Howson, bishop of Oxford; rector of Woodchurch, Kent, 1633; vicar of Bray, Berkshire; and died probably in 1661. He was a very learned man, a staunch defender of the Established Church, and author of several sermons, some tracts against the Presbyterians, and other religious treatises.—*Al. West.*

BOUGUER, PIERRE, a native of Croisic, in Brittany, distinguished by his knowledge of mathematics. He was employed with Godin and La Condamine in Peru to ascertain the figure of the earth; but his quarrel with his associates lessened his fame. His publications are useful, especially 'La Construction du Navire;' 'La Figure de la Terre;' 'Traité d'Optique;' 'La Manœuvre des Vaisseaux.' Born 16 Feb., 1698; died 15 Aug., 1758.

BOUHIER, JEAN, of Dijon, was eminent as a lawyer and a scholar. He composed poetry and dissertations, and translated some parts of Virgil and Ovid, the Tusculana of Cicero, &c. Born 16 March, 1673; died 17 March, 1746.

BOUHOURS, DOMINIQUE, a French Jesuit, born at Paris 1628. He first gave lectures at Clermont, and then became preceptor to the sons of the duke of Longueville. He afterwards attended at Dunkirk the Catholic refugees from England, and became known by his 'Entretiens d'Ariste et d'Eugène,' an elegant work, which was read with avidity in every part of Europe. This performance so pleased Colbert that he made him tutor to his son, the marquis of Seignelay. His 'Doubts on the French Language' are worth attention. He wrote besides, 'Dialogues on the art of thinking well;' 'Lives of St. Ignatius and St. Francis Xavier;' 'Ingenious Thoughts of the Ancients and Moderns,' &c. Bouhours closed his useful life, which never ceased to be afflicted by the headache, 27 May, 1702.

BOUILLARD, JACQUES, a painter and engraver, born at Versailles 1744; died at Paris 1806.

BOUILLART, JACQUES, a French Benedictine of the congregation of St. Maur, author of a History of the Royal Abbey of St. Germain-des-Prés, was born 1669, and died 11 Dec., 1726.

BOULLAUD, ISMAEL. *See* BOULLIAU.

BOUILLE, FRANÇOIS CLAUDE AMOUR MARQUIS DE, a French general, born 19 Nov., 1739. During the American war he served in the West Indies, and for his services was made lieutenant-general and knight of the Holy Ghost. He opposed the revolution, and particularly the plans of Neckar, and, as the friend of the king, repressed the insurrection of the garrison of Metz, of which he was governor, in Aug., 1790; but, though applauded by the Assembly, he was accused by the Jacobins as a shedder of blood, and the odium was further increased upon the flight of the king to Varennes. Bouille, who failed in his attempts to liberate his master, boldly defended the measures, and was in consequence pronounced an enemy to his country. An exile from France, he entered the Swedish army 1791, but soon afterwards enlisted under Condé, and shared the dangers of the heroic but unfortunate emigrants. His *Memoirs of the Re-*

volution appeared in 1797, and excited great interest. He died in London 14 Nov., 1800.

BOUILLET, JEAN, a French physician and medical writer, born 1690; died 13 Aug., 1777.

BOUILLON, EMMANUEL THÉODOSE DE LA TOUR CARDINAL DE, a French ecclesiastic, who served Louis XIV. as his ambassador at Rome, and was exiled under the pretence that he had not supported his master's interest with sufficient energy. Born 24 Aug., 1644; died 2 March, 1715.

BOUILLON, GODFREY OF. *See* GODFREY.

BOULAINVILLIERS, HENRI DE, comte de St. Saire, a French historian, born 11 Oct., 1658; died 23 Jan., 1722. His works on the history of France were collected and printed at London, 3 vols. folio, 1727-8.

BOULANGER. *See* BOULLANGER and BOULLENGER.

BOULANGER, JEAN, an engraver, was born at Amiens 1607, and died 1680.

BOULANGER, NICOLAS ANTOINE, a deistical writer, born at Paris 1722. His works were all published after his death, which took place 16 Sept., 1759.

BOULARD, ANTOINE MARIE HENRI, a Frenchman, distinguished by his love for books and literature, was born at Paris 5 Sept., 1754. For a long time he followed the profession of a notary, but abandoned it in 1809, in order to give his whole time to his favourite pursuits. He spent large sums in forming one of the most extensive libraries ever possessed by a private individual, in printing books which he had translated into French, and in reprinting useful works originally composed in that language. Died 6 May, 1825.

BOULAY, CESAR EGASSE DU, professor at the college of Navarre, and subsequently rector of the university of Paris, obtained deserved reputation by his *History of the University of Paris*, written in Latin, in 6 vols. folio. Born about 1605; died 16 Oct., 1678.

BOULAY DE LA MEURTHE, ANTOINE JACQUES CLAUDE JOSEPH, a French politician and author, born 19 Feb., 1761; died at Paris 4 Feb., 1840.

BOULAYE, FRANÇOIS LE GOUZ DE LA. *See* GOUZ.

BOULLANGER, ANDRÉ, a famous French preacher, better known as 'little Father Andrew,' was one of the reformed Augustinians, and drew together crowds of auditors by the singularity of his sermons, and the lively sallies of wit which he introduced into them. He died at Paris 21 Sept., 1657, aged 79.

BOULENGER DE RIVERY, CLAUDE FRANÇOIS FELIX, a French writer, and member of the Academy, was born 12 July, 1725, and died 24 Dec., 1758. He wrote 'Traité des Phénomènes de l'électricité,' 'Apologie de l'Esprit des Lois,' 'Recherches sur les Mimes et Pantomimes,' 'Momus Philosophe,' a comedy; 'Fables et Contes.'

BOULLENOIS, LOUIS, a French jurist, born at Paris 14 Sept., 1680; died 23 Dec., 1762.

BOULLIAU, ISMAEL, in Latin *Bullialdus*, a learned astronomer and scholar, born at Loudun, in France, 28 Sept., 1605. His parents were Protestants, but he embraced the Catholic religion, and became a priest. He died in the abbey of St. Victor at Paris, 25 Nov., 1694. Boulliau wrote some books on ecclesiastical rights, and edited the Byzantine History of Ducas, in Greek and Latin.

His other works are a treatise on the Nature of Light; 'Philolaus, sive de vera Systema Mundi'; 'Tabulae Philolaicæ'; 'De Lineis Spiralibus'; and 'Opus Novum ad Arithmeticam Infinitorum.'

BOULLIER, DAVID RENAUD, a Protestant divine, born at Utrecht 24 March, 1699, became minister first at Amsterdam, and afterwards in London, where he died 24 Sept., 1759. He published 'Essai sur l'Âme des Bêtes,' some Sermons; and several works against the Church of Rome.

BOULLONGNE, LOUIS DE, a French painter, born 1669; died at Paris June, 1674. He excelled in painting what the Italians call pasticcis, that is, imitations of the ancient masters. He left two sons, who were better artists than their father—Bon (born 1649; died 16 May, 1717), and Louis (born 1654; died 21 Nov., 1733).

BOULTER, HUGH, primate of all Ireland, was born in or near London 4 Jan., 1671-2, and educated at Merchant Taylors' School. He afterwards became a commoner of Christ Church, Oxford, but left that college on being elected to a demyship at Magdalen. He graduated M.A. 1693; B.D. 1705; D.D. 1708. About the year 1700 he was invited to London by Sir Charles Hedges, secretary of state, became his chaplain, and was afterwards chaplain to Archbishop Tenison. This led to his introduction to Lord Sunderland, also secretary of state, to whose patronage he owed his nomination to his first benefice, the rectory of St. Olave, Southwark, which he held from 1708 to 1722. He was also archdeacon of Surrey 1715-19. When George I. visited Hanover in 1719 Dr. Boulter accompanied him as chaplain, and was appointed tutor to Prince Frederick, for whose improvement in the English language he drew up a 'Set of Instructions.' This so recommended him to the king that, during his stay in Hanover, the see of Bristol, and the deanery of Christ Church, Oxford, falling vacant, his majesty gave both those preferments to Dr. Boulter, who was consecrated bishop of Bristol 15 Nov., 1719. In 1724 he was advanced to the archbishopric of Armagh and the primacy of all Ireland. He was ten times one of the lords justices of that kingdom, which he quitted 2 June, 1742, and died 27 Sept., 1742, after an illness of only two days, in his house in St. James's Place, London. He was conspicuous for his charity towards the poor population of Ireland, and especially of Dublin, during the famines of 1728 and 1740. One who knew him well has compared his munificence on these occasions to that of no less bright an example than the illustrious St. Charles Borromeo, archbishop of Milan. Dr. Boulter printed several charges to his clergy, and after his death his letters to some of the ministers of state in England, giving an account of the events in Ireland from 1724 to 1738, were published in two volumes at Oxford. It is said that he also assisted Ambrose Phillips in the paper called the 'Free Thinker.'—*Chalmers; Alumni West.*

BOULTON, MATTHEW, F.R.S., was born at Birmingham 3 Sept., 1728, and educated at a private school in the same town, after which he learnt drawing under Worlidge, and mathematics from one Cooper. Being brought up to business, he, as early as 1745, had made several important inventions in the manufacture of steel. In 1762 he removed his works to Soho, in the county of Stafford, about two miles from Birmingham, and at that time a barren heath. This spot he by degrees made a complete school of mechanical genius,

from whence proceeded various ornaments, which have found their way over the whole globe. In 1767 Mr. Boulton had recourse to the steam engine for the furtherance of his designs; and two years afterwards he entered into partnership with Mr. James Watt, of Glasgow, who had made great improvements in that instrument of power. By this co-operation the steam engine was carried to an astonishing height of perfection, particularly in coining; and the pieces struck at Soho possessed great beauty and exactness. About 1773 the art of copying pictures in oil colours by a mechanical process was invented at this manufactory. Mr. Boulton was a fellow of the Royal Societies of London and Edinburgh, and a member of several foreign institutions. He died at Soho 17 Aug., 1806, and was succeeded by his only son.

BOUQUET, MARTIN, a Benedictine of St. Maur, was born at Amiens 6 June, 1685, and died at Paris 6 April, 1754. He assisted Montfaucon in his compilations, and edited eight volumes of the well-known collection of the historians of France entitled 'Rerum Gallicarum et Francicarum Scriptores.' This work has since been extended to 16 vols.

BOUQUETT, PHILIP, D.D., was educated at Westminster School, whence he was elected, 1689, to a scholarship at Trinity College, Cambridge (B.A. 1692; M.A. 1696; B.D. 1706; D.D. 1711). He held the professorship of Hebrew for a short period in 1705, and was elected to fill that office permanently 24 Aug., 1712. Dr. Bouquett was the senior fellow of Trinity when he died, on 12 Feb., 1748, aged 79. He contributed verses to the university collections on the death of George I. and the accession of George II. Cole describes him as 'born in France, an old miserly refugee, died rich in college, and left his money among the French refugees. He was a meagre, thin man, went partly double, and for his oddities and way of living was much ridiculed.'—*Al. West.*

BOURBON, CHARLES DUKE OF, constable of France, was the son of Gilbert, count of Montpensier, and born 27 Feb., 1489. He distinguished himself at the famous battle of Marignano, but soon afterwards fell into disgrace through the enmity of the mother of Francis I., whose offer of marriage he had rejected. On this he associated with Charles V. and the king of England against his sovereign. The plot, however, was discovered, but he escaped into Italy, where he became lieutenant-general to the emperor, and afterwards commander-in-chief. He was killed in an assault upon Rome 6 May, 1527.

BOURBON-CONDÉ, LOUIS DUC DE, a French general, who gained reputation at the battles of Steenkerke and Neerwinden, and died suddenly at Paris 4 March, 1710, æt. 42. His son Louis Henri, duke d'Enghien et de Bourbon-Condé, was employed during the minority of Louis XV., and died at Chantilly 27 Jan., 1740, æt. 48.

BOURBON, or BORBONIUS, NICOLAS, a modern Latin poet, born at Vandœuvre, near Langres, 1503. He was preceptor to Jeanne d'Albret de Navarre, mother of Henry IV., and afterwards had a benefice at Condé after 1550. He left eight books of epigrams, a didactic poem on the forge, entitled 'Ferrarie' and 'De puerorum moribus.' He often visited England, and was intimate with Sir Thomas More, Cranmer, and other great men.

BOURBON, NICOLAS, nephew of the preceding, and much superior to him as a Greek and Latin

poet. He was born at Vandœuvre 1574, became professor of rhetoric at the royal college, canon of Langres, and a member of the Academy, and died 7 Aug., 1644. His Latin poems were printed at Paris, 1651.

BOURCHENU, JEAN PIERRE MORET DE, Marquis de Valbonnais, was born at Grenoble 23 June, 1651, and died 2 March, 1730. There is a good 'History of Dauphiné,' 2 vols. folio, Geneva, 1722, which was composed by him when he was blind, from books that were read to him.

BOURCHIER, Sir JOHN. See **BERNERS**, Lord.

BOURCHIER, THOMAS, cardinal, archbishop of Canterbury, was the son of William Bouchier, Earl of Ewe, in Normandy. He was educated in Neville's Inn, at Oxford, of which university he became chancellor. In 1433 he was made bishop of Worcester, where he had not sat a year when he was elected to the see of Ely, from which he was translated to Canterbury in 1454. Ten years afterwards he was made cardinal, and, in 1465, lord high chancellor of England, which office he held but a short time. What renders this prelate's memory most deserving of respect is the circumstance of his having introduced the art of printing into England in the year 1464, when presses were set up in the monasteries of Westminster, St. Alban's, Worcester, and Tavistock. He died at Knowle 30 March, 1486.

BOURCHIER, THOMAS, D.D., of a noble family, was educated at Magdalen College, Oxford, and in 1558 took the habit of St. Francis in the restored convent at Greenwich. On being expelled with the community by Queen Elizabeth he proceeded to Paris, where he was created D.D. Thence he travelled to Rome, and became an inmate of the great monastery of Ara Coeli. He also exercised the office of penitentiary in the church of St. John Lateran. Died about 1586. He wrote 'Historia Ecclesiastica de Martyrio Fratrum Ordinis D. Francisci, qui partim in Anglia sub Henrico VIII., partim in Belgio, partim et in Hybernica, Tempore Elizabethæ regnantis Reginæ passi sunt, 1536-82,' 8vo., Paris, 1582, 1585, 1586; 2mo., Ingoldstadt, 1583.

BOURDALOUE, LOUIS, a Jesuit, born at Bourges 20 Aug., 1632. After preaching in the country he went to Paris 1660, where he became in a short time so distinguished that Louis XIV. desired to hear him. He preached at court in Advent, 1670, and in Lent, 1672, and was heard with fresh admiration at those seasons in many subsequent years. All the pulpits in Paris resounded with his sermons. The king sent him into Languedoc, 1686, to inspire the new converts with a love for the Catholic religion. Father Bourdaloue preached at Montpellier and had extraordinary success. To the fatiguing employment of the pulpit he joined a most assiduous attendance at the tribunal of confession. He also attended the sick, visited prisons and hospitals, and was frequently at charitable meetings, where he procured ample contributions by his pathetic discourses. He died at Paris 13 May, 1704. His Sermons were published by Father Bretonneau, a Jesuit. Bourdaloue possessed a great and elevated genius, a lively and penetrating wit, and an extensive knowledge of theology. He was never excelled by any preacher in majesty, strength, and grandeur of style.

BOURDEILLES, CLAUDE DE, comte de Montresor. See **MONTRESOR**.

BOURDEILLES, PIERRE DE, seigneur de l'Abbaye de Brantôme. See **BRANTÔME**.

BOURDELON, LAURENT, a French priest, born at Bourges 1653; died at Paris 6 April, 1730. He wrote a number of works, all of which are forgotten except 'Les Imaginations extravagantes de M. Oufle,' 'Tours de maître Gonin,' 'Dialogues des Vivants.'

BOURDELOT, JEAN, a learned advocate of the parliament of Paris, was appointed in 1627 master of the requests to Queen Mary de Medicis, and died 1638. He was an acute classical scholar, and edited Lucian, Heliodorus, and Petronius.

BOURDELOT, PIERRE MICHON, abbé, nephew of the preceding, was born at Sens 1610, and took the name of Bourdelot by his uncle's desire. He became physician to the king, and died 9 Feb., 1685. His works are 'Recherches sur la Vipère,' 'Réponse à une lettre de Boccone sur l'embrasement du Mont Etna,' and 'Conversations Académiques.' From his MSS. his nephew Bonnet compiled the 'History of Music.'

BOURDIN, MAURICE, archbishop of Braga in Portugal, and anti-pope under the name of Gregory VIII. Being excommunicated in a council, he withdrew to Sutri, and was delivered up by the inhabitants to the army of Pope Calixtus II. He was imprisoned at Fumone, near Alatri, where he died 1122.

BOURDOISE, ADRIEN, a worthy French priest, and friend of St. Vincent of Paul, born at Perche 1 July, 1584. He founded the seminary of St. Nicholas du Chardonnet at Paris, and rendered essential service to religion by his catechisms, missions, and conferences. He likewise displayed an ardent zeal for the establishment of seminaries, and for the improvement of the clergy. Died 19 July, 1655. A life of him has been published.

BOURDON, AIMÉ, a physician of Cambray, published 'New Anatomical Tables,' and a 'New Anatomical Description of all the parts of the Human Body.' Born 1638; died 21 Dec., 1706.

BOURDON, SÉBASTIEN, a French painter, born at Montpellier 1616. He was for some time in the army, which he quitted at the age of eighteen, and went to Italy, where he became acquainted with Claude Lorraine, whose manner he imitated. After residing there three years he returned to France, and at the age of twenty-seven painted his famous picture of the crucifixion of St. Peter for the cathedral of Notre Dame at Paris. The civil wars interrupting the arts, he went to Sweden, and became first painter to Queen Christina. On his return to France he increased his reputation by executing many fine pictures. He was also a good engraver, and his etchings are in a bold, masterly style. Died March, 1671.

BOURGELAT, CLAUDE, the founder of veterinary schools in France, and author of several esteemed works on veterinary science, was born at Lyons 27 March, 1712, and died 3 Jan., 1779.

BOURGEOIS, Sir FRANCIS, a painter, was born in London of Swiss parents, 1756. He was originally designed for the army, under the patronage of the renowned General Elliot, his father's friend; but his own inclination being to the fine arts, he was placed with Louthembourg, by whose instructions he profited so well as to gain considerable reputation for his landscapes and sea pieces. In 1776 he travelled for improvement; and on his return obtained admission into the Royal Academy. In 1791 he was appointed painter to the

king of Poland, who gave him the order of merit, which was confirmed by George III., who in 1794 named him his landscape painter. Some time before his death the late Noel Desenfans, a celebrated picture dealer, bequeathed to him his property and a fine collection, which last Sir Francis left to Dulwich College, with £10,000, for the purpose of keeping the gallery in order. Died 8 Jan., 1811.

BOURGET, JEAN, a French Benedictine monk, author of a valuable History of the Abbey of Bec, in Normandy, which was published in English by Dr. Ducarel. Born 1724: died at Caen, 1 Jan., 1776.

BOURGOIN, THÉRÈSE ÉTIENNETTE, a French actress, born 5 July, 1781; died 11 Aug., 1833.

BOURGOING, FRANÇOIS, third general of the congregation of the Oratory in France, was born at Paris 18 March, 1585, and died 26 Oct., 1662, leaving a number of works on religious subjects.

BOURGOING, JEAN FRANÇOIS, Baron DE, a French author and diplomatist, born 20 Nov., 1748; died 20 July, 1811. Besides several translations, he published 'Tableau de l'Espagne,' and 'Memoires Historiques et Philosophiques sur Pie VI. et sur son pontificat.'

BOURGUET, LOUIS, a naturalist, was born at Nîmes 23 April, 1678; became professor of philosophy and mathematics at Neufchâtel, and died 31 Dec., 1742. His works are 'On the Formation of Salts and Crystals,' 'La Bibliothèque Italique,' 16 vols.; 'Traité des Petrifications.'

BOURGUEVILLE, CHARLES DE, lieutenant-general of the bailiwick of Caen, was born there 6 March, 1504, and died 1593. His memory has been kept alive by his 'Recherches et Antiquités de la Neustrie, et plus spécialement du diocèse de Caen,' 1588, which has been recently reprinted by the Society of Antiquaries of Normandy.

BOURGUIGNON, LE. See COURTOIS.

BOURIGNON, ANTOINETTE, a celebrated devotee, who pretended to be guided by particular inspiration, was born at Lisle 1616, and died at Franeker 30 Oct., 1680. In the course of her wanderings she paid a visit to Scotland. Her works were printed at Amsterdam in 21 volumes 8vo., 1686.

BOURKE, EDMUND, Comte de, the confidential adviser of the king of Denmark, and his ambassador at the court of the Tuileries, was born at Sainte Croix, one of the Antillas, of Irish parents, 2 Nov., 1701, and died 12 Aug., 1821.

BOURMONT, LOUIS AUGUSTE VICTOR, Comte DE GHAINES DE, a marshal of France, born 2 Dec., 1773; died 27 Oct., 1846.

BOURN, SAMUEL, a dissenting divine, was born at Birmingham, and educated at Glasgow. In 1742 he became pastor of a congregation at Rivington, in Lancashire, from whence he removed to Norwich, as assistant to Dr. John Taylor, and died there 25 Sept., 1796, aged 83. He published two volumes of sermons, and a Latin treatise on the duration of future punishments.

BOURN, THOMAS, the compiler of a 'Gazetteer of the most remarkable Places in the World,' 8vo., London, 1807; died in 1852, aged 61.

BOURNE, GILBERT, an English prelate, born in Worcestershire, and educated at Oxford. In the reign of Queen Mary he was employed to preach against the reformed doctrines, and this he did with such zeal and energy that on one occasion it

is said a dagger was thrown at him while he was in the pulpit. In 1554 he was consecrated bishop of Bath and Wells, and not long afterwards lord president of Wales. On the accession of Elizabeth he was deprived of all his preferments. Died 10 Sept., 1569.

BOURNE, HUGH, founder of the sect called 'Primitive Methodists,' was born near Stoke-upon-Trent 1772, and died at Bemmersley, Staffordshire, 18 Oct., 1852, aged 81. The body originated in 1810, Mr. Bourne and some others having seceded from the 'Wesleyans' on account of their not being permitted to hold what are known as 'camp meetings.' They wished to restore Methodism to its primitive simplicity, and were accordingly designated 'Primitive Methodists.'

BOURNE, IMMANUEL, a divine, born in Northamptonshire 27 Dec., 1590, and educated at Christ Church, Oxford, was preferred, in 1622, to the living of Ashover, Derbyshire. During the Rebellion he sided with the parliament party, and removed to London, where he became preacher of St. Sepulchre's. In 1656 he was collated to the rectory of Waltham, Leicestershire, and having conformed at the Restoration, obtained the rectory of Ailston, in the same county. Died 27 Dec., 1672. He published 'A Light from Christ, &c., or a preparatory to the Sacrament,' 'Defence of Scriptures,' 'Defence and Justification of Ministers' maintenance by Tithes, &c., against the Anabaptists and Quakers,' 'A Gold Chain of directions, with twenty Gold Links of Love to preserve firm love between Husband and Wife,' and Sermons.

BOURNE, REUBEN, of the Middle Temple, published in 1692 a comedy called 'The Contented Cuckold.'

BOURNE, ROBERT, M.D., author of several works on medicine and chemistry, was born 1769, and educated at Oxford, where he became successively Aldrichian professor of medicine and clinical professor of medicine. Died 23 Dec., 1830.

BOURNE, VINCENT, an elegant Latin poet, was born at Westminster in or about 1696, and in 1710 was admitted a scholar of Westminster School, from whence he was elected, in 1714, to a scholarship at Trinity College, Cambridge (B.A. 1717; fellow 1720; M.A. 1721). In Nov., 1734, he was appointed housekeeper and deputy serjeant-at-arms to the House of Commons. He was also for several years an usher in Westminster School. It appears that he married, and had a son, a lieutenant of marines, who was sent to India by the government. To this son he bequeathed, after his mother's death, a farm, near Bungay, in Suffolk; it is also mentioned that he died possessed of a house, which he had built, in Westminster. He died 2 Dec., 1747, leaving behind him poems which still afford delight to the lovers of classical poetry. Such are the slender materials for the history of a poet who has been celebrated by Cowper and Beattie, and the author of the *Essays of Elia*, in terms of no ordinary praise. 'I love (writes Cowper) the memory of Vinny Bourne. I think him a better Latin poet than Tibullus, Propertius, Ausonius, or any of the writers in his way, except Ovid, and not at all inferior to him. I love him, too, with a love of partiality, because he was usher of the fifth form at Westminster when I passed through it. * * *

It is not common to meet with an author who

can make you smile, and yet at nobody's expense; who is always entertaining, and yet always harmless; and who, though always elegant, and classical to a degree not always found even in the classics themselves, charms more by the simplicity and playfulness of his ideas than by the neatness and purity of his verse; yet such was poor Vinny. I remember seeing the duke of Richmond set fire to his greasy locks, and box his ears to put it out again.' Again, Cowper says:—'I shall have great pleasure in taking now and then a peep at my old friend Vincent Bourne; the neatest of all men in his versification, though, when I was under his ushership at Westminster, the most slovenly in his person. He was so inattentive to his boys, and so indifferent whether they brought him good or bad exercises, or none at all, that he seemed determined, as he was the best, so he would be the last, Latin poet of the Westminster line: a plot which, I believe, he executed very successfully; for I have not heard of any one who has at all deserved to be compared with him.' But lest this should be deemed to be too partial testimony, hear Dr. Beattie, who remarks:—'Those foreigners must entertain a high opinion of our pastoral poetry who have seen the Latin translations of Vincent Bourne, particularly those of the ballads of "Tweedside," "William and Margaret," and Rowe's "Despairing beside a clear Stream," of which it is no compliment to say that in sweetness of numbers and elegant expressions they are equal to the originals, and scarcely inferior to anything in Ovid or Tibullus.' Bourne commenced his publications as early as 1721, when he published 'Carmina Comitalia Cantabrigiensia.' In 1726 another collection of poems appeared; then, in 1724, his 'Poemata Latine partim reddita, partim scripta.' A second edition of this was published in 1735; a third in 1743; a fourth in 1750; a fifth in 1764; a sixth in 1772, but in this last were inserted many poems which were not Bourne's. There was also a seventh edition in 1808, an eighth in 1825. It was on the appearance of this, which followed the text of the edition of 1772, that Archdeacon Nares, on the authority of Dr. Lloyd and Dean Vincent, singled out many of the poems which had been erroneously ascribed to Vincent Bourne. Mr. Pickering's edition appeared in 1840.—*Al. West. Chalmers.*

BOURNE, WILLIAM STURGES, an English member of parliament, whose name is remembered on account of its being associated with a well-known act of parliament for regulating vestries, &c., and which is usually termed 'Sturges Bourne's Act,' Died 1 Feb., 1845, aged 76.

BOURRIENNE, LOUIS ANTOINE FAUVELET DE, a French diplomatist, sometime private secretary to Napoleon, was born at Sens 9 July, 1769, and died at Caen 7 Feb., 1834. He wrote 'L'Inconnu,' a drama, and 'Mémoires sur Napoleon.'

BOURSAULT, EDMÉ, a French dramatist, novelist, and miscellaneous writer, was born in Burgundy, Oct., 1638, and died 15 Sept., 1701.

BOURSIER, LAURENT FRANÇOIS, a priest and doctor of divinity, born at Ecouen, in the diocese of Paris, 1679, was obliged to quit the Sorbonne 1721, for having appealed from the constitution *Unigenitus*. Died 17 Feb., 1749. He was author of the treatise 'De l'Action de Dieu sur les Créatures, or de la Promotion physique,' and drew up the Memorial of the Sorbonne, presented to

the Czar Peter, on the reunion of the Latin and Greek churches.

BOUSSEAU, JACQUES, a sculptor, born in France 1681; died at Madrid 1740.

BOUTERWEK, FREDERICK, a German metaphysician, chiefly esteemed for his 'History of Modern Literature,' was born 1766. At an early age he published several poems and a novel; but he subsequently devoted himself to metaphysics, as a disciple of the then reigning masters, Kant and Jacobi. He was in consequence appointed to the chair of moral philosophy at Gottingen 1797. Died 8 Aug., 1828. His literary reputation rests upon his 'Geschichte der Neuern Poesie und Beredsamkeit,' 12 vols. 8vo., 1801.—*Nat. Cyl.*

BOUVART, MICHEL PHILIPPE, a distinguished physician of Paris, born 14 Jan., 1717; died 19 Jan., 1789.

BOVERICK, an English clock-maker in the seventeenth century, known for his ingenuity in mechanics.

BOVERIUS, ZACHARY, a Capuchin friar, author of a Latin history of his order, was born at Saluzzo, in Piedmont, 1568, and died at Genoa 31 May, 1638.

BOVEY, CATHARINE, married, at the age of fifteen, William Bovey, a gentleman of opulence in Gloucestershire. To great personal charms she united the most benevolent character, so that she is deservedly extolled by Sir Richard Steele in his dedication of the two volumes of the Ladies' Library. She was left a widow early, and died at Haxley, Gloucestershire, 1726, aged 57. Her maiden name was Riches.

BOVILLUS. See BULLOCK, HENRY.

BOWDICH, THOMAS EDWARD, was born at Bristol 1790, and received his education partly in his native city and partly at Corsham, Wiltshire, after which he was taken into the counting-house of his father, who was a wholesale dealer at Bristol. In 1814, however, he went to Cape Coast Castle, on the western shore of Africa, the governor of which place was his uncle. The year following he was appointed second in an embassy to the king of Ashantee, which trust he discharged so satisfactorily as to be placed at the head of the mission. In 1816 he returned to England, and three years afterwards published an account of the Ashantees, and a detail of the mission in one quarto volume, embellished with curious plates. After the publication of this interesting work, Mr. Bowdich went to France, where he translated a 'Treatise on Taxidermy,' and Mollén's 'Travels to the Sources of the Senegal and Gambia.' He also wrote or compiled 'An Essay on the Geography of North-west Africa,' accompanied by a map of his own drawing. To this performance succeeded 'An Essay on the Superstitions, Customs, and Arts, common to the ancient Egyptians, Abyssinians, and Ashantees.' He also published a piece entitled 'The Contradictions in Park's last Journal explained,' which was followed by 'A Mathematical Investigation, with original formulæ for ascertaining the Longitude at Sea by Eclipses of the Moon.' In August, 1822, Mr. Bowdich, accompanied by his wife, sailed for Lisbon, where he collected some information respecting the Portuguese discoveries in Angola and Mozambique, the result of which has been since published. On his arrival in the river Gambia, he undertook a survey of its course, in the execution of which he caught a fever, and died 10 Jan., 1824. After his death Mrs. Bowdich

prepared for the press 'A Description of the Island of Madeira, with a Narrative of her husband's last Voyage, Remarks on the Cape de Verd Islands, and a Description of the English Settlements on the Gambia.'

BOWDITCH, NATHANIEL, LL.D., F.R.S., president of the American Academy, was born at Salem, U.S., 26 March, 1773, and died at Boston 16 March, 1838. He published 'The Practical Navigator,' 1802; a translation of La Place's 'Mécanique Celeste,' with a commentary, 4 vols. 4to.; and various communications in the *Memoirs of the American Academy*.

BOWDLER, HANNAH, sister of Thomas Bowdler, the editor of the 'Family Shakespeare,' died at Bath 25 Feb., 1830, aged 76. She was author of 'Poems and Essays,' 2 vols. 12mo., Bath, 1786; and 'Sermons on the Doctrines and Duties of Christianity,' of which it is related that Bishop Porteus was so pleased with them, that, under the idea of their having been written by a clergyman, he offered, through the publisher, to confer a living upon the author. Mrs. Bowdler also edited in 1810, and through several editions, 'Fragments in Prose and Verse, by the late Miss Elizabeth Smith.'—*Gent. Mag.*

BOWDLER, Miss JANE, sister of John and Thomas Bowdler, mentioned below, was born 14 Feb., 1743, and died 1784. She was author of a work published after her death, under the title of 'Poems and Essays by a Lady lately deceased,' sixth edition, 4 vols. 8vo., 1788.

BOWDLER, JOHN, a pious English gentleman, was the son of a banker in London, and born 18 March, 1746. At eight years old he was placed under the tuition of Mr. Graves of Claverton, near Bath, the well-known author of the 'Spiritual Quixote' and other works. From thence he removed to a school at Brompton, and next became a pupil of the Rev. Mr. Brett, at Spring Grove, with whom he continued till his entrance at the Temple in 1765; but being of a delicate constitution, and possessing an adequate competency, he never followed the law as a profession. In 1778 he married the eldest daughter of Mr. Hanbury, vice-consul of the English factory at Hamburg, by whom he had ten children, four of whom died in infancy. On the death of his father in 1785 he removed to Sevenoaks in Kent, next to Hayes, and afterwards to Eltham, where he led a retired, though not an inactive life, for he exerted himself in promoting the education of the poor, and other good works. He also published a piece entitled 'Reform or Ruin, take your choice,' a tract on 'Religious Education,' and some other useful works. Died 29 June, 1823.

BOWDLER, JOHN, jun., a writer on religious subjects, was born in London 2 Feb., 1783, and educated at Winchester School. He subsequently applied himself to the study of the law, and in 1807 was called to the bar. Died 1 Feb., 1815. Shortly after his death appeared 'Select Pieces in Prose and Verse,' by him, with an extremely meagre and unsatisfactory memoir, 8vo., London, 1816, 1817, 1818. This work was reprinted under the title of 'The Religion of the Heart, as exemplified in the Life and Writings of John Bowdler, late of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister-at-law. Edited by his surviving brother, Charles Bowdler,' 8vo., Edinburgh, 1857.

BOWDLER, THOMAS, brother of Jane and John Bowdler mentioned above, was born at Ashley,

near Bath, 11 July, 1764, and being intended for the medical profession, received a suitable education at St. Andrews and Edinburgh. He then made a tour through a considerable part of Europe, and on his return renounced his profession, and fixed his residence in London, where he became a Fellow of the Royal and Antiquarian Societies. Subsequently he removed to St. Boniface, in the Isle of Wight, and finally to the Rhyddings, near Swansea, where he died 24 Feb., 1825. Mr. Bowdler published 'The Family Shakespeare,' in which edition the offensive passages have been removed with great judgment; and he performed the same work of expurgation to Gibbon's 'Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire.' He was also author of 'Letters written in Holland in September and October, 1787,' a Memoir of Lieutenant-General Villettes; and some other works.

BOWDOIN, JAMES, an American patriot, whose efforts contributed in no small degree to securing the independence of his country, was born at Boston 1722, and died 1790. He was appointed to the governorship of Massachusetts in the year 1785, and was a member of the academy of Philadelphia. His writings are distinguished by masculine eloquence and correctness of style.

BOWEN, JOHN, was appointed Anglican bishop of Sierra Leone 1857, and died 3 June, 1859.

BOWEN, THOMAS, an eminent English engraver of charts, was son of Emanuel Bowen, engraver to King George II. He engraved the maps and charts of the West Indies, &c., published under the auspices of the government, from the surveys of Captain James Speer, and many other elaborate productions. Mr. Bowen died in Clerkenwell workhouse 1790.

BOWER, ARCHIBALD, an author of talents and industry, but of equivocal religious character, was born in or near Dundee 17 Jan., 1686, and received his education at the Scotch college at Douay, after which he went to Rome, and entered the society of Jesus. In 1726 he left Macerata, where he enjoyed a place of some trust, and came to England, where he subsequently professed himself a convert to the Established Church. He was now employed as a private tutor in some respectable families, and also conducted the *Historia Literaria*, a kind of monthly review. When the Universal History was projected, the part relating to Rome was entrusted to him, but he extended it to an unwarrantable length. In 1748 he published, by subscription, the first volumes of the *Lives of the Popes*, and was in the same year made keeper of Queen Caroline's library. In 1754 an attack was made upon the last-mentioned work by the Rev. Alban Butler; and soon afterwards Mr. Douglas, subsequently bishop of Salisbury, exposed Bower's moral character by laying open his plagiarisms from Tillemont, and his secret connections with certain members of the society of Jesus. Notwithstanding his spirited and confident defences, and his denial upon oath of the authenticity of letters fully proved to be his, he lost his character both as an author and a man, and was generally believed to be destitute of moral and religious principle. Lord Lyttelton, however, continued his patronage of him to the last. Bower died in London 3 Sept., 1766, and the same year his widow published a statement asserting the sincerity of his principles as a Protestant. His *Lives of the Popes* were published in 7 vols. 4to.,

and an abridgment of them was printed in 2 vols. 12mo.

BOWER, WALTER, a Scotch monk, born at Haddington 1385. After having completed his studies at Paris, he was elected in 1418 abbat of St. Colm, in his native country. He made additions to Fordun's 'Scotichronicon,' and wrote a continuation of that work down to the death of James I.

BOWES, JAMES STUART, an English journalist, for forty years editor of 'Galignani's Messenger.' He opened his literary career in connection with the press on the 'Morning Herald,' and, under the pseudonym of Alfred Dubois, contributed a number of successful pieces to the London stage. Died at Paris 24 May, 1864.

BOWES, MARMADUKE, an English gentleman of Angram Grange, near Appleton, in Cleveland, was executed at York 26 Nov., 1585, for having entertained Hugh Taylor, a priest of the Roman communion.

BOWES, MARY ELEANOR, Countess of Strathmore. See STRATHMORE.

BOWES, ROBERT, a statesman, was matriculated as a pensioner of Queen's College, Cambridge, 1547, but did not graduate. He was much employed in affairs of state during the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and was thrice sent to Edinburgh as resident ambassador. He died at Berwick-upon-Tweed 15 Nov., 1597. His Correspondence between 1577 and 1583 has been published by the Surtees Society, 8vo., Durham [1842]. He is often erroneously styled Sir Robert Bowes.

BOWES, Sir WILLIAM, an English politician, eldest son of Sir George Bowes, knight-marshal, was born in the county of Durham, and was admitted a pensioner of St. John's College, Cambridge, 2 Oct., 1564, being matriculated 26 Feb. following. Leaving the university without a degree, he embraced a military life, and served under his father during the northern rebellion, and in subsequent expeditions into Scotland. He was knighted 1585. Subsequently he became one of the council in the north, and held several important public situations. More than once he was sent as ambassador to Scotland. Died 30 Oct., 1611. Several of his letters relating to Scottish and Border affairs are in print.

BOWLE, JOHN, an ingenious scholar, was born 1725. He received his education at Oriel College, Oxford, where he took his master's degree in 1750, and having entered into orders, obtained the vicarage of Idmiston, in Wiltshire. He had the honour to precede Dr. Douglas in detecting Lauder's forgeries; and in 1765 published 'Miscellaneous pieces of ancient English Poësie.' In 1777 he printed a 'Letter to Dr. Percy concerning a new edition of Don Quixote in the original, with annotations,' 4to. This work accordingly appeared in six quarto volumes in 1781, but its reception being unfavourable, the editor published, in 1785, 'Remarks on the extraordinary conduct of the Knight of the Ten Stars and his Italian quire.' The latter was Joseph Baretta, who reported severely enough in a piece entitled 'Tolentor Speeches to John Bowle about his edition of Don Quixote.' Mr. Bowle contributed to Granter's History, to Steeven's edition of Shakspeare, Varton's History of Poetry, and to the Archæologia. Died 26 Oct., 1788.

BOWLES, CAROLINE, afterwards Mrs. Southey. See SOUTHEY.

BOWLES, JOHN, an English prelate, was a native of Lancashire, and received his education at Westminster School and Trinity College, Cambridge (M.A. 1603; D.D. 1613). He was appointed dean of Salisbury 1620; bishop of Rochester 1629; and died at Westminster 9 Oct., 1637. He published nothing except a 'Concio ad Clerum.'

BOWLES, WILLIAM, an eminent naturalist, was a native of Ireland, but settled in Spain, where he died 1780. He was author of 'Introducción a la Historia natural y a la Geografía física de España,' which has been translated into French and Italian; a memoir concerning the mines of Spain and Germany, communicated to the Royal Society of London; 'History of the Locusts of Spain;' and 'Tratado sobre el Ganado Merino, y las lanas finas de España, or a Treatise on the Merino Sheep, and the fine wools of Spain.' Rendered into English by E. D. Edited by T. R., 8vo., London, 1811.

BOWLES, WILLIAM LISLE, a divine, poet, and antiquary, was born at King's Sutton, Northamptonshire, 1762, and educated at Winchester School and Trinity College, Oxford (M.A. 1792). He took orders, and in 1804 obtained the vicarage of Bremhill, Wiltshire. In 1828 he was elected canon residentiary of Salisbury, where he died 7 April, 1850. His poetical works are 'Fourteen Sonnets,' 1789; 'Verses to John Howard,' 1790; 'The Grave of Howard,' 1790; 'Verses on the Institution of the Philanthropic Society,' 1790; 'Monody written at Matlock,' 1791; 'Elegiac Stanzas written during sickness at Bath,' 1796; 'Hope, an allegorical Sketch, on recovering slowly from Sickness,' 'Combe Ellen,' 1798; 'St. Michael's Mount,' 1799; 'The Battle of the Nile,' 1801; 'The Sorrows of Switzerland,' 1801; 'The Picture, Verses suggested by a magnificent Landscape of Rubens,' 1803; 'The Spirit of Discovery, or Conquest of Ocean,' 1805; 'Bowden Hill, the Banks of the Wye, Cadland, Southampton River,' 1806; 'The Missionary of the Andes,' 1815; 'The Grave of the Last Saxon,' 1822; 'Ellen Gray, or the Dead Maiden's Curse,' 1823 (under the pseudonym of Dr. Archibald Macleod); 'Days Departed, or Banwell Hill, a Lay of the Severn Sea,' 1828; 'St. John in Patmos, or the Last Apostle,' 1832; 'Scenes and Shadows of Days Departed, a Narrative; accompanied with Poems of Youth, and some other Poems of Melancholy and Fancy, in the journey of Life from Youth to Age,' 1837. He also printed several editions of a pleasing little volume of simple poetry, entitled 'The Village Verse Book.' The late Professor Wilson, speaking of Mr. Bowles, remarked, 'His human sensibilities are so fine as to be of themselves poetical; and his poetical aspirations so delicate as to be always human. Hence his Sonnets have been dear to poets—having in them "more than meets the ear"—spiritual breathings that they hang around the words like light around fair flowers; and hence, too, have they been beloved by all natural hearts, who, having not "the faculty divine," have yet the "vision"—that is, the power of seeing and of hearing the sights and the sounds which genius alone can awaken, bringing them from afar out of the dust and dimness of their evanishment.' In 1807 Mr. Bowles edited Pope's 'Works,' in 10 vols. 8vo. This led to a controversy, in which Campbell, Lord Byron, and Roscoe took part, and which did not terminate till 1826. As an

antiquary Mr. Bowles will be remembered on account of his 'Parochial History of Bremhill;' his 'Life of Thomas Ken, D.D., deprived Bishop of Bath and Wells;' and his 'Annals and Antiquities of Lacock Abbey, in the county of Wilts.' He likewise published a number of works on controversial and miscellaneous subjects.

BOWTELL, JOHN, bookbinder, of Cambridge, compiled a MS. history of that town, which he bequeathed to Downing College, together with other manuscripts and a collection of fossils and curiosities. Died 1 Dec., 1813, æt. 60.

BOWYER, ROBERT, portrait painter in water colours to King William IV., was the publisher of a splendid illustrated History of England and other popular works. He died 4 June, 1834, aged 76.

BOWYER, WILLIAM, a learned printer, was born in Whitefriars, London, 19 Dec., 1699. His father was also an eminent printer, and his maternal grandfather, Thomas Dawks, had been employed upon Walton's Polyglott. William Bowyer was educated under Mr. Ambrose Bonwicke, a nonjuring clergyman, after which he was admitted a sizar in St. John's College, Cambridge, but left the university without a degree to become an assistant to his father, who died in 1737. Previous to this event he married, and had two children, but lost his wife in 1731. By the friendship of Speaker Onslow he was appointed printer of the votes of the House of Commons; and in 1736 he was chosen a member of the Society of Antiquaries. In 1742 he published a translation of Trapp's Lectures on Poetry, and two years afterwards another of Bletierie's Life of Julian. In 1750 he favoured the world with an edition of Kuster 'de vero usu verborum mediourum,' illustrated with notes. He also edited other valuable works in a similar manner, as Bladen's translation of Cæsar, and Montesquieu on the Rise and Fall of the Roman Empire. In 1751 he translated Rousseau's prize essay on the effects of the Arts and Sciences; and in 1753 he published a tract in vindication of the Jew Bill. On the death of Richardson, in 1761, he was appointed printer to the Royal Society; and in 1763 he printed an excellent edition of the Greek Testament, in 2 vols. 12mo., with conjectural emendations. Enlarged editions of these conjectures, without the text, have been repeatedly published. In 1766 Mr. Bowyer took his late apprentice, Mr. John Nichols, into partnership with him, which connection enabled him to withdraw from the laborious part of his business. The year following he was appointed printer of the Lords' journals, and the rolls of parliament, on which he removed his office from Whitefriars to Red Lion Passage, Fleet Street. In 1771 he lost his second wife, by whom he had no issue; and the same year he printed an answer to Mr. Raper, on the value of the Greek and Roman money. In 1774 he published his 'Essays on the origin of Printing,' of which a second and improved edition appeared two years afterwards. In 1777 he favoured the world with a new edition of Dr. Bentley's 'Dissertation on the Epistles of Phalaris,' with remarks. The same year he died, on the 18th of Nov., and was buried in the church of Low Layton, Essex. The miscellaneous tracts of Mr. Bowyer were collected and published in one volume quarto, by his worthy successor, Mr. Nichols, who also compiled his Memoirs.

BOXALL, JOHN, D.D., a Catholic divine, was a native of Bramshott, Hampshire, and received his education at Winchester School and the university of Oxford. In the reign of Queen Mary he was made a prebendary of Winchester, archdeacon of Ely, warden of Winchester College, and secretary of state. He was one of the divines appointed to preach at St. Paul's Cross with a view to revive the Catholic religion, and it is said that on one occasion a dagger was thrown at him while he was preaching. The same story, however, is related of Dr. Bourne and Dr. Pendleton. In 1557 he was appointed dean of Peterborough, and at the close of that year dean of Norwich. His next preferment was the deanery of Windsor, and the office of registrar of the Order of the Garter. In the beginning of Elizabeth's reign he was deprived of all his dignities, and confined in Lambeth palace with Thirleby, bishop of Ely, and Tunstall, bishop of Durham. He was, however, afterwards allowed to go at large. Died 1570. Dr. Boxall had an excellent character from all parties, both Catholics and reformers. His only published work is a Latin sermon, 8vo., London, 1555. A Latin oration by him, in praise of the King of Spain, is in MS. Reg. 12 A. xlix.

BOXHORN, MARK ZUERIUS, a native of Bergen-op-Zoom, professor of eloquence, politics, and history, at Leyden, was born 25 Sept., 1612, and died 3 Oct., 1653. His principal works are 'Historia Universalis;' 'Virorum Illustrium Monumenta et Elogia;' 'Chronologia Sacra;' 'Poemata;' 'Theatrum, Sive Comitatus Hollandiæ nova Descriptio;' 'Scriptores Latini minores historiæ Augustæ;' 'Poetæ satirici minores;' 'Originum Gallicarum liber;' 'De typographicæ artis inventione;' and a History of the Low Countries, in Dutch.

BOYCE, SAMUEL, an English poet, was originally an engraver, and afterwards had a place in the South Sea House. He was author of 'The Rover, or Happiness at last,' a drama, 1752; 'An Ode to the Right Hon. the marquis of Hartington, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland,' 1755; 'Paris, or the force of Beauty; a poem in two cantos,' 1755; 'Poems on several Occasions,' 1757. Died 21 March, 1775.

BOYCE, THOMAS, a dramatist, born in or about 1732, was educated at Caius College, Cambridge (B.A. 1754; M.A. 1767); became rector of Worlingham, Suffolk; and died 4 Feb., 1793. He was author of 'Harold, a Tragedy,' in five acts, and in verse, 4to., 1786.

BOYCE, WILLIAM, a musician, born in London 7 Feb., 1710, and bred up in St. Paul's cathedral, under Dr. Greene, who, at his death, bequeathed him his manuscripts. In 1736 he was appointed organist and composer to the chapel royal. In 1749 he was honoured with the degree of doctor in music, by the university of Cambridge, at the installation of the duke of Newcastle as chancellor of that university. His fame was now increased by his compositions for the stage and places of public amusement; but his reputation rests chiefly upon his ecclesiastical music. He died 7 Feb., 1779, and was interred in St. Paul's cathedral.

BOYD, HENRY, M.A., a native of Ireland, became vicar of Rathfriland, and chaplain to the earl of Charleville. He died at Ballintemple, near Newry, 18 Sept., 1832. Mr. Boyd acquired considerable celebrity as the first translator of Dante into English verse. His first publication was the

Inferno, with a specimen of the *Orlando Furioso* of Ariosto, in 2 vols. 8vo., 1785. In 1796 he published 'Poems chiefly dramatic and lyric,' 8vo.; in 1802, 'The Divina Comedia of Dante, translated into English verse,' in 3 vols. 8vo.; in 1805, 'The Penance of Hugo, a Vision, from the Italian of Vincenzio Monti, with two additional cantos;' and 'The Woodman's Tale, after the manner of Spenser;' and in 1807, 'The Triumphs of Petrarch,' translated into English verse.

BOYD, HUGH, a writer, whose real name was Macaulay, which he changed to Boyd in compliance with the will of his maternal grandfather, a gentleman of Ballycastle, in Ireland. He was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, and intended for the bar; but having dissipated his own and his wife's fortune, he went to Madras, and died there in 1791. An attempt has been made to prove that he was the author of the *Letters of Junius*; but the perusal of his political tracts, which, though collected in two vols. 8vo., are now forgotten, will sufficiently refute his claim to those celebrated productions.

BOYD, HUGH STUART, a Greek scholar, was born at Edgeware, Middlesex, in or about 1782, and admitted a pensioner of Pembroke College, Cambridge, 24 July, 1799, being matriculated 17 Dec., 1800. He left the university without a degree. He afterwards resided at Bath, and then removed to Hampstead. During the last twenty years of his life he was quite blind, and this affliction is the theme of a sonnet by Mrs. Elizabeth Barrett Browning, who studied Greek under Mr. Boyd's tuition, with what effect her spirited translation of the 'Prometheus Bound' will testify. Mr. Boyd died at Kentish Town 10 May, 1848. His works, most of which were directed against the tenets of the Catholic church, are—'Lucerio, a Tragedy,' 4vo., 1806; 'Select Passages of the Writings of St. Chrysostom, St. Gregory Nazianzen, and St. Basil, translated from the Greek,' 8vo., 1810; 'Select Poems of Synesius and Gregory Nazianzen, translated from the Greek. To which are added some Original Poems by the translator,' 8vo., 1814; 'The Agamemnon of Æschylus translated,' 4vo., 1823; 'The Catholic Faith: a Sermon by St. Basil, translated from the Greek. To which is added a Brief Refutation of Popery from the Writings of the Fathers,' 8vo., 1825; 'Thoughts on an Illustrious Exile, occasioned by the Prosecution of the Protestants in 1815. With other poems,' 8vo., 1825; 'The Fathers not Papists, or six Discourses by the most eloquent Fathers of the Church, with numerous extracts from their Writings; translated from the Greek,' 8vo., 1834; 'An Essay on the Greek Article, to which is added An Essay on the Atonement,' 4to., 1835. Mr. Boyd married a lady of Jewish extraction, and had a daughter, who became the wife of Mr. Henry Hayes, and who, strange to say, forsook the religion which her father had so zealously defended, and joined the Catholic church.

BOYD, JOHN P., brigadier-general in the army of the United States, died at Boston 4 Oct., 1830, aged 62. He published documents and facts relative to military events during the late war 1816.

BOYD, MARK ALEXANDER, a Scotch writer, born at Pinkill, Ayrshire, 13 Jan., 1562. He was educated under the observation of his uncle, the archbishop of Glasgow, and afterwards went to France, where he led for some time a very irregular life; but having lost all his money by

gaming, he resumed his studies with considerable advantage. In 1587 he entered into the French service, and was wounded in a skirmish; after which he settled at Toulouse, and applied to the civil law, in which he profited so well as to write some tracts on the subject. On the taking of that city by the faction of the league, Boyd, who had been in the royal army, was thrown into prison, and narrowly escaped with his life. The interest of powerful friends procured him his liberty, and after travelling through several provinces, he returned to his own country, where he died in April, 1601. His 'Epistolæ Heroidum' and 'Hymns' are inserted in the 'Deliciæ Poetarum Scotorum,' 1607. Besides these Latin poems, which some of his countrymen have extravagantly praised, he left some MSS. on legal and political subjects.

BOYD, ROBERT, Lord Boyd of Kilmarnock, a Scotchman, was son of Sir Thomas Boyd. He became the favourite of the court and of the people, and was raised to the peerage. On the death of James II., he was made justiciary of the kingdom, and one of the regents during the king's minority. Ambitious, however, of having no rival, he carried off the young king from Linlithgow to Edinburgh, and declared himself sole regent. Not only were the favours of the crown now distributed to his family and adherents, but the king's sister was married to his son, afterwards lord Arran. At length the monarch, extricated from the power of his guardian, ventured to call a parliament in 1469 to inquire into lord Boyd's conduct. Afraid of his enemies, Boyd fled to England, and died at Alnwick 1470; and his son, divorced from his wife, was forced to leave the kingdom for Antwerp, where he died 1474.

BOYD, ROBERT, a Scotch divine, descended from Robert Boyd, earl of Arran, was born 1578, and educated at Edinburgh. Going to France, he was there ordained a minister of the reformed church, and became professor of philosophy in the university of Montauban. In 1608 he was removed to a professorship at Saumur, which he filled till 1614. In 1615, at the invitation of his sovereign king James, he went to Glasgow, where he occupied the chair of divinity. His situation afterwards becoming embarrassed in consequence of the disputes which arose respecting King James's scheme to assimilate the churches of England and Scotland, he retired from public life to his estate at Carrick, where he died 5 Jan., 1627. He wrote, in very elegant Latin, a commentary on the Epistle to the Ephesians, published under the title of 'Roberti Bodii Scoti Prælectiones in Epistolam ad Ephesios,' folio, London, 1652.

BOYD, ROBERT, LL.D., author of 'The Judicial Proceedings before the High Court of Admiralty, and Supreme Consistorial or Commissary Court of Scotland, &c., and of the Office, Powers, and Jurisdictions of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace and Commissioners of Supply,' died at Edinburgh, 20 April, 1793.

BOYD, WALTER, a famous English financier, born in or about 1754. He was well known as the contractor for the government loans during the war, to the extent of from thirty to forty millions. He was the intimate friend of William Pitt, and was M.P. for Shaftesbury in the Parliament of 1796-1802. His death occurred at his seat, Plaistow Lodge, Kent, 16 Sept., 1837. Mr. Boyd was author of 'A Letter to the Right Hon.

BOYD.

William Pitt, on the influence of the stoppage of issues in specie at the Bank of England; on the prices of provisions, and other commodities,' 8vo., London, 1801, 2nd edit. 8vo., London, 1811; 'Reflections on the Financial System of Great Britain, and particularly on the Sinking Fund,' 8vo., London, 1815, 1828; and 'Observations on Lord Granville's Essay on the Sinking Fund,' 8vo., London, 1828.

BOYD, WILLIAM, earl of Kilmarnock. See KILMARNOCK.

BOYD, ZACHARY, a Scotch divine and rhymester, born before 1590. After studying at Glasgow he went to France, and became a student in the university of Saumur. He spent 16 years in France, during four of which he was a preacher of the gospel. In 1621 he returned to Scotland, and two years afterwards was appointed minister of the Barony parish, Glasgow, where he resided till his death, which took place in 1653 or the beginning of 1654. He contrived to amass a considerable sum of money, which he divided between his widow and the college of Glasgow. The college also got his library and MS. compositions, eighty-three in number. During his life he published nineteen books, chiefly of a religious cast. Among his works are 'The Last Battell of the Soule in Death,' 2 vols. 8vo., Edinburgh, 1629; 8vo., Glasgow (edited by Neil), 1831; 'The Holie Songs of the Old and New Testament,' and 'Zion's Flowers, or Christian Poems for Spiritual Edification.' This last work, which remains in MS., has received the designation of 'Boyd's Bible.' It consists of a collection of poems on select subjects in Scripture history, such as Josiah, Jephtha, David, and Goliath, rendered into the dramatic form. The vulgar and ludicrous stanza in Jonab's soliloquy within the whale's belly deserves to be cited:—

'What house is this, where's neither coal nor candle,
Where I nothing but guts of fishes handle?'

Numerous excerpts from this quaint work are given in Neil's edition of the 'Last Battell of the Soule in Death.'—*Anderson*.

BOYDELL, Mrs. JANE, an English novelist and miscellaneous writer, died at Sunbury, Middlesex, 23 May, 1830.

BOYDELL, JOHN, lord mayor of London, was born at Stanton, Shropshire, 19 Jan., 1719. His father was a land surveyor, and intended him for the same profession, but by accidentally meeting with the print of an old castle, the youth conceived a strong desire to become an artist. Accordingly he articulated himself to Toms, the engraver, for seven years, during which period he attended the academy in St. Martin's Lane to study drawing. In 1745 he published six small landscapes, which brought him some money. He afterwards designed and engraved many other views of places in and about London, the whole of which he subsequently collected, and published at the price of five guineas. At this time we had no good engravers, which induced Mr. Boydell to commence dealer, and in Woollet he found an artist deserving of encouragement. His discernment in this instance was rewarded by public approbation, and thus the art of engraving rose in this country to a pitch of unexampled perfection. In 1782 Mr. Boydell was chosen alderman of the ward of Cheap; in 1785 he served the office of sheriff; and in 1790 that of lord mayor. At this

BOYLE.

time his trade was very flourishing, and his capital in prints and paintings greater than that of any similar establishment in Europe. He was engaged in a splendid illustration of Shakspeare, and thereby gave employment to the first artists in the kingdom. The French revolution, however, blighted his designs, and he was obliged to apply to parliament for an act to dispose of his Shakspeare gallery, paintings, and plates, by a lottery. This was in 1804, and on the 11th Dec., the same year, the alderman died at his house in Cheapside, leaving his business to his nephew, Mr. Josiah Boydell, who succeeded also to his civic gown, but resigned it some time before his death, which happened in 1818. There are in Guildhall some fine paintings, which were presented to the corporation by the elder Mrs. Boydell.

BOYER, ABEL, a lexicographer and grammarian, was born at Castres, in France, 13 June, 1669, but left that country on the revocation of the edict of Nantes. After finishing his studies at Geneva and Franeker, he came to this country, where he gained a subsistence by teaching the French language. He died at a house he had built in the Five Fields, Chelsea, and was buried in the churchyard there 16 Nov., 1729. His French and English Dictionary and his French Grammar have gone through numerous editions. He also compiled 'The Political State of Great Britain,' somewhat after the manner of the Annual Registers; 'The History of King William,' 3 vols. 8vo.; 'Annals of the reign of Queen Anne,' 11 vols.; and other works.

BOYER, BARON ALEXIS, a distinguished French surgeon, born 30 March, 1757; died 25 Nov., 1833.

BOYER, JEAN BAPTISTE NICOLAS, a French physician and medical writer, distinguished for his zeal and humanity during the dreadful plague at Marseilles in 1720. Born 5 Aug., 1693; died 4 April, 1768.

BOYLE, CHARLES, earl of Orrery. See ORRERY.

BOYLE, DAVID, a Scotch judge, was born at Irvine 26 July, 1772; appointed solicitor-general for Scotland 1807; constituted lord of session and justice 1811; lord justice clerk the same year; lord justice general of Scotland and lord president of the court of session 1841; and died 4 Feb., 1853.

BOYLE, HAMILTON, earl of Cork and Orrery. See CORK and ORRERY.

BOYLE, HENRY, Lord Carleton. See CARLETON.

BOYLE, HENRY, earl of Shannon. See SHANNON.

BOYLE, JOHN, earl of Cork and Orrery. See CORK.

BOYLE, MICHAEL, D.D., son of Richard Boyle, archbishop of Tuam, became bishop of Cork, Cloyne, and Ross, 1660; archbishop of Dublin 1663; archbishop of Armagh 1678; and died 1702.

BOYLE, RICHARD, third earl of Burlington, and fourth earl of Cork. See BURLINGTON.

BOYLE, RICHARD, earl of Cork. See CORK.

BOYLE, ROBERT, a celebrated philosopher, seventh son of the great earl of Cork, was born at Lismore, in the province of Munster, 25 Jan., 1626-7. In 1635 he was sent to Eton, where he remained about four years, and was then taken to his father's seat at Stalbridge, Dorsetshire, and placed under the instruction of Mr. Douch, rector of that parish. His next removal was to Geneva, in company with his brother Francis, and under the care of Mr. Marcombes. From hence, at the

expiration of twenty-one months, they proceeded through Switzerland into Italy, where Robert Boyle made himself a complete master of the language, and studied the works of Galileo. After visiting Rome the two brothers passed through the county of Nice and came to Marseilles, where they received intelligence of the Rebellion, and were much distressed for the want of remittances. With much difficulty, however, they raised money to defray their expenses to England, where, on their arrival in 1644, they were apprised of the death of their father, who left to his son Robert the manor of Stalbridge. Here our philosopher now settled, making excursions to London and Oxford, particularly the latter place, to enjoy the company of the learned men who had associated themselves into a society for the cultivation of natural knowledge. In 1652 Mr. Boyle went to Ireland to settle his estates, in which he would have been much embarrassed had it not been for the friendship of Sir William Petty. On his return in 1654 he settled at Oxford, and continued there till 1668, when he removed to the house of his sister, Lady Ranelagh, in Pall Mall. During his residence at Oxford he made a great number of philosophical experiments, and among the rest invented that admirable instrument the air-pump, which was perfected for him by Dr. Hook, in 1678. But he did not confine his studies to philosophical pursuits, for he applied with as much diligence to the learned languages and theology as though he had intended to make divinity his profession. When the Royal Society was incorporated by charter in 1663, Mr. Boyle was appointed one of the council, but nothing could induce him to accept the office of president. The same year he published his *Considerations on the Usefulness of Experimental Philosophy*; his *Experiments upon Colours*, and his *Considerations on the Style of the Scriptures*. In 1664 he was elected into the Company of the Royal Mines, and the year following published his *Occasional Reflections upon several Subjects*, which Swift, to his disgrace, ridiculed in his *Meditation upon a Broomstick*. His character was so highly esteemed at this time that the king, unolicited, nominated him to the provostship of Eton College, which, however, he declined. In 1666 appeared his *Origin of Forms and Qualities according to the Corpuscular Philosophy*, which work was followed by a great number of tracts in practical philosophy, besides his papers in the transactions of the Royal Society. Mr. Boyle had been for many years a director of the East India Company, to whom he rendered great assistance in procuring their charter, for which he only required that they should endeavour to propagate Christianity in their settlements. Finding his health declining, he resigned his post of governor of the Corporation for Propagating the Gospel in New England; and he even published an advertisement desiring to be excused from receiving a multiplicity of visitors. A board was likewise placed over his door, with an inscription signifying when he might be seen and conversed with. By this means he found time to complete the following works: *Medicina Hydrostatica*; *The Christian Virtuoso*; *Experimenta et Observationes Physicæ*. On the 33rd of December, 1691, he lost his beloved sister, Lady Ranelagh, and at day week himself departed this life. Mr. Boyle, in addition to the benefactions already noticed, gave seven hundred pounds for printing

an edition of the Irish Bible, a liberal sum towards the Welsh Bible, three hundred pounds to advance the propagation of the Gospel in America, one hundred pounds for the like purpose in the East Indies; and lastly he founded a lecture for the defence of natural and revealed religion. Several of his manuscripts were published after his death, and the whole of his works have been printed in 5 vols. folio and 6 vols. 4to.

BOYLE, ROGER, earl of Orrery. See ORRERY. BOYLSTON, ZABDIEL, an American physician and medical writer, born 1680; died 1766.

BOYS, EDWARD, a divine, nephew of the dean of Canterbury, mentioned below, was educated at Eton school and Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, where he obtained a fellowship and proceeded to the degree of B.D. In 1640 he was presented to the rectory of Mautbovy, Norfolk. He was a much-admired preacher, a favourite of Hall, bishop of Norwich, and one of Charles the First's chaplains. Died 20 March, 1665 or 1667. A volume of *Sermons* by him was published 1672, under the editorship of Roger Flynt.

BOYS, JOHN, D.D., dean of Canterbury, was born in Kent 1571, and educated at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge. In 1597 he was presented to the rectory of Bettishanger, in his native county, to which was afterwards added the neighbouring vicarage of Tilmantstone. Having now acquired a considerable reputation as a preacher, he took his doctor's degree, and was appointed by James I. one of the fellows of Chelsea College. In 1618 he was presented to the rectory of Great Mongeham, Kent, and the year following advanced to the deanery of Canterbury. Died 26 Sept., 1625. His *Postils* in defence of the Book of Common Prayer, and other works, were published in folio, 1629. With regard to his character as a theologian, it may be mentioned that he gained great applause by turning the Lord's Prayer into the following execration, when he preached at St. Paul's Cross, on the 5th of Nov.: *'Our Pope, which art in Rome, cursed be thy name; perish may thy kingdom; hindered may thy will be as it is in heaven so in earth. Give us this day our cup in the Lord's supper; and remit our moneys which we have given for thy indulgences, as we send them back unto thee; and lead us not into heresy, but free us from misery: for thine is the infernal pitch and sulphur, for ever and ever. Amen.'*

BOYS, or BOIS, JOHN, a divine, was born at Nettlestead, Suffolk, 3 Jan., 1560, and educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he was a Greek lecturer many years, and obtained a fellowship. On the death of his father he succeeded him in the rectory of West Stowe in Suffolk, to which, in 1596, was added that of Boxworth in Cambridgeshire. He was one of the translators of the authorized version of the Bible, and assisted Sir Henry Saville in his edition of St. Chrysostom. In 1615 Bishop Andrews gave him a prebend in the cathedral of Ely. Died 14 Jan., 1643.

BOYS, WILLIAM, F.S.A., was the son of Commodore Boys, lieutenant-governor of Greenwich Hospital, and born at Deal, 7 Sept., 1735. He practised as a surgeon at Sandwich, of which town, with the rest of the Cinque Ports and Reculver, he published a history, 4to., 1792. He also printed an affecting narrative written by his father, entitled *'An Account of the Loss of the Luxborough Galley, by Fire, on her Voyage from Jamaica to*

London.' Besides these publications he favoured the world with a tract entitled 'A Collection of the minute and rare Shells discovered in the Sand of the Sea Shore near Sandwich.' To the Society of Antiquaries, he communicated, 'Observations on Kits-Coity house in Kent,' and he assisted Mr. Pennant and Dr. Latham in their researches into natural history. Being appointed surgeon to the sick and wounded seamen, he relinquished his practice at Sandwich, and went to reside at Walmer, till 1799, when he resigned his situation to his son, Dr. Edward Boys. Died 15 March, 1803.

BOYSE, JOSEPH, a dissenting minister, was born at Leeds, Jan., 1659-60, and educated first at Kendal, in Westmoreland, and next at an academy in Stepney. In 1683 he became joint pastor with Dr. Daniel Williams of a congregation at Dublin, where Mr. Boyse afterwards had Mr. Thomas Emlyn for a coadjutor, till a difference arose between them upon the doctrine of the Trinity. The conduct of Mr. Boyse on that occasion subjected him to much severe censure. He died in straitened circumstances in 1728. His works were published the same year in 2 vols. folio.

BOYSE, SAMUEL, only son of the preceding, was born at Dublin in 1708. After receiving the rudiments of education at a private school he was sent to Glasgow, with a view to the ministry; but while there he married imprudently, and thus destroyed the expectations of his father, on whose death he went to Edinburgh. Here he published a small collection of poems, and a translation of the *Tablature of Cebes*, dedicated to Lady Eglinton, who remunerated him handsomely. He also gained the favour of Lord Stormont, by an elegy on his lady, and through this interest became known to the duchess of Gordon, who procured him a place in a public office which he lost by neglect. After spending what he had acquired by the generosity of his patrons, he came to London with letters of recommendation to the Lord Chancellor King, Mr. Pope, and Mr. Murray, afterwards Lord Mansfield; but his manners were such that he soon lost these connections, on which he became an author by profession, and was employed by Cave in writing for the 'Gentleman's Magazine.' In 1740 he published his poem, entitled 'The Deity,' which was praised by Hervey and Fielding. In 1745 he lived at Reading, where he was employed in compiling 'An Historical Review of the Transactions of Europe,' in 2 vols. 8vo., for which he was allowed no more than half a guinea a week. Some hopes were now entertained that his manner of life would be changed; but on his return to London he sank again into his old course of drinking, and died in the utmost wretchedness in Shoe Lane, in May, 1749.

BOZE, CLAUDE GROS DE, a French antiquary, born 28 Jan., 1680; died 10 Sept., 1753. Among his works are the 'Medallic History of Louis XIV.,' 'The History of the Emperor Petricus; and Dissertations on Medals.'

BRABAZON, Sir WILLIAM, lord treasurer and lord chief justice of Ireland, and the ancestor of the earls of Meath, died 1552. An account of him will be found in *Hercules Sharp's* 'Genealogical History of the Family of Brabazon,' 4to., Paris, 1825.

BRACCIOLINI, POGGIO, was born at Terranuova, in the Florentine territory, 1380. He studied under John of Ravenna, and Manuel Chrysoloras; after

which he went to Rome, where Boniface IX. appointed him writer of the apostolic letters. Being at the council of Constance in 1414, he witnessed the trial of Jerome of Prague. Poggio devoted much of his time to the search after MSS., and to him the world is indebted for Quintilian, the *Orations of Cicero*, *Lucretius*, part of *Plautus*, and other remains of antiquity. He resided some time in England with cardinal Beaufort, but when Martin V. ascended the papal throne he was appointed secretary to that pontiff. The troubles which disturbed the ecclesiastical states in 1433 obliged him to retire to Florence, where he was made chancellor of the republic, and one of the presidents of the trading companies, which offices he held till his death, on 30 Oct., 1459. His works, the principal of which is 'The History of Florence,' were printed together at Basle in 1538.

BRACCIOLINI DELL' API, FRANCIS, an Italian poet, secretary to cardinal Barberini, afterwards Urban VIII., was born 1566, at Pistoia, where he died 31 Aug., 1645.

BRACEGIRDLE, JOHN, a poetical writer, was educated at Queen's College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. 1591-2; M.A. 1595; and B.D. 1602. He is author of a curious MS. preserved in the British Museum, and entitled 'Psychopharmacicon, the Mindes Medicine; or the Phisicke of Philosophie, contained in five bookes, called the Consolation of Philosophie, compiled by Anicius Manlius Torquatus Severinus Boethius, translated into English blank verse (except the metres which are in many different kinds of rhyme). Dedicated to Thomas Sackville, earl of Dorset.'

BRACELLI, JAMES, an Italian historian and biographer, author of 'De bello inter Hispanos et Genuenses;' 'De claris Genuensibus,' etc.; died 1460.

BRACKENBURY, JOSEPH, was educated at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge (B.A. 1811; M.A. 1819); was chaplain in the Madras establishment 1812-20; chaplain and secretary to the Magdalen hospital, Blackfriars Road, London, 1820; and rector of Quendon, Essex, where he died 31 March, 1864, aged 76. He was author of 'Natale Solum, and other poetical pieces,' 8vo., 1810.

BRACKENRIDGE. See BRAKENRIDGE.

BRACKLEY, THOMAS EGERTON, viscount, lord chancellor of England in the reign of James I. He was the natural son of Sir Richard Egerton, of Ridley, in Cheshire, and was born about 1540. He received his education at Brasenose College, Oxford, from whence he removed to Lincoln's Inn. In 1581 he was made solicitor-general, and in 1592 attorney-general, when he received the honour of knighthood. In 1594 he was appointed master of the rolls, and two years afterwards lord keeper. In 1603 he was made baron Ellesmere and lord chancellor. He was created viscount Brackley 1616, and died in London 15 March, 1616-17. He was author of 'Speech in the Exchequer Chamber' touching the Postnati, 4to., London, 1609; and 'Certain Observations concerning the Office of Lord Chancellor.'

BRACCON, HENRY DE, an English lawyer, was a native of Devonshire, and bred at Oxford, where he was created doctor of civil law. Applying himself afterwards to the study of the laws of England, he rose to great eminence at the bar, and in 1244 was by king Henry III. made one of the judges itinerant. At present he is chiefly known by his learned work 'De legibus et consuetudinibus

Angliæ,' first printed 1569, and reprinted 1640. It is a finished and systematic performance, giving a complete view of the law as it stood at the time the work was composed. Bracton was deservedly looked up to as the first source of legal knowledge, even as late as the days of Sir Edward Coke, who took this author as his guide in all his inquiries into the foundation of our law.

BRADBERRY, DAVID, a dissenting minister, born at Reeth, Yorkshire, 12 Nov., 1735. He commenced his ministerial career at Alnwick, in Northumberland, and then afterwards officiated as minister at Ramsgate, Manchester, and the Assembly Rooms at Kennington. Died 13 Jan., 1803. He wrote 'Tetelestai, or the Final Close. A Poem, etc.' 8vo., Manchester, 1794, and a few hymns.

BRADBURY, THOMAS, a facetious dissenting preacher, born at Wakefield 1677. He was educated first under Mr. Peter Naylor, and next at Mr. Jollie's academy at Attercliffe. At the age of eighteen he became a preacher, and in 1707 came to London, where he officiated first at Stepney, then to a congregation in Fetter Lane, and lastly at Daniel Burgess's meeting in New Court, Carey Street. He succeeded Burgess as a wit as well as a divine, and his biographer gravely informs us that 'this pulpit a second time presented a phenomenon as rare as it is beneficial, wit consecrated to the service of sermons and eternal truth.' After entertaining the public by this species of comic preaching for thirty-two years, he died at Warwick Court, Gray's Inn, 9 Sept., 1759. His works consist of 'Fifty-four Sermons,' 3 vols. 8vo., 1762, all of which, except seven, had been printed separately. They are principally of the political kind, and it has been justly remarked of them that 'from the great number of sacred texts applied to the occasion, one would imagine the Bible was only written to confirm, by divine authority, the benefits accruing to this country from the succession of King William III.'

BRADDOCK, EDWARD, after receiving a liberal education at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, entered the army, and rose to the rank of major-general. He was commander of the British forces in the expedition against the French on the river Ohio in 1755, and arrived in Virginia in February of that year. In the spring he marched against fort Du Quesne, now Pittsburg. He reached the Monongahela on the 8th of July at the head of 1200 men, the baggage having been left behind under the care of Dunbar, to advance the slower marches. On the next day he moved forward to invest the fort, and by disregarding the caution of his provincial officers, who warned him of the danger of surprise in an Indian war, fell into an ambuscade, the result being that he lost nearly one half of his troops, and himself received a mortal wound. All his officers on horseback, except colonel, afterwards general, Washington, being killed, the army retreated precipitately nearly forty miles, to Dunbar's camp, where general Braddock, who was conveyed thither in a tumbril, expired 13 July, 1755.

BRADDON, LAURENCE, a barrister, who was engaged in industriously collecting evidence to prove that Arthur Capel, earl of Essex, had been murdered in the Tower of London on 13 July, 1683. The tragical end of the earl is an occurrence which has never been satisfactorily cleared

up, and is one of those mysterious events which have divided the opinions of historians. The evidence produced by Braddon will be found in a pamphlet entitled 'The Trial of Laurence Braddon and Hugh Speke at the King's Bench on Feb. 7, 1684, for a Misdemeanor in suborning witnesses to prove the Earl of Essex was murdered by his keepers,' 1684, reprinted in the 9th volume of Cobbett's 'State Trials.' Braddon was fined £2000, and Speke £1000. Besides the above work, Braddon was author of 'An Enquiry into, and Detection of the barbarous Murder of the late Earl of Essex,' 4to., 1684; 'Essex's Innocency and Honour Vindicated,' 4to., 1690; and 'Bishop Burnet's late History charg'd with great Partiality and Misrepresentations, to make the present and future ages believe that Arthur Earl of Essex, in 1683, murdered himself,' 8vo., London, 1725, reprinted in Cobbett's 'State Trials.' Braddon died 29 Nov., 1724.

BRADFORD, JOHN, an English reformer, was born in or about 1510, in the parish of Manchester, and educated in the grammar school of that town. He entered the service of Sir John Harington, of Exton, Rutlandshire, who employed him in various confidential matters. During this period of his life he defrauded the crown of a considerable sum of money, which, however, he restored after he adopted strict religious opinions. In 1547 he entered the Inner Temple, intending to study the law, but he soon turned his thoughts to divinity, and became exceedingly devout. In 1548 he became a member of Catharine Hall, Cambridge, where he prosecuted his studies so successfully that in the following year the university conferred on him the degree of M.A. by special grace. An oft-repeated statement that he was of Queen's College appears to be erroneous. Soon after graduating M.A. he was elected a fellow of Pembroke Hall. He took orders, and was appointed one of the king's six chaplains in ordinary, in which capacity he went about the country preaching at various places. In the reign of Queen Mary he was charged with heresy, and after being imprisoned nearly two years, during which time he steadily refused to recant, was burnt at Smithfield 1 July, 1555. The Parker Society published a collection of all Bradford's works, edited by the Rev. Aubrey Townsend, 2 vols. 8vo., Cambridge, 1848—53.

BRADFORD, JOHN, a Welsh poet, who died 1780. He wrote several moral pieces of great merit, some of which are printed in the 'Eurgawn,' a Welsh magazine.

BRADFORD, JOHN, was born 1750, and educated at Wadham College, Oxford, where he took the degree of B.A. In the early part of his life he was curate of Frelsham, Berkshire, but he afterwards joined the sect founded by the countess of Huntingdon, who purchased the theatre at Birmingham, and sent him to preach there. He subsequently left the countess's connection, and went to a chapel in Bartholomew Street, Birmingham. In 1797 he removed to Grub Street chapel, London, where he remained till his death, 16 July, 1805. He was author of 'An Address to the Inhabitants of New Brunswick, occasioned by the mission of two ministers, J. James and C. W. Milton, sent out by the Countess of Huntingdon,' 1788; 'The Law of Faith opposed to the Law of Works. In a letter to a friend occasioned by a circular letter published by the elders of several Baptist churches at Aulchester,' 1791; 'A Collec-

tion of Hymns,' 12mo., London, 1792; an edition of Bunyan's 'Pilgrim's Progress,' with notes, 8vo., 1792; and several single sermons.

BRADFORD, SAMUEL, an English prelate, was born in London 20 Dec., 1652, and educated at St. Paul's School, the Charterhouse, and Corpus Christi College, Cambridge. He left the university without graduating, and for a time applied himself to the study of medicine, but subsequently turned his attention to divinity and received priest's orders in 1690. The following year he was appointed minister of the church attached to St. Thomas's Hospital, Southwark, and was shortly afterwards chosen lecturer of St. Mary-le-Bow, Cheapside, and appointed tutor to the grandsons of archbishop Tillotson. In 1693 he was made rector of St. Mary-le-Bow; and in 1698 appointed chaplain to William III., being continued in that capacity by Queen Anne. When the queen went to Cambridge, 1705, Bradford was created D.D., and in 1716 he was nominated master of Corpus Christi College, a dignity which he retained till his translation to the see of Rochester. In 1710 Dr. Bradford refused the bishopric of St. David's, offered to him on the condition of his vacating his other benefices. He was eventually raised to the see of Carlisle, without that condition, and was consecrated on Whit Sunday, 1718. In June, 1723, he succeeded bishop Atterbury in the see of Rochester and the deanery of Westminster. Died 17 May, 1731. Bishop Bradford had considerable reputation as a preacher, and was a man of learning and affable manners and temper. He was author of a vindication of himself, bishop Smalridge, and dean Aldrich, from the aspersions of Oldmixon, 1730, and of several charges and single sermons. His Boyle lectures were printed in 1700, and he had a considerable share in the publication of archbishop Tillotson's posthumous sermons.—*Alumni Westmon.*

BRADFORD, WILLIAM, an eminent American lawyer, one of the judges of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, and afterwards secretary of state, was born 14 Sept., 1755, and died 23 Aug., 1795. He published an Inquiry how far the Punishment of death is necessary in Pennsylvania, 1793.

BRADICK, WALTER, an English merchant, who after having lost everything he possessed in the great earthquake at Lisbon, was received as a pensioner in the Charterhouse of that city, where he died 31 Dec., 1794. He composed a poem entitled 'The Preacher.'

BRADLEY, GEORGE, a journalist, was born at Whitley, Yorkshire, about 1816. After being for a considerable period a reporter on the 'York Herald' he was appointed editor of the 'Sunderland and Durham County Herald,' and about 1848 he became editor and one of the proprietors of the 'Newcastle Guardian.' He resided at Newcastle during the remainder of his life, being greatly respected, and for a considerable period an influential member of the town council. Died 14 Oct., 1863. Mr. Bradley published 'A concise and practical System of Short-hand Writing, with a brief History of the Progress of the Art. Illustrated by sixteen engraved lessons and exercises,' 12mo. London, 1843. The system is a variation of Mavor's.

BRADLEY, JAMES, D.D., an astronomer, was born at Sherborne, Gloucestershire, 1692, and educated at Northleach in the same county, from whence he was admitted a commoner of Balliol

College, Oxford, in 1710. He took his master's degree in 1716; three years afterwards he entered into orders, and was instituted to the vicarage of Bridstow, in Herefordshire, which, with a small sinecure in the diocese of St. David's, was all the church preferment he ever received. In 1721 he became Savilian professor of astronomy at Oxford, on which he resigned his livings as incompatible with his academical situation. His observations were constant, and in the course of them he discovered and settled the laws of the aberration of the fixed stars from the progressive motion of light combined with the earth's annual motion, and the mutation of its axis. The first of these effects is called the aberration of the fixed stars, the theory of which he published in 1727, and the latter theory, or that of the mutation of the axis, in 1737. In 1730 he was appointed lecturer of experimental philosophy, which he resigned about two years afterwards. In 1741 he succeeded Dr. Halley as astronomer royal, and at the same time the university of Oxford presented him with the degree of D.D. In 1747 he addressed a letter to the earl of Macclesfield, on the apparent motion of the fixed stars, for which he received the gold medal of the Royal Society. The year following the king granted him £1000 to purchase instruments for the observatory, and he was also offered the living of Greenwich, but refused it, on which he obtained a pension of £250. Died 13 July, 1762. His observations at Greenwich from 1750 to 1762 were published at Oxford, in 1 vol. folio, in 1798; and the remainder are in the possession of the Savilian professor. There are eight of his papers in the Philosophical Transactions.

BRADLEY, RICHARD, F.R.S., a writer on gardening and agriculture, who was chosen professor of botany at Cambridge, 1724; but he led such a dissipated life that measures were being taken to deprive him of the situation when he died 5 Nov., 1732. His principal works are 'A New Improvement of Planting and Gardening,' 1717; 'Philosophical Account of the Works of Nature,' 1721; 'The Gentleman's and Gardener's Kalendar,' 'A General Treatise of Husbandry and Gardening,' 2 vols.; 'Practical Discourses concerning the four elements, as they relate to the growth of Plants,' 'Dictionarium Botanicum,' 1728; 'Historia Plantarum Succulentarum.' His name was also prefixed to a translation of Xenophon's *Æconomics*.

BRADLEY, THOMAS, M.D., an English physician, born at Worcester in or about 1751. For some years he kept a mathematical school in his native city. He was then a Quaker, and having an inclination to medical studies, he was enabled to follow that pursuit. After taking his doctor's degree at Edinburgh, he settled in Westminster, but being of retired habits, and quitting the society of his friends, his practice became limited, till at length he sunk into obscurity, and died in distress towards the close of 1813. Dr. Bradley was for many years editor of 'The Medical and Physical Journal.'

BRADLEY, WILLIAM, a painter, born at Manchester 16 Jan., 1801; died there 4 July, 1857.

BRADSHAW, GEORGE, the projector of the well-known 'Railway Guides,' died 6 Sept., 1853.

BRADSHAW, HENRY, an English poet, was a native of Chester, and became a Benedictine monk in St. Werberg's monastery in that city. Thence, at riper years, he was sent to Gloucester College, Oxford, where, after he had passed his

course in theology among the novices of his order, he returned to his cell at Chester, where he died in 1513. In his elder years he wrote 'De antiquitate et magnificentia Urbis Cestriæ;' 'Chronicon;' 'The Life of the glorious Virgin S. Werberg. Also many Miracles that God hath shewed for her,' 4to., London, 1521; and 'The lyfe of Saynt Rade-gunde' (anon.), 4to., London (R. Pinson), n. d.

BRADSHAW, JOHN, the regicide, was born in Derbyshire, 1586. He studied at Gray's Inn, and had so extensive a practice among the Parliamentarians in the Civil War that in 1646 he was appointed one of the commissioners of the Great Seal, and called to the degree of serjeant. But what has given him a name in history is the circumstance of his presiding at the trial of Charles I. Died 11 Oct., 1659. At the Restoration his corpse was hung up at Tyburn, and then buried under the gallows.

BRADSHAW, WILLIAM, a Puritan divine, was born 1571, at Market-Bosworth, Leicestershire, and educated at Emmanuel College, Cambridge. He was appointed tutor to the children of Sir Thomas Leighton, and afterwards obtained a fellowship at Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge. He then took orders, and preached first as a lecturer at Abington and at Steeple Morden, Cambridge-shire. In 1601 he settled at Chatham, in Kent, but was soon suspended for refusing to subscribe to the Thirty-nine Articles. He therefore was obliged to remove, but was afterwards licensed by Overton, bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, to preach anywhere in his diocese, and at last, coming to London, was chosen lecturer of Christ Church, Newgate Street. Here, however, he published a treatise against the Ceremonies, which obliged him to leave the city and to retire to Newhall, in his native county. Died 1618. He was author of 'Several Treatises of Worship and Ceremonies;' 'English Puritanism, containing the main opinions of the rigidest sort of those that went by that name in the realm of England;' 'Dissertatio de justificatione;' 'A plaine and pithy Exposition of the Second Epistle to the Thessalonians.'

BRADSHAW, WILLIAM, a hack author, translator of 'The Turkish Spy,' flourished about 1704. There is a curious account of him in Dunton's 'Life and Errors.'

BRADSHAW, WILLIAM, an English prelate, born at Abergavenny 10 April, 1671, became fellow of New College, Oxford; prebendary of Canterbury, 1716; dean of Christ Church, 1724; bishop of Bristol, 1724; died 16 Dec., 1732. He was author of two printed sermons.

BRADSTREET, DUDLEY, an adventurer, who styled himself captain, and who was employed as a spy during the rebellion of 1745. He wrote a most amusing volume, entitled, 'The Life and uncommon Adventures of Captain Dudley Bradstreet; being the most genuine and extraordinary, perhaps, ever published,' 8vo., Dublin, 1755.

BRADSTREET, ROBERT, a poet, son of Robert Bradstreet, Esq., was born at Hingham, Suffolk, in 1765, or 1766, and educated under the care of the Rev. T. Foster, rector of Halesworth, Suffolk. On 4 June, 1782, he was admitted a pensioner of St. John's College, Cambridge, and became a fellow-commoner of that society, 23 Jan., 1786. The dates of his degrees are B.A. 1786; M.A. 1789. He afterwards resided at Bentley Grove, Suffolk, and died at Southampton, 13 May, 1836. Mr. Bradstreet was author of 'The Sabine Farm; into

which is interwoven a series of translations, chiefly descriptive of the villa of Horace. A poem,' 8vo., London, 1810.

BRADSTREET, Sir SAMUEL, justice of the King's Bench in Ireland, died 2 May, 1791.

BRADWARDINE, THOMAS, archbishop of Canterbury, was born at Horthfield in Cheshire, and educated at Merton College, Oxford. He became confessor to Edward III., whom he attended in his expedition to France, and while there was chosen archbishop by the monks of Canterbury; but the king refused then to part with him. Another vacancy occurring soon after, the fraternity again elected him, and Edward complied with their wishes; but he died a few weeks after his consecration, 26 Aug., 1349, and was buried in his cathedral. On account of the depth of his knowledge in divinity, he was called the *Profound Doctor*; and unquestionably his elaborate work 'De Causa Dei,' written against the Pelagians, justifies his claim to the title. It was edited in 1618 by Sir Henry Saville, in 1 vol., folio. Bradwardine was also a skilful mathematician, and some of his works in that science have been published, as *Geometria Speculativa, cum Arithmetici Speculativa*, folio, 1495; *De Proportionibus*, folio; *De quadratura circuli*, folio. Archbishop Bradwardine appears to be the first among the moderns who composed a work on the local or topical memory. His curious treatise entitled 'Ars Memorativa' is preserved in the Sloane collection in the British Museum, No. 3744. It consists of three pages and a half of small duodecimo size, and treats of places and of images or symbols to be arranged in the places, being evidently an attempt, though a feeble one, to form a system of topical memory according to the plan of the ancients.

BRADY, HUGH, LL.D., a native of Ireland, studied the civil and canon law at Louvaine, and became president of the college of St. Anne in that university. In 1645 he was appointed professor of canon law, and on 23 Oct. in the following year he was created doctor 'utriusque juris.' He was likewise a canon of St. Peter's, at Louvaine. There is a print of him, having underneath it the following distich, which seems to intimate that he published a book of canon law:—

O quantum *juris* thesaurum, lector, haberes,
Si sciret pictor jus dare cuique suum.

BRADY, NICHOLAS, D.D., a divine and poet, was born at Bandon, in the county of Cork, 28 Oct., 1659. From Westminster School he was elected to Christ Church, Oxford, but after continuing there four years, he went to Trinity College, Dublin, where he took his degrees in arts, and afterwards was complimented with that of doctor in divinity. Bishop Wettenhal, of Cork, to whom he was chaplain, gave him a prebend in his cathedral; and after the Revolution he became minister of St. Catherine Cree, and lecturer of St. Michael, Wood Street, London. Subsequently he obtained the rectory of Clapham, in Surrey, and the living of Richmond. He was also chaplain to King William. Died 20 May, 1726. He translated the *Æneid* into English verse, 4 vols. 8vo.; wrote a tragedy called the *Innocent Impostor*; and published three volumes of Sermons; but is best known by his share in the New Version of Psalms, in conjunction with Tate.

BRADY, PHILIP, an Irish clergyman of the county of Cavan, was a good scholar, and particu-

larly well versed in the language of his country. Many of his epigrams and witty sayings, and some short poems of his composition, are recited by the common people in the counties of Meath and Cavan. He translated into Irish some of the sermons which were published by Richardson in 1711.

BRADY, ROBERT, M.D., a physician and historian, was born in Norfolk, and educated at Caius College, Cambridge, where he was created doctor of physic by royal mandate in 1660, being elected master the same year in pursuance of the same authority. About ten years afterwards he was appointed keeper of the Tower records, and regius professor of physic at Cambridge. In 1679 he wrote a letter to Dr. Sydenham, on the influence of the air, but his most important work was 'An Introduction to the Old English History,' in which he asserted that the constitution of the House of Commons is no older than the 49th of Henry III.; that William the Norman made an absolute conquest of the kingdom; and that the succession to the English throne is hereditary. This performance was followed by a general History of England, the whole making three volumes in folio. Tyrrrel wrote his history in opposition to Brady, and Hume is said to have been chiefly indebted to the latter for the facts and principles of his celebrated work. In 1681 Dr. Brady was chosen one of the members for Cambridge, and again in the parliament of 1685. He was also physician to James II. Died 19 Aug., 1700. His other works are—an answer to Mr. Petyt on Parliaments, 8vo.; and an historical Treatise of Cities and Boroughs, folio.

BRAHAM, JOHN, a celebrated vocalist, whose real name was Abraham, was born in London, of Jewish parents, 1774. An orphan from his birth, he was intrusted to the care of Leoni, a clever Italian singer, and at the age of ten, made his début at His Majesty's theatre. His voice had so extensive a range that he was able to execute airs written for Madame Mara. In 1794 he appeared at Bath, in the concerts conducted by Rauzzini, who gave him lessons during three years. In 1796 he sang at Drury Lane, in the opera of 'Mahmoud,' and the next year made his appearance at the Italian Opera. He now determined to visit Italy, with a view to attain perfection in his art. On his way there he remained eight months at Paris, where he gave concerts; and after visiting Florence, Milan, Genoa, Leghorn, Venice, and Trieste, returned to London, where he appeared in 1801 at Covent Garden. From this time till his death, 17 Feb., 1856, he was universally regarded as the greatest of English singers. He wrote the popular air 'The Death of Nelson,' and some operas, among which may be mentioned 'The Cabinet,' 'The English Fleet,' 'Thirty Thousand,' 'The Devil's Bridge,' and 'Zuma.'

BRAHÉ, TYCHO, was born at Knudsthorp, in Denmark, 14 Dec., 1546, and distinguished himself as an astronomer. He studied at Copenhagen, and so great was his admiration of the skill of astronomers in calculating eclipses to a moment, that he employed all his money in purchasing books on astronomical science, and devoted all his time to mastering their contents. He gained the patronage of the Danish king, at whose request he read some popular lectures on the theory of comets. His knowledge was improved by visiting Switzerland, Italy, and Germany, and he would have removed to Basle, if the king of Denmark had not

retained him, by settling on him for life the island of Hven, in the Sound, and building a commodious observatory, which he called Uraniberg, and to which he annexed a pension of 2000 crowns, besides preferment. Thus flattered by his sovereign, and honoured by the visits of the great, especially of James VI. of Scotland, Brahé might be said to live happy. Malice, however, attacked him in his retreat, and he was abandoned by the king. He found, however, an asylum at Prague, under the protection of the emperor, and with a pension of 3000 crowns. Died 24 Oct., 1601. Great as an astronomer and chemist, Brahé was too much given to credulity and astrological presages. The Rhodolphine Tables and the 'Historia Cœlestis' are his best works.

BRAIDWOOD, THOMAS, one of the earliest teachers of the deaf and dumb in Great Britain. He began his useful career at Edinburgh, 1760, and eventually removed his establishment to Hackney, near London, where he continued to instruct the deaf and dumb, and to relieve impediments in the speech, till his death, in 1806.—*Nat. Cycl.*

BRAILSFORD, JOHN, was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge (B.A. 1712; M.A. 1717), and after acting as curate at Blaston, Leicestershire, became rector of Kirby, Nottinghamshire. He wrote 'Derby Silk-Mill, Attempted in Miltonic Verse,' folio, Nottingham, 1739.

BRAILSFORD, JOHN, after completing his education at Emmanuel College, Cambridge (B.A. 1744; M.A. 1766), was appointed in 1766 to the head mastership of the Free School at Birmingham, which situation he held till his death. He was also vicar of North Wheatley, Nottinghamshire, and chaplain to Lord Middleton. Died 25 Nov., 1775. 'Thirteen Sermons on various Subjects' by him were published in an 8vo. volume at Birmingham the year after his death.

BRAINERD, DAVID, a celebrated missionary among the American Indians, was born in Connecticut April, 1718, and died 9 Oct., 1747. He published an account of his missionary labours.

BRAITHWAITE, JOHN, the constructor of a diving-bell, by means of which, in 1783, he descended into the Royal George, sunk at Spithead, and brought up the sheet anchor and many of the guns. In 1806 he recovered from the Abergevenny East Indian, lost off Portland, £75,000 in dollars, the whole of the tin, and other valuables, worth £30,000. Died 1818.

BRAITHWAYTE, RICHARD. See BRATHWAITE.

BRAKELONDE, JOCELIN DE. See JOCELIN.

BRAKENRIDGE, WILLIAM, D.D., a divine, who took his doctor's degree at the university of Aberdeen. The degree of M.A. was conferred upon him at Oxford by decree of Convocation 30 March, 1740, and in 1753 he was incorporated B.D. and D.D. as a member of Queen's College, Dr. Brakenridge was a fellow of the Royal and Antiquarian Societies, and librarian of Sion College. On 24 April, 1742, he was collated to the rectory of St. Michael, Bassishaw, London, which living he held till his death, in 1762. He was author of 'Exercitatio Geometrica de Descriptive Linearum Curvarum,' 4to., London, 1733; 'On the Method of constructing a Table on the Probabilities of Life in London,' in Phil. Trans., 1755; 'On the number of people in England,' in Phil. Trans.; 'On the present increase of the People of Great Britain and Ireland,' in Phil. Trans. One of these papers on population elicited from George Bur-

ington, governor of North Carolina, 'An Answer to Dr. William Brakenridge's Letter concerning the number of Inhabitants within the London Bills of Mortality. Wherein the Doctor's Letter is inserted, his arguments proved inconclusive, and the number of Inhabitants increasing,' 8vo., London, 1757. Dr. Brakenridge was also author of a paper in the Philosophical Transactions for 1759, 'On the Sections of a Solid, hitherto not considered by Geometers;' and of a volume of pulpit discourses, published under the alliterative title of 'Seventeen Sermons on Several Subjects,' 8vo., London, 1764.

BRAMAH, JOSEPH, an ingenious mechanic, was born at Stainborough, in Yorkshire, 4 April (O.S.), 1749. He received a very common education, and was employed early in life in agricultural occupations, till an incurable lameness in one of his legs compelled him to relinquish that line, and he was bound apprentice to a carpenter. Previous to this he had evinced his mechanical powers and musical turn by making for himself two violoncellos and a violin, which last he formed out of a solid block of wood. Having served out his time in the country, he visited London, and was employed by a cabinet-maker; but in a little time he was enabled to set up for himself, and the invention, or rather improvement of water-closets, proved the foundation of his fortune. After this he undertook the manufacture of pumps and pipes on new principles; but he gained most notice by the fabrication of locks, for the improvement of which he obtained a patent. He next directed his attention to hydraulic machines, and by varying the form of the piston and cylinder, produced a rotative motion, for which also he procured a patent. His next object was the application of the hydrostatic paradox, or the uniform pressure of fluids in every direction as a mechanical agent. For this discovery he took out a patent in 1796; and as one instance of the importance of this new power, there were three hundred trees in Holt forest torn up by it without any other means. In 1807 Mr. Bramah was employed by the Bank of England to construct a machine for more expeditiously printing the numbers and date lines on their notes. This he accomplished in a month, and his practice has ever since been acted upon. For some time prior to his death he was employed in the erection of large machinery on his premises by the side of the Thames, for sawing stones and deals, upon the principle of his hydro-mechanical invention; he had also other plans of equal magnitude, when he was taken off by a severe cold, occasioned by over-exertion, 9 Dec., 1814. He published A Dissertation on the Construction of Locks, 8vo.; and Letter on the subject of the Cause of Boulton and Watt against Hornblower and Maberley, for an infringement of a patent, 8vo.

BRAMANTE D'URBINO, LAZARUS, an Italian architect, painter, musician, and poet, born 1444; died 1514.

BRAMER, LEONARD, a Dutch painter, born at Delft, 1596.

BRAMHALL, JOHN, an eminent prelate, born at Pontefract, Yorkshire, about 1593. He studied at Sidney College, Cambridge, and after taking his degrees in arts, became chaplain to archbishop Matthews, of York. His first preferments were two prebends, one of York and the other of Ripon. In 1630 he took his doctor's degree, and soon after went to Ireland, where he was employed by lord

Wentworth in reforming ecclesiastical abuses, for which he was made bishop of Londonderry in 1634. In 1641 articles of treason were exhibited against him by the puritanical party; but the king, at the request of archbishop Usher, directed all proceedings to cease. During the civil war he resided chiefly abroad; but in 1648 he returned to Ireland, where he narrowly escaped being taken, in consequence of which, finding his life endangered, he effected his escape almost by a miracle, and got back to the continent. At the Restoration he was made archbishop of Armagh, where he died in June, 1663. His works were published in one volume, folio, 1677.

BRAMIS, JOHN, a monk of Thetford, Norfolk, in the fifteenth century, was author of 'Historia Waldei quondam Norfolchiæ et Suffolchiæ regis eximii de Gallis et Anglis verbis in Latinum translata,' MS., CCCC. 329. Some account of this curious work may be found in Wright's 'Essays on Literature, &c.,' i. 96, 99.

BRAMSTON, JAMES, an English poet, was born in or about 1694, being son of Francis Bramston, fourth son of Sir Moundeford Bramston, master in chancery, who was a younger son of Sir John Bramston, chief justice of England. In 1708 he was admitted at Westminster School, whence, in 1713, he was elected to a studentship at Christ Church, Oxford, proceeding B.A. 1717; M.A. 1720. In 1723 he was presented by the university to the rectory of Lugarsale, Sussex, and in 1725 he became vicar of Harting, in the same county. Died 16 March, 1743-4. He wrote 'The Art of Politicks,' 'The Man of Taste,' reprinted in Dodsley and in Campbell's 'Specimens;' and 'The Crooked Sixpence.' He also has poems in 'Carmina Quadragesimalia,' and in the university collection on the death of Dr. Radcliffe. Dallaway and Cartwright, in their account of Lugarsale, written nearly a century after Mr. Bramston's death, say 'He was a man of original humour, the fame and proofs of whose colloquial wit are still remembered in this part of Sussex.'

BRAMSTON, JAMES YORKE, an English prelate of the Roman church, was appointed vicar-apostolic of the London district 1823, being consecrated on 29 July in that year by the title of bishop of Usula. Died 11 July, 1836.

BRAMSTON, Sir JOHN, an English judge, was born at Maldon 18 May, 1577, and educated at Jesus College, Cambridge. He embraced the legal profession, in which he attained great distinction, being made a knight in 1632. He was afterwards advanced to the chief justiceship of the King's Bench, which he held till 1642, when he retired from public life. Died 22 Sept., 1654.

BRAMSTON, Sir JOHN, son of the preceding, was born at Whitechapel Sept., 1611, and, after completing his education at Wadham College, Oxford, embraced the study of the law. He continued to practise at the bar 'as long as the temper of the times would allow, and till the drums and trumpets blew his gowne over his ears.' He then retired to Skreens, in the hundred of Chelmsford. At the coronation of Charles II. he was created a Knight of the Bath. Afterwards he was member of parliament, first for Essex, and afterwards for Maldon. He died at Skreens 4 Feb., 1699-1700. Sir John Bramston's 'Autobiography' was printed by the Camden Society in 1845.

BRANCAS. See LAURAGUAI.

BRANCAS VILLENEUVE, ANDRÉ FRANÇOIS,

abbé d'Aulnay, a French writer, author of 'Letters on Cosmography,' &c., died 11 April, 1758.

BRANCH, THOMAS, an English writer, who was living in 1769. He wrote 'Thoughts on Dreaming. Wherein the notion of the sensory, and the opinion that it is shut up from the inspection of the soul in sleep, are examined. Occasioned by an Essay on the phenomenon of Dreaming, in a book [by A. Baxter] entitled an Enquiry into the Nature of the Human Soul, &c.,' 8vo., London, 1738. Also a valuable legal work entitled 'Principia Legis et Æquitatis; being an Alphabetical Collection of above 2000 maxims, principles, or rules, definitions and remarkable sayings in Law and Equity; by T. B.,' 12mo., 1753; second edition, enlarged, 12mo., 1810; fourth edition, with additions, and the Latin maxims and rules translated by J. Richardson, 12mo., London, 1822.

BRANCKER. See BRANKER.

BRAND, JOHN, a divine and antiquary, was born of low parentage at Newcastle-upon-Tyne about 1743. He served his time to a shoemaker, but afterwards obtained learning enough to enter himself of Lincoln College, Oxford, where he took his bachelor's degree, and having been ordained, was presented by Matthew Ridley, esq., to the curacy of Cramlington, in Newcastle. While at the university he published a poem on 'Illicit Love, written among the ruins of Godstow Nunnery,' 4to., 1775. In 1777 he printed a very curious book, *Observations on Popular Antiquities*, including Bourne's *Antiquitates Vulgares*, with copious addenda. This work he continued to enlarge and improve till his death, when a new edition was published in 2 vols. 4to. In 1784 Mr. Brand was presented by the duke of Northumberland to the rectory of St. Mary Hill, London, and the same year he was appointed secretary to the Society of Antiquaries. In 1789 he published 'The History and Antiquities of the Town and County of Newcastle,' 2 vols. 4to. He died suddenly at his apartments in Somerset House 10 Sept., 1806.

BRAND, JOHN, an English divine and political writer, was educated at Caius College, Cambridge, where he took his master's degree in 1769. While there he wrote an essay entitled 'Conscience,' for the Seatonian prize, but did not gain it; however, he published the poem in 1772. In 1797 he was presented to the rectory of St. George, Southwark, with which he held the vicarage of Wickham Skeith, Suffolk, till his death, 23 Dec., 1808. Besides the above piece, he published *Observations on the National Debt*, &c., 1776; the alteration of the Constitution of the House of Commons, and the inequality of the Land Tax considered, 8vo.; A Defence of the Pamphlet ascribed to John Reeves, esq., entitled 'Thoughts on Government,' 8vo.; An Historical Essay on the Principles of Political Associations, 8vo.; A Determination of the average Depression of the price of Wheat in War, below that of the preceding Peace, 8vo.; A Letter on Bonaparte's Proposals for Peace, 8vo.; A Refutation of the charge brought against the Marquis Wellesley, on account of his conduct to the Nabob of Oude, 8vo.; A Pamphlet vindicating his Rights as Rector of St. George's, which he considered to be infringed by the erection of a chapel for the Philanthropic Institution, 8vo.

BRANDARD, ROBERT, an English engraver, died 7 Jan., 1862, æt. 57.

BRANDE, AUGUSTUS EVERARD, M.D., an English medical writer, who died near London 27 Jan., 1834, aged 88. He was author of 'Experiments and Observations on the Angustura Bark,' 8vo., London, 1791; and of 'Observations on a poisonous species of Aganir,' in *Med. and Phys. Jour.*, iii. 41.

BRANDEL, PETER, an historical and portrait painter, born at Prague 1660; died 1739.

BRANDER, GUSTAVUS, a merchant and antiquary, was descended of a Swedish family, and born in London about 1720. He filled the office of director of the Bank, was a trustee of the British Museum, and an active member of the Royal and Antiquarian Societies. To the latter he contributed many valuable papers and curiosities. Died 21 Jan., 1787. To the British Museum he gave a capital collection of fossils found in the cliffs near Christ Church, Hampshire, where he had a fine estate. Of these discoveries an account was published by him, entitled 'Fossilia Hantoniensia collecta, et in Museo Britannico deposita à Gustavo Brander,' 1766, 4to. He also communicated to the Royal Society an account of the effect of lightning on the Danish church in Wellclose Square. It should be added, that he was one of the first supporters of the Society of Arts.

BRAITHWAYTE or BRATHWAYTE, RICHARD, an English poet, was born at Warcop, near Appleby, in Westmoreland, in 1588. At the age of sixteen he became a commoner of Oriel College, Oxford, from whence he removed to Cambridge. On leaving this university he became captain of a company, deputy-lieutenant for Westmoreland, and a justice of peace, but died at Appleton, near Richmond, in Yorkshire, 4 May, 1673. He wrote 'The Golden Fleece, with other poems;' 'The Poet's Willow, or the passionate Shepherd;' 'The Prodigal's Tears;' 'Essays upon the five Senses;' 'Nature's Embassy, or the Wild Man's Measures;' 'Time's curtain drawn: divers poems;' 'The English Gentleman;' 'The English Gentlewoman,' 4to.; 'Discourse of Detraction,' 12mo.; 'The Arcadian Princess,' 8vo.; 'Survey of History, or a Nursery for Gentry,' 4to.; 'A Curtain Lecture,' 12mo.; 'Spiritual Spicery, or tracts of Devotion,' 12mo.; 'Mercurius Britannicus, or the English Intelligencer, a tragi-comedy,' 4to.; 'Itinerarium Barnabii, or Drunken Barnaby's Journal;' 'Time's Treasury,' 4to.; 'Poem to Charles II. on his Restoration,' 4to.; 'Regicidium, a tragi-comedy,' 8vo.; &c.

BRANDI, GIACINTO, an Italian painter, who executed several fine pictures for the churches at Rome, died 1691, aged 58.

BRANDMULLER, GREGORY, an historical painter, born at Basle 1661; died 7 June, 1691.

BRANDMULLER, JAMES, son of John, mentioned below, was author of 'Analysis Typica librorum veteris et novi Testamenti.' Born 1565; died 1 Nov., 1629.

BRANDMULLER, JAMES, son of the preceding, was professor of law at Basle, where he died 1677. He wrote some books on law and Latin poems.

BRANDMULLER, JOHN, a Protestant divine, Hebrew professor at Basle, and author of some theological works, was born 1533, and died 1596.

BRANDOLINI, AURELIO, an Italian poet and divine, born at Florence about 1440; died at Rome 1497.

BRANDON, CHARLES, duke of Suffolk. See SUFFOLK.

BRANDON.

BRANDON, Sir THOMAS, K.G., an English diplomatist, died 1509.

BRANDRETH, JOSEPH, M.D., was born at Ormskirk, Lancashire, and educated at Edinburgh. He settled at Liverpool, where he died 1815, æt. 69. He wrote 'Disputatio Med. Inaug. de Febribus Intermittentibus,' 8vo., Edinburgh, 1770; 'On the advantages arising from the topical application of Cold Water and Vinegar in Typhus, and on the use of large doses of Opium in certain cases of Insanity,' in Med. Com. xvi. p. 382.

BRANDT, GERARD, an Arminian divine of Amsterdam, was born in that city 1626, and died 11 Oct., 1685. His chief work is 'A History of the Reformation in the Low Countries,' which has been translated into English.

BRANDT, or BRANTZ, JOHN, a learned philologist of Antwerp, born 30 Sept., 1559; died 28 Aug., 1639. He wrote a Life of Philip Rubens, the brother of the painter; valuable Notes on Cæsar's Commentaries, &c.

BRANDT, SEBASTIAN, surnamed *Titio*, an eminent writer, born at Strasburg, 1454. He studied at Basle; where he obtained a professorship, but settling afterwards in his native place, was made count palatine and chancellor of the city. Died 1520. Of his works the most celebrated is that entitled 'The Ship of Fools,' written originally in German, and translated into Latin by Locher, about 1497. An English metrical translation by Alexander Barclay was published in 1509.

BRANDT, SEBASTIAN, or NICHOLAS, a German chemist, who died about 1692. In prosecuting his experiments to discover the grand arcanum of making gold, he discovered phosphorus.

BRANKER, or BRANCKER, THOMAS, a mathematician, was born in Devonshire in 1636, and educated at Exeter College, Oxford, where he took his degrees in arts, and obtained a fellowship which he quitted at the Restoration, and retired to Chester. Some time afterwards he entered into orders, became rector of Tilston, in Cheshire, and master of the free school at Macclesfield. Died 26 Nov., 1676. His works are The Doctrine of the Sphere, published in Latin at Oxford in 1662, 4to.; and an Introduction to Algebra, translated from the Latin of Rhonius, 1668.

BRANTHWAITE, WILLIAM, D.D., a divine, was first a student of Clare Hall, Cambridge; afterwards one of the fellows of the first appointment at Emmanuel College then newly erected; and lastly master of Caius College, and vice-chancellor of the university, in which office he died, 15 Feb., 1618-19. He was a person of great reputation as a scholar, and one of the learned men appointed by King James I. to make the new translation of the Bible into English. By his will he bequeathed to Emmanuel College two scholarships of £5 per annum; to Caius he gave estates at Wiggenshall St. Peters, in Norfolk, sufficient for the stipends of four scholars; and to the university library he left many hundreds of books.

BRANTOME, PIERRE DE BOURDEILLES, Seigneur de, was born in Périgord about 1527. He was descended from a noble and ancient family, and became distinguished at various courts of Europe by his wit and genius. He spent great part of his life in travelling; was baron of Richemont, gentleman of the bedchamber to Charles IX. and Henry III. of France, and chamberlain to the duke of Alençon. Died 5 July, 1614. His Memoirs contain many curious particulars. The most com-

BRAY.

plete edition of them was printed at the Hague, in 15 vols., 12mo., 1740-1.

BRANWHITE, PEREGRINE, a minor poet, was born at Lavenham, Suffolk, 1745, and was brought up to the bombazine trade, which he carried on for some time at Norwich. He was not very successful, however, as he seems to have paid more attention to books than to the shop. He afterwards established a branch of the St. Anne's School (London) at Lavenham, and conducted it personally for some years. A year or two before his death he removed to Hackney, and died in or about 1795, at 32, Primrose Street, Bishopsgate Street, London. He wrote 'An Elegy on the lamented death of Mrs. Hickman, wife of the Rev. Thomas Hickman, of Bileston, Suffolk, who died Sept. 7, 1789, when but just turned of 19,' 4to., Bury St. Edmunds, 1790; 'Thoughts on the death of Mr. Woodmason's children, destroyed by fire, January 18, 1782' (*Anon.*); 'Astronomy; or, a description of the Solar System,' Sudbury, 1791; and 'The Lottery; or, the effects of sudden affluence,' MS.

BRASAVOLA, ANTHONY MUSA, an Italian physician and medical writer, professor at Ferrara, his native town, was born 1500, and died 1555.

BRASBRIDGE, THOMAS, a medical writer, was born in Northamptonshire about 1538, and educated at Oxford, being elected to a fellowship at Magdalen College. He resigned his fellowship 1585, having a spiritual cure, or school, or both, conferred on him at or near Banbury, in Oxfordshire, where, as it seems, he practised physic. His works are 'The Poor Man's Jewell, viz., a Treatise of the Pestilence,' 1578 and 1591; and 'Quæstiones in Officia M. T. Ciceronis,' 1615. He was living 1586.

BRAWER, or BROWER, ADRIAN, a Dutch painter, born 1608; died 1640.

BRAY, EDWARD ATKYNS, B.D., F.S.A., a divine, poet and miscellaneous writer, was the son of an attorney, and was born at Tavistock, Devonshire, 18 Dec., 1778. His education was intrusted to the care of a most worthy clergyman who resided at Moreton, in Devonshire, and afterwards at Alphington, near Exeter. He was, from an early age, very fond of poetry, and formed a neat little volume of his juvenile attempts in verse. This was followed by another similar volume, entitled 'Arcadian Idylls.' In 1801 he entered the Middle Temple, and five years afterwards was called to the bar. But the law was not congenial to his tastes, and having resolved to enter the ministry, he was ordained by the bishop of Norwich. Shortly afterwards he obtained the vicarage of Tavistock, which he retained till his death, and in 1822 proceeded B.D. at Cambridge as a ten-year man. Died 17 July, 1857. In addition to the works above referred to, Mr. Bray published 'Discourses from Tracts and Treatises of eminent Divines;' 'Sermons selected from works of the most eminent divines of the 16th, 17th, and 18th centuries; abridged and rendered in a modern and appropriate style;' 'Select Sermons by the Right Rev. Dr. Thomas Wilson, D.D., Bishop of Sodor and Man, abridged and rendered in a familiar but less colloquial style;' 'Lyric Hymns,' 1820; and 'Discourses on Protestantism, as a fundamental and pervading principle in Church and State.' His 'Poetical Remains, social, sacred, and miscellaneous, selected and edited, with a memoir of the author, by Mrs. Bray,' his widow, were

published at London in 1859, 2 vols. 12mo., and a selection from his Sermons appeared in the following year in one 8vo. volume.

BRAY, FRANCIS, a surgeon, born at the New House, in the parish of St. Margaret, in Shropshire, 30 Sept., 1727; died 8 Sept., 1804.

BRAY, Sir REGINALD, K.G., a statesman, was son of Sir Richard Bray, Knight, and took a most active part in the measures which resulted in the overthrow of Richard III. and the accession of Henry VII., whom he accompanied to Bosworth Field, where he was made a knight banneret. At Henry's coronation he was created Knight of the Bath, and was subsequently elected K.G., constituted constable of Oakham Castle, joint chief-justice of all the forests south of Trent, chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster, and lord high treasurer. He was high steward of the university of Oxford, and also, it is believed, of the university of Cambridge. In 1497 he was Speaker of the House of Commons. He died 3 Aug., 1503, possessed of great wealth, and was buried in a chantry chapel which he had erected in St. George's Chapel, Windsor. Sir Reginald was a man of singular wisdom, a fervent lover of justice, and a devoted son of the church. He took great delight in architecture, completed St. George's Chapel at Windsor, and is said to have designed Henry the Seventh's Chapel at Westminster.

BRAY, THOMAS, D.D., a divine, born at Marton, Shropshire, in 1566. From the school of Oswestry he removed to Hart Hall, Oxford, where he took his degree of Bachelor of Arts, and then entered into orders. Being recommended to the patronage of Lord Digby, he obtained, in 1690, the rectory of Sheldon, in Warwickshire, on which he took his degree of Master of Arts. Here he composed his Catechetical Lectures, the publication of which induced Bishop Compton to choose him to superintend the church of Maryland, as his commissary. This appointment he accepted; but before his departure he was careful to employ useful missionaries, for whom he procured parochial libraries, as one method of rendering their labours more effectual. This judicious plan was afterwards extended to England and Wales under the authority of an Act of Parliament. Previous to this he took his doctor's degree; and it was by his exertions that the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel was founded. Having thus prepared the way for making the office which he held serviceable to the great end in view, he sailed from England in 1699, and remained in America above two years to settle the churches. In 1706 he accepted the rectory of St. Botolph, Aldgate, from which time to his death, on 15 February, 1730, he laboured incessantly in works of piety, particularly in establishing and enlarging his favourite plan of parochial libraries, the association for which is still in a flourishing state. Besides his lectures, he published 'A Martyrology,' in folio; 'Bibliotheca Parochialis,' 2 vols., 8vo.; and other works.

BRAY, THOMAS, D.D., Roman Catholic archbishop of Cashel in Ireland, was author of the following privately-printed work: 'Statuta Synodalia pro unitis Diocesisibus Cassel. et Imelac. lecta, approbata, edita, et promulgata in Synodo Diocesana; cui interfuit clerus utriusque Dioceseos, habita prima hebdomada mensis Septembris, anno M.DCCC.X.' 12mo. Dublin, 1813. This rare work contains many interesting documents, and short memoirs of the archbishops of Cashel and the

bishops of Emly. The second volume bears the following title: 'Regulations, Instructions, Exhortations, and Prayers, etc., etc., in English and Irish: with the manner of absolving heretics, in Latin and English: for the united dioceses of Cashel and Emly.'

BRAY, WILLIAM, F.S.A., an antiquary, was a solicitor at Shere, in Surrey, where he was born 1736, and died 21 Dec., 1832. He completed and published Manning's History of Surrey, and was the editor of the Memoirs of Evelyn, first printed in 1817.

BRAYBROOKE, RICHARD CORNWALLIS NEVILLE, Lord, was born 17 March, 1820, and died at Audley End, 22 Feb., 1861. He published the 'History of Audley End,' and was the ostensible editor of the 'Diary and Correspondence of Samuel Pepys.' With regard to the latter work, it may be mentioned that Lord Braybrooke was always most anxious to suppress the fact that the chief merit in reference to its publication belonged to the Rev. John Smith, rector of Baldock, Hertfordshire, who, with great care and patience, performed the difficult and tedious task of deciphering the short-hand in which the Diary was written by Pepys. Indeed, in the third edition, published in 1848, Lord Braybrooke makes no allusion whatever to Mr. Smith, or to the circumstances connected with the deciphering of the Diary, but contents himself with saying, 'The history of Pepys's short-hand Diary being well known, the preface has not been reprinted.' This endeavour of his lordship to rob Mr. Smith of the merit which fairly belonged to him cannot be too strongly reprobated.

BRAYLEY, EDWARD WEDLAKE, an antiquary and topographer, was born at Lambeth 1773, and originally apprenticed to an enameller; but subsequently he turned his attention to literary pursuits, and produced in succession a number of useful works, many of which were written in conjunction with John Britton. It will be sufficient to enumerate the following:—'The Beauties of England and Wales,' 25 vols.; 'The History of Surrey,' 5 vols.; 'The History and Antiquities of the Abbey Church of St. Peter, Westminster,' 2 vols.; 'Londiniana, or Reminiscences of the British Metropolis,' 4 vols.; 'A History of the Tower of London,' a history and description of enamelling and enamel, in Rees's Cyclopædia; and 'The Graphic Illustrator,' 1832-34. Mr. Brayley, who was for twenty-eight years secretary and librarian to the Russell Institution, died 23 Sept., 1854.

BREA, LODOVICO, of Nizza, a painter, who founded the Ligure School, died 1513.

BREAKSPERE, NICHOLAS. See ADRIAN IV.

BREARCLIFFE, JOHN, an apothecary of Halifax, died 4 Dec., 1682, aged 63. He made MS. collections relating to the history of Halifax.

BREBEUF, GUILLAUME DE, a French writer, born 1618; died Dec., 1661. He translated Lucan's 'Pharsalia' into French verse, and wrote a Treatise in Defence of the Roman Church.

BREBEUF, JEAN DE, a Jesuit, uncle of the preceding, was born at Bayeux 1593. He was sent as a missionary to Canada 1625, and was put to death by the Iroquois Indians 1649.

BREBIETTE, PIERRE DE, a French painter and engraver, born about 1596; died after 1640.

BRECKBERG. See BERKHEYDEN.

BRECCOURT, GUILLAUME MARCUREAU DE, a

BREDA.

Dutchman, who went to France and became distinguished there as an actor and dramatic poet. Died 1685.

BREDA, JOHN VAN, a painter of Antwerp, born 1683; died 1750.

BREDA, PETER VAN, an eminent landscape and cattle painter of Antwerp, born 1630; died 1681.

BREDOW, GABRIEL GODFREY, a German historical writer, born at Berlin 1773; died Sept., 1814.

BREENBERG, BARTHOLOMEW, a painter, born at Utrecht 1620; died 1660.

BREGUET, ABRAHAM LOUIS, an eminent watchmaker of Paris, was born in Switzerland 10 Jan., 1747, and died 17 Sept., 1823.

BREGY, CHARLOTTE SAUMAISE DE CHAZAN, countess DE, an ingenious lady, who was niece of Salmasius, and maid of honour to queen Anne of Austria. She died at Paris 3 April, 1693, aged 74. Her Letters and Poems have been published.

BREISLAK, SCIPIO, a geologist and naturalist, born at Rome 1748; died at Milan 15 Feb., 1826.

BREILINGER, JOHN JAMES, a Swiss divine, born at Zurich 1575; died 1645. He translated the New Testament into German.

BREITINGER, JOHN JAMES, a Swiss writer, was born 1701 at Zurich, where he died 15 Dec., 1776. He was professor of Hebrew, and afterwards of rhetoric and logic, in his native city. He published an edition of the Septuagint, and other works.

BREITKOPF, JOHN GOTTLIEB IMMANUEL, an eminent German printer, born at Leipzig 23 Nov., 1719; died 28 Jan., 1794.

BREMER, FREDRICA, a celebrated Swedish novelist, was born in Abo, in Finland, 1802. After spending several years in Norway and Stockholm as a teacher, she devoted herself entirely to literary pursuits. Her first novels, 'The President's Daughters' and 'The Neighbours,' had a great success, and were translated in most of the European languages. Miss Bremer travelled a good deal, and visited Germany, France, England, America, Italy, and the East. The 'Times' of the 10th Jan., 1866, announced that her death had recently occurred, but did not specify the precise date.

BREMER, Sir JAMES JOHN GORDON, a British admiral, born 1786; died 1850.

BREMOND, FRANÇOIS DE, a member of the Academy of Sciences, was born at Paris 14 Sept., 1713, and died 21 March, 1742. He is chiefly known by his translation of the 'Philosophical Transactions' of the Royal Society of London.

BRENDAN, ST., abbat of Clonfert, died 16 May, 578, æt. 94. He wrote a monastic rule which was long famous in Ireland. His Life, extant in MS. in the Cottonian Library, is filled with apocryphal relations of miracles, and with stories about the saint's seven years navigation to the Fortunate Islands. Another Brendan was abbat of Birr, in the King's County, and died 29 Nov., 572. He wrote some pieces in praise of St. Columba.

BRENNER, HENRY, a learned Swedish orientalist, keeper of the library at Stockholm, was born 1669, and died 1732.

BRENNUS, general of the Gauls, passed at the head of a prodigious army into the East, penetrated into Macedonia, slew Sosthenes, general of that country, ravaged Thessaly and Greece, and advanced towards the temple of Delphos with an intention to plunder it, but he was repulsed and

BRERETON.

his army routed, on which he put an end to himself about 280 B.C.

BRENNUS, another general of the Gauls, who, after ravaging Lombardy and Tuscany, marched to Rome, which he gave up to be pillaged and burnt. The tribune Sulpitius offered him a thousand pounds weight of gold to spare the capital and to quit the territories of the republic. Brennus threw into the scale which held the weights his sword and helmet, and when the Romans complained of the trick, he haughtily exclaimed 'Woe to the vanquished!' Camillus, irritated at the insolence of the barbarian, put an end to the treaty, gave battle to the Gauls, and constrained them to fly about 388 B.C.

BRENT, Sir NATHANIEL, an English civilian, was born at Little Woolford, in Warwickshire, in 1573, and educated at Merton College, Oxford, where he obtained a fellowship. About 1615 he married the niece of Archbishop Abbot, who sent him to Venice to procure a copy of Father Paul's History of the Council of Trent, which he published at his return in English and Latin. In 1621 he was elected warden of Merton College, and the archbishop also made him his vicar-general. In 1629 he was knighted, and on the breaking out of the civil wars took part with the Puritans to preserve his estate. Died 6 Nov., 1652.

BRENTIUS, or BRENTZEN, JOHN, a celebrated Lutheran minister, born at Weil, in Swabia, 24 June, 1499. He was canon of Würtemberg, and took priest's orders; but by reading Luther's works, and conversing with him, he was led to adopt the new opinions, though he did not follow Luther in everything. He was afterwards professor of divinity at Tübingen, married, and was appointed counsellor in ordinary to the duke of Würtemberg. Brentius was concerned in all the important transactions of his time, for which religion was either the motive or the pretence, and was head of the Lutheran party after the death of Luther. His wife dying about 1550, he married another, who was young and very handsome, by whom he had twelve children. Died 10 Sept., 1570. A great number of his works remain, printed in eight folio volumes. Brentius added many opinions to those of Luther, and was the first who maintained that since the ascension of Jesus Christ, his natural body is everywhere present. Those who hold this opinion are called Ubiquitarians or Ubiquarians.

BRENTON, EDWARD PELHAM, a captain in the British navy, brother of Sir Jahleel Brenton, was born 18 July, 1774, and died 6 April, 1839. He wrote 'A Naval History of Great Britain from 1783 to 1822,' in 5 vols.; 'A Refutation of the Statements of Admiral Sir George Montague,' 1823; and a biography of Admiral Earl St. Vincent.—*Rose*.

BRENTON, Sir JAHLEEL, baronet, a gallant British admiral, born 22 Aug., 1770; died 21 April, 1844.

BREQUIGNY, LOUIS GEORGE OUDARD FEUDRIX DE, a member of the French Academy, and of the Academy of Inscriptions, was born at Granville, in France, 1716, and died at Paris 3 July, 1795. He published several works of great value relating to the history of his country.

BRERLEY, JOHN. *See* ANDERTON, JAMES.
BRERETON, JANE, the daughter of Mr. Thomas Hughes, of Bryn Griffith, in Flintshire, was born 1685. In 1711 she married Mr. Thomas Brereton,

only son of Major Brereton, of Cheshire, who soon dissipated his and her fortune, in consequence of which a separation took place. She died at Wrexham, Denbighshire, 7 Aug., 1740. Mrs. Brereton wrote several poems in the Gentleman's Magazine, and after her death a volume of her pieces, in prose and verse, was printed in 8vo. 1744.

BRERETON, JOHN, was matriculated as a sizar of Caius College, Cambridge, 23 June, 1587, and proceeded B.A. 1592-3. On 25 March, 1602, he embarked for Virginia, with thirty-one others, from Falmouth, in a small bark of Dartmouth called the 'Concord,' under the command of Captain Bartholomew Gosnold. They reached that country on the 14th of May. All the party were left there except twelve (including Captain Gosnold, Mr. Brereton, and Captain Gabriel Archer), who weighed anchor for England on the 18th of June, and arrived before Exmouth 23 July. He was author of 'A Brief and True Relation of the Discovery of the North Part of Virginia; Being a most pleasant, fruitful, and Commodious soil; made this present year 1602, by captain Bartholomew Gosnold, captain Bartholomew Gilbert, and divers other Gentlemen, their associates, by the permission of the honourable knight, Sir Walter Raleigh.' To a second impression, which appeared the same year, was annexed 'A Treatise of M. Edward Hayes, containing important inducements for the planting in those parts, and finding a passage that way to the South Sea and China; with divers instructions of special moment.' This second impression is reprinted in the Collect. of the Massachusetts Hist. Soc., 3d. ser. viii. 83 seq. Purchas, who gives notes from the above work, erroneously ascribes it to James Rosier.

BRERETON, OWEN SALUSBURY, the son of Thomas Brereton, Esq., of Cheshire, was born in 1715. He was educated at Westminster and Trinity College, Cambridge, after which he became a barrister of Lincoln's Inn, and was recorder of Liverpool fifty-two years. He was a member of the Royal and Antiquarian Societies, and also vice-president of the Society of Arts. Died 8 Sept., 1798. He wrote Observations on the Round Towers in Ireland, a Tour through South Wales, an Account of a painted Window in Brereton Church, Cheshire; and some other papers in the Archaeologia.

BRERETON, Lieutenant-General Sir WILLIAM, K.C.B., K.H., died in London 27 July, 1864, aged 76. He wrote several works on the improvement of artillery.

BREREWOOD, EDWARD, an antiquary and mathematician, was born at Chester about 1565, and educated at Brasenose College, Oxford, where he graduated in arts (M.A. 1590). Being, however, disappointed at not obtaining a fellowship, he subsequently migrated to St. Mary Hall. In March, 1596, he was chosen the first professor of astronomy in Gresham College, and held that preferment till his death 4 Nov., 1613. His works are 'De ponderibus et pretiis veterum nummorum, eorumque cum recentioribus collatione,' 'Enquiries touching the diversities of languages and religions through the chief parts of the world,' 4to., London, 1614, 1622, 1635; 8vo. 1647, a work which was translated into French and Latin; 'Elementa Logicæ,' 'Tractatus quidam logici,' 'Tractatus duo: quorum primus est de meteoris, secundus de oculis,' 'Treatise of the Sabbath,' which, being answered by Nicholas Byfield, led to the publication of a

'Reply' by Brerewood; 'A second treatise of the Sabbath,' 'Commentarii in Ethica Aristotelis,' and 'A declaration of the patriarchal government of the ancient church.'

BREREWOOD, SIR ROBERT, nephew of Edward, mentioned above, received his education at Brasenose College, Oxford, was constituted a justice of the Common Pleas 31 Jan., 1643, and died 8 Sept., 1654, aged 67.

BRETTON, or BRITTON, JOHN, bishop of Hereford, died 1275. He made a large collection of the laws of England from various authors, digested into one volume.

BRETTON, NICHOLAS, a native of Staffordshire, who distinguished himself in the reign of Queen Elizabeth by writing pastorals, sonnets, and madrigals. The late Bishop Percy, who has preserved a song by him, entitled 'The ballad of Phillida and Corydon,' mentions an interlude of his called 'An old Man's Lesson and a young Man's Love,' 4to. Died 22 June, 1624.

BRETTON, RAIMOND, a French Dominican friar, who passed the greater part of his life as a missionary in the West Indies. Born 3 Sept., 1609; died 8 Jan., 1679. He wrote a Grammar and Dictionary of the Caribbean language.

BRETTONNEAU, FRANÇOIS, a celebrated French Jesuit preacher, born at Tours 31 Dec., 1660; died 29 May, 1741. His Sermons fill 7 vols. 12mo.

BRETTONNIER, BARTHÉLEMI JOSEPH, advocate of the Parliament of Paris and a lawyer of eminence, was born 1626, and died 21 April, 1722. He wrote an esteemed work entitled 'Recueil des principales questions de droit qui se jugent dans les différents tribunaux du royaume.'

BRETSCHNEIDER, HENRY GODEFROY DE, a German traveller and miscellaneous writer, born at Gera 6 May, 1739; died 1 Nov., 1810.

BRETT, ARTHUR, a poetical writer, was educated at Westminster School, whence he removed in 1653 to Christ Church, Oxford (B.A. 1656; M.A. 1659). He afterwards became vicar of Market Lavington, Wiltshire, and died in London in a state of extreme poverty about 1677. He published a poem on the Restoration; a lamentation on the death of the duke of Gloucester, 1660; Patientia Victrix, or the Book of Job, in lyric verse, 1661; and an essay on poetry.

BRETT, JOHN, a naval officer who commanded the 'Grampus' sloop, from which he was promoted, with the rank of captain, to the 'Roebuck' in 1741. The next year he had the 'Anglesea,' and in 1744 the 'Sunderland,' of sixty guns, with which he captured a French frigate laden with specie. After much service he commanded the 'St. George,' of ninety guns; but being passed over in a promotion of flag-officers, he quitted the service in disgust, and died in London in 1785. He translated from the Spanish Frejoo's Discourses and Essays, in 3 vols. 8vo.

BRETT, JOHN WATKINS, the projector of submarine telegraphs, died 3 Dec., 1863.

BRETT, SIR PIERCY, admiral of the blue, was born in 1700. He served as lieutenant in the 'Gloucester,' one of the squadron ordered into the South Seas with Commodore Anson, who appointed him to his own ship, the 'Centurion,' and confided to him the attack on Paia, which service he performed with equal promptitude and skill. On the capture of the 'Manilla' galleon, Mr. Brett was appointed to command the 'Centurion' under Anson, who thought himself autho-

fized to make that nomination. The Lords of the Admiralty, however, refused to confirm it, till the spirited commander declared that he would quit the service if Mr. Brett's rank was not allowed, on which their lordships yielded. After several important actions he received the honour of knighthood from George II.; and in 1761 he had the good fortune to share as a flag-officer in the capture of the rich Spanish register ship, the 'Hermione.' In 1766 he was appointed one of the lords of the Admiralty, which office he held till 1770. He died at Beckenham, in Kent, 12 Oct., 1781.

BRETT, RICHARD, a divine, born in London 1561, and educated at Hart Hall, Oxford, where he took one degree in arts, and was then chosen fellow of Lincoln College. In 1595, being then B.D., he became rector of Quainton, in Berkshire, and in 1604 was appointed one of the translators of the Bible. He was also nominated a fellow of Chelsea College. He died at Quainton 15 April, 1637. His works are 'Vitæ sanctorum Evangelist. Johannis et Lucæ, a Simeone Metaphraste concinnatæ;' 'Agatharchidis et Memnonis Historicorum quæ supersunt omnia;' 'Iconum Sacrarum decas in quæ subjectis Typis compuscula sanæ doctrinæ capita eruntur.'

BRETT, THOMAS, LL.D., an eminent divine, was born at Bettishanger, in Kent, 3 Sept., 1667. After going through his grammatical studies, he went to Queen's College, Cambridge, where he took his first degree, and then removed to Corpus Christi College in 1689, and the same year proceeded bachelor of civil law. In 1690 he was ordained, and the next year obtained the lectureship of Islington; but in 1696 he went to reside with his mother at Spring Grove, the family seat, when he took upon him the cure of Great Chart. Here he married the same year, and soon after took his doctor's degree in civil law. In 1703 he was presented to the rectory of Bettishanger, and about two years afterwards Archbishop Tenison gave him also the living of Rucking. At length Dr. Brett, who had hitherto complied with the oaths, began to have his scruples, and in 1715 he joined in communion with the Nonjurors, on which occasion he resigned his livings. He then retired to his house at Spring Grove, where he employed himself in writing controversial tracts till his death 5 March, 1743-4. He published several pieces on high church principles with great ability; also a chronological Essay on the sacred History; an Essay on the various English translations of the Bible; the Life of Mr. John Johnson; and other works.

BRETTINGHAM, MATTHEW, an English architect, who was employed in the erection of the palatial mansion at Holkham, Norfolk, by Thomas Coke, the first earl of Leicester of that name, died at Norwich 19 Aug., 1769, aged 70.

BRETTINGHAM, MATTHEW, son of the preceding, attained some distinction as an artist. He died 18 March, 1803, aged 78.

BREUGHEL, JOHN, called, from his favourite dress, *Felvet Breughel*, was the son of Peter Breughel the elder, and was born at Brussels about 1565. He at first painted flowers with admirable skill, but afterwards proceeded to landscapes and views of seaports, in which he introduced small figures most correctly delineated. Died about 1642.

BREUGHEL, PETER, called *The Old*, to distinguish him from his son, was born at Breughel, a village near Breda, 1510. He studied under Peter

Cock, whose daughter he married. Died at Brussels 1570. He excelled in landscapes, humorous subjects, the marches of armies, sports, and drunken scenes.

BREUGHEL, PETER, the younger, called *Hellish Breughel* from the peculiarity of his taste. He was son of the preceding, and was born at Brussels 1567. He delighted in painting supernatural scenes of the most horrible nature. Died 1625.

BREULIUS, or DU BREUIL, JACQUES, a French antiquary, was a member of the Benedictine order. He published a valuable book on the Antiquities of Paris, and edited the works of several ecclesiastical writers. Born 17 Sept., 1528; died 7 July, 1614.

BREVAL, JOHN DURANT DE, an English writer, was the son of Dr. Breval, prebendary of Westminster. He received his education at Westminster school, from whence he was elected to Trinity College, Cambridge, 1697, being chosen a fellow of that society 1702. He was expelled from his fellowship under circumstances which reflect great discredit on the master, Dr. Bentley. Being now thrown entirely upon his own resources, he served at first as a volunteer with the army in Flanders, and was afterwards employed by the duke of Marlborough in negotiations with several German princes. He was peculiarly fitted for such a task, on account of his great abilities and learning. When the war was ended he travelled over almost the whole of Europe with Lord Malpas, and on his return established his fame in London as a literary character by the production of many works. Died at Paris Jan., 1738-9. He published *Travels*, 4 vols. folio; 'History of the House of Nassau;' 'The Hoop Petticoat,' a poem; 'The Art of Dress,' a poem; 'M'Dermot, or the Irish fortune-hunter;' 'Calpe, or Gibraltar,' a poem. He was also the author of some dramatic pieces, particularly a farce called 'The Confederates,' for which Pope gave him a place in his *Dunciad*.—*Al. West.*

BREVINT, DANIEL, D.D., a divine, was born in the Isle of Jersey in 1616, and educated at Saumur, in France, where he took his degree of master of arts in 1634. Four years afterwards he was incorporated in the same at Oxford, and at the same time nominated to a Jersey fellowship in Jesus College. In the Rebellion he was rejected by the parliamentary visitors, on which he fled to Normandy, and became minister of a Protestant congregation. He was also chaplain to the lady of Marshal Turenne, and one of the divines employed to bring about a reunion of the two churches, though the design never took effect. At the Restoration he was preferred to a prebend of Durham, on which he took his doctor's degree at Oxford. In 1681 he was advanced to the deanery of Lincoln, where he died 5 May, 1695, and was buried in the cathedral. Dean Brevint published 'Missale Romanum, or the depth and mystery of the Roman Mass;' 'The Christian Sacrament and Sacrifice;' 'Saul and Samuel at Endor, or new Ways of Salvation;' 'Ecclesiæ Primitivæ Sacramentum et Sacrificium;' and other works, mostly against the Catholic religion.

BREWER, ANTHONY, a dramatic writer of the reign of King James I., appears to have been held in high estimation by the wits of that time; but there are many disputes as to his works, and no information concerning his life. The various dramatic annalists assign him from one to six plays.

BREWER.

The controversy seems of little consequence, unless that it gave rise to a story of Oliver Cromwell's having acted a part in one of his supposed plays, entitled 'Lingua'—the part of one ambitious for a crown—and that his ambition was first excited by personating this character. The story, however, seems as doubtful as the author of the play.

BREWER, JEHODA, a dissenting minister, born in Monmouthshire 1751 or 1752. He commenced preaching when in his twenty-second year, and settled in 1795 at the Independent Chapel in Livery Street, Birmingham. A large chapel was in course of erection for him when he died 24 Aug., 1817. He was author of the admired hymn beginning 'Hail, Sov'reign Love, that first began!'

BREWER, JOHN, D.D., an English Benedictine, was appointed priest at Bath 1776, where he built a new church, which was to have been opened 11 June, 1780. On the 9th of that month, however, a detachment of the 'No Popery' rioters from London utterly demolished it, and Dr. Brewer did not elude their search without considerable difficulty. In 1781 he left Bath for Lancashire, and from that time resided chiefly at Woolton near Liverpool. Died 18 April, 1822. He published the second edition of Hooke's 'Religionis Naturalis et Revelata Principia,' 3 vols., 1774.

BREWER, SAMUEL, a botanist, was a native of Trowbridge, in Wiltshire, where he had an estate, and was engaged in the woollen manufacture. He accompanied Dillenius in his botanical excursions in 1726, after which he remained some time in Wales to collect the Cryptogamia. In 1728 he settled at Bradford, in Yorkshire, where he employed himself on a work to be entitled 'The Botanical Guide;' but it was never printed. He was living in 1742.

BREYDEL, CHARLES, a painter, surnamed *The Chevalier*, was born at Antwerp 1677, and died 4 Nov., 1744.

BREYDEL, FRANCIS, brother of the preceding, was born at Antwerp 8 Sept., 1679. He painted portraits, conversations, assemblies, and carnivals, in a very fine style. After living in great reputation for some years at the court of Hesse-Cassel, he came to London, where he met with equal encouragement. He died at Antwerp 24 Nov., 1750.

BRIAN BOROIMHE, a celebrated Irish monarch, born 926; died 23 April, 1014.

BRIANT. See BRYAN.

BRIANT, ALEXANDER, an English jesuit, was a native of Dorsetshire, and studied for a while in Hart Hall, Oxford, but not liking the religion of the times, he left both the university and the kingdom, and went over to the English College at Douay 1576. Here and at Rheims he prosecuted his studies, and being ordained priest, was sent back upon the English mission 1579. He was apprehended in 1581; and, after being cruelly tortured, was hanged, disembowelled, and quartered at Tyburn, on the 1st of Dec. in that year, together with the famous jesuit Father Campian, and Ralph Sherwine, a seminary priest.

BRIÇONNET, GUILLAUME, a French cardinal, born 1445; died 14 Nov., 1514. He was in favour with Charles VIII. and Louis XII., and distinguished himself in the ministry. It was chiefly by his persuasion that Charles undertook the conquest of the kingdom of Naples. Briçonnet signalled himself also at the council of Pisa, against Julius II. He married before taking orders, and had two sons:

BRIDGES.

Guillaume, who became bishop of Meaux, and died 24 Jan., 1534; and Denis, who obtained the see of St. Malo, and died 1536.

BRIDAINÉ, JACQUES, a French itinerant preacher of great celebrity, born 21 March, 1701; died 22 Dec., 1767. His 'Cantiques Spirituels' have been printed no fewer than 46 times.

BRIDGE, BEWICK, B.D., F.R.S., a native of Linton, Cambridgeshire, was educated at Peterhouse, Cambridge, of which society he became a fellow. After holding for some years the mathematical professorship at Haileybury College, near Hertford, he was, in 1816, presented to the vicarage of Cherryhinton, in his native county, where he died 15 May, 1833, aged 66. He published 'Mathematical Lectures,' 2 vols. 8vo., 1810-11; 'An Introduction to the Study of the Mathematical Principles of Natural Philosophy,' 2 vols. 8vo., 1813; 'A Treatise on Mechanics, intended as an introduction to the study of Natural Philosophy,' 8vo., London, 1814.

BRIDGE, WILLIAM, a puritan divine, born 1600. He was a fellow of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, where he took his master's degree, and afterwards settled as a minister at Norwich, till he was silenced for nonconformity in 1637. Thereupon he retired to Rotterdam, where he was elected pastor of a congregational church. Upon the breaking out of the rebellion he returned to England, and was chosen a member of the Assembly of Divines. He had also the living of Great Yarmouth, from which, however, he was ejected after the Restoration. Died 12 March, 1670. He was author of twenty-one treatises, printed in 4 vols. 4to., 1657; Sermons before the Parliament, &c.

BRIDGEMAN, HENRY, third son of the bishop of Chester, was born in Northamptonshire about 1613, and received his academical education at Oxford. At the Restoration he was made dean of Chester, and in 1671 was advanced to the bishopric, which he held, together with his deanery, until his death on 15 May, 1682.

BRIDGEMAN, JOHN, a native of Exeter, was educated at Cambridge, where he was master of Magdalen College. He was chaplain to James I., who gave him the rectory of Wigan, Lancashire, and made him bishop of Chester 1618. He was stripped of his honours in the civil wars, and died at Morton, in Cheshire, 1652.

BRIDGEMAN, SIR ORLANDO, son of the bishop of Chester, received his education at Cambridge. He took his B.A. degree as a member of Queen's College, but migrated to Magdalen before taking his degree of M.A. Afterwards he went to the bar, but made no figure till the Restoration, when he was advanced to the post of chief baron of the exchequer, in which capacity he presided at the trials of the regicides. He was next made chief justice of the common pleas, and in 1667 succeeded Lord Clarendon, with the title only of keeper of the great seal. In 1672 he was deprived of his office, and spent the remainder of his life in obscurity. As a legal writer he is known by 'Conveyances; being select precedents of deeds and instruments concerning the most considerable estates in England.' Died 25 June, 1674.

BRIDGES, JOHN, F.R.S., an English antiquary, born at Binfield, Berks, about 1666, was bred to the law, and ultimately became a bencher of Lincoln's Inn. In 1695 he was appointed solicitor of the customs; in 1711 commissioner of the same; and in 1715 cashier of excise. He chiefly resided

on his estate of Barton Seagrave, Northamptonshire. Died 30 July, 1724. He made very extensive MS. collections for a history of Northamptonshire. These form the basis of the 'History of Northamptonshire,' published by Peter Whalley, 2 vols. folio, 1762-1791.

BRIDGES, NOAH, LL.B., of Balliol College, Oxford, was clerk of the parliament which assembled in that city in 1643 and 1644, being esteemed a most faithful subject of Charles I. He was author of 'Vulgar Arithmetique, explaining the secrets of the Art after a more exact and easier way than ever, to which are added variety of choyce, and usefull Questions with their Answers,' 12mo., London [1653]; 'Stenographie and Cryptographie; or the Arts of Short and Secret Writing,' 12mo., 1659; and 'Lux Mercatoria: Arithmetic natural and decimal, digested into a more easie and exact Method for Resolving the most practical and usefull Questions that have been yet published,' 8vo., London, 1661.

BRIDGET, or BRIDE, St., a holy Irish virgin, was born at Fochard, in Ulster, and received the religious veil in her youth from the hands of St. Mel, nephew and disciple of St. Patrick. She built herself a cell under a large oak, called Kill-dara, or 'cell of the oak'; living, as her name implies, the bright shining light of the country by her virtues. Being joined soon after by several of her own sex, they formed themselves into a religious community, which branched out into several other nunneries throughout Ireland, all of which acknowledged her for their mother and foundress, as in effect she was of all in the kingdom. She flourished in the beginning of the sixth century, and is commemorated on Feb. 1.

BRIDGEWATER, FRANCIS EGERTON, third duke of, was born 1736, being fifth son of the first duke. He succeeded his brother 1748, and distinguished himself by the plans, which he carried into effect, for the improvement of his estates in Lancashire and Cheshire. After immense expense and much opposition, he had the satisfaction of opening his first great canal in 1760; and in four years more he extended the navigation to the Mersey. Died 1803.

BRIDGEWATER, FRANCIS HENRY EGERTON, eighth earl of, was the younger of the two sons of John, bishop of Durham, and was born 11 Nov., 1756. He was educated at Eton School and All Souls College, Oxford; and having taken orders, became a prebendary of Durham, and rector of the parishes of Middle and Whitchurch, Shropshire. On the death of his brother, in 1823, he succeeded to the title. For many years previous to his death he resided at Paris, where his singularities were a general topic for conversation. He had, at the time of his death, his house nearly filled with dogs and cats, which he had picked up at different places. Of the fifteen dogs which he kept, two were admitted to the honours of his table, and the whole of them were frequently dressed up in clothes like human beings. Sometimes a fine carriage, containing half-a-dozen of them, was seen in the streets, drawn by four horses, and accompanied by two footmen. The earl died at Paris in April, 1829. He published an edition of the Hippolytus of Euripides, 1796; 'A Fragment of an Ode of Sappho from Longinus; Iso an Ode of Sappho, from Dionysius Halicarnassus'; a Life of Lord Chancellor Egerton; and 'A Letter to the Parisians and the French Nation upon

Inland Navigation; consisting of a defence of the public character of His Grace Francis Egerton, late Duke of Bridgewater, including notices and anecdotes concerning Mr. James Brindley,' 1819-20. His lordship is chiefly remembered in connection with the 'Bridgewater Treatises.' By his will he left £8,000 to be given to eight persons, appointed by the president of the Royal Society, each of whom should write an essay on the power, wisdom, and goodness of God as manifested in the creation. The treatises were written by Sir Charles Bell, Drs. T. Chalmers, John Kidd, William Buckland, William Prout, J. M. Roget, and the Revs. William Whewell and William Kirby, and were published in 1834-37.

BRIDGEWATER, JOHN EGERTON, third earl of, was created a K.B. at the coronation of Charles II., and represented Buckinghamshire in James II.'s parliament. In 1686 he succeeded to the title on the death of his father, and assisted in placing on the throne King William and Queen Mary, who made him of their privy council, lord-lieutenant of Buckinghamshire, and first commissioner of trade. After Queen Mary's death he was constituted first commissioner for executing the office of lord high admiral of England, and one of the lords justices during the king's absence from the realm. He died 19 March, 1700-1, in his fifty-fifth year.

BRIDGEWATER, JOHN, or, as he calls himself in his published works, *Aquepontanus*, was a native of Yorkshire, being descended from a family of good account in Somersetshire. He became a student in Hart Hall, Oxford, and from thence removed to Brasenose College, where he graduated M.A. 1556, and about the same time received the order of priesthood. In 1562 he was collated to the rectory of Wotton-Courtney, Somersetshire, and in 1563 chosen rector of Lincoln College, Oxford. In 1570 he was admitted master of the hospital of St. Catharine, near Bedminster, and in 1572 collated to a prebend in the church of Wells. Being secretly inclined to the Catholic religion, he resigned the rectorship of Lincoln College 1574; and, taking with him certain young scholars, left all his preferments, acquaintances, and relations, and went to Rheims, where it is said he joined the society of Jesus. Afterwards he travelled to Rome, and thence to Germany. He was living at Treves in 1594, but when and where he died is unknown. His works are 'Concertatio Ecclesiæ Catholicæ in Angliā adversus Calvinio-Papistas et Puritanos, sub Elizabetha Regina,' 4to., Treves, 1594. This valuable historical work, which gives an elaborate and accurate account of the persecution of the Catholics under Queen Elizabeth, was originally published 1583, by John Gibbons, S.J., and John Fenn. Bridgewater made many additions to it. He also published 'Confutatio virulentæ disputationis Theologicæ, in qua Georgius Sohn, professor Academicæ Heidelbergensis conatus est docere, Pontificem Romanum esse Antichristum à Prophetis et Apostolis prædictum,' 4to., Treves, 1589.

BRIDLINGTON, ST. JOHN DE, a native of Yorkshire, after studying at Oxford, became a canon regular of the order of St. Augustine, in the monastery of Bridlington, in his native county, being eventually advanced to the office of prior. Died 10 Oct., 1379, æt. 60. He wrote 'Carmina Vaticinalia'; 'Homeliæ'; and 'Super Psalterium cum Canticis, Symbolo Athanasii, et Oratione Dominica.'

BRIDPORT.

BRIDPORT, ALEXANDER HOOD, viscount, was, like his brother, Samuel Viscount Hood, a brave and successful admiral. He had a considerable share in the great naval engagement of Lord Howe, 1 June, 1794, and in the following year signally defeated the French fleet off L'Orient. He was appointed to the command of the Channel fleet 1796; created Viscount Bridport 1801; and died at Bath 2 May, 1814, æt. 87.

BRIE, GERMAIN DE, or *Briscius*, a French ecclesiastic, was born at Auxerre. In 1512 he was secretary to the queen, and made archdeacon of Albi, but afterwards he obtained a canonry of Paris, where he also was almoner to the king. Died 1538. De Brie was the friend of Rabelais, and the antagonist of Sir Thomas Moore, whom he annoyed by a poem called 'Antimorus.' He also published an edition of Longolius, '*Perduellionis rei defensiones duæ*,' and other works.

BRIE, THEODORE DE, an engraver, was a native of Liège, but spent most of his life at Frankfurt. His capital work is '*Descriptio Indiæ Orientalis et Occidentalis*,' in nineteen parts, usually bound in five folio volumes. Died 1598. His sons, Theodore and Israel, were also engravers.

BRIENNE, JOHN DE, was made king of Jerusalem 1210, but resigned in favour of his son-in-law, the Emperor Frederick II. He afterwards filled the throne of Constantinople, where he repelled the Greeks and Bulgarians. Died 23 March, 1237.

BRIENNE, WALTER DE, a native of Champagne, distinguished at the siege of Acre against the Saracens. He was afterwards king of Sicily and duke of Apulia, and was killed in 1205, in defending the rights of his wife, Maria Alberic, by whom he obtained his dukedom. His son and successor, surnamed *The Great*, distinguished himself also against the Saracens, by whom he was taken prisoner, and cruelly put to death 1251.

BRIERLY, ROGER, an English divine, founder of a sect known as 'Brierlists' and 'Grindletonians,' was born at Marland, near Rochdale, and in all probability educated in the grammar-school there. He became minister of the gospel at Grindleton in Craven, and on account of his opinions was summoned before the High Commission at York, where he was imprisoned for a time, though he was ultimately discharged, leave being given him to exercise his ministry as formerly. He was incumbent of Burnley, Lancashire, for a few years, and died there 1637. His sermons and poems were published by J. C., under the whimsical title of '*A Bundle of Soul-convincing, Directing, and Comforting Truths: clearly deduced from diverse select Texts of holy Scripture, and practically improved both for Conviction and Consolation: Being a brief summary of several Sermons preached at large by that faithful and pious Servant of Jesus Christ, Mr. Rodger Brierley, Minister of the Gospel at Grindleton in Craven,*' 12mo., 1697.

BRIET, PHILIPPE, a French jesuit, born 1601; died 9 Dec., 1668. He wrote '*Paralella Geographiæ Veteris et Novæ*' and other learned works.

BRIGGS, HENRY, a distinguished mathematician, was born at Warleywood, in the parish of Halifax, Yorkshire, in or about 1556, and educated at St. John's College, Cambridge (B.A. 1581; M.A. 1585; fellow 1588). He devoted himself chiefly to the study of the mathematics, and in 1596 was chosen the first professor of Geometry at Gresham College, then recently founded. This

BRIGHT.

post he resigned in 1620, on being appointed Savilian professor at Oxford. Died 26 Jan., 1630-31. He was the first improver of logarithms after Napier, the original inventor, and whom he visited in Scotland; and in 1624 he published a work of stupendous labour entitled '*Arithmetica Logarithmica*,' containing logarithms of 30,000 natural numbers. He also wrote some other valuable books on mathematical subjects.

BRIGGS, HENRY PERRONET, R.A., an English historical and portrait painter, died in London 18 Jan., 1844, aged 51.

BRIGGS, JOHN, a poet, journalist, and miscellaneous writer, born near the village of Cartmel, North Lancashire, 25 Dec., 1788; died 21 Nov., 1824. He edited the '*Westmoreland Gazette*' and the '*Lonsdale Magazine*,' 3 vols. 8vo., 1822; and published '*Poems*,' Ulverston, 1818; and a '*Life of Dr. Garnet*.' His '*Remains*' were published in 1825 for the benefit of his widow and children.

BRIGGS, JOHN, an English prelate of the Roman communion, was consecrated bishop of Trachis, and made vicar apostolic of the Yorkshire district 29 June, 1833. On the establishment of the Catholic hierarchy by Pope Pius IX., in 1850, Dr. Briggs was appointed the first bishop of Beverley. He resigned his see 7 Nov., 1860, and died 2 Jan., 1861.

BRIGGS, Sir JOHN THOMAS, was born in London, 1781, and became commissioner of the victualling board, and afterwards accountant-general of the navy. He received the honour of knighthood 1851, and died at Brighton 3 Feb., 1865. Sir John wrote several pamphlets on naval administration.

BRIGGS, WILLIAM, M.D., a celebrated oculist, was born at Norwich about 1650, and educated at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, of which he was elected a fellow 1668. After studying anatomy under Viuessens, at Montpellier, he returned to England, and in 1676 published his '*Ophthalmographia*.' The year following he took his doctor's degree, and was soon afterwards admitted a fellow of the college of physicians. In 1683 he was appointed physician to St. Thomas's Hospital. He was also physician in ordinary to the king; and died at Town Malling, in Kent, 4 Sept., 1704. He published '*A Theory of Vision*' in Latin and English; some papers in the Philosophical Transactions; and left in MS. two treatises, one '*De usu partium oculi*,' and the other '*De ejusdem Affectibus*.'

BRIGHAM, NICHOLAS, a native of Oxfordshire, was educated in the university of Oxford. 'When he continued in the university, and afterwards in one of the inns of court, he exercised his muse much in poetry, and took great delight in the works of Geoffrey Chaucer, for whose memory he had so great a respect that he removed his bones into the south cross aisle or transept of St. Peter's Church, in Westminster, in the year 1556.' Brigham died in Dec., 1559, having written '*De venerationibus rerum memorabilium*,' which was made use of by Bishop Bale; '*Memoirs by way of Diary*, in 12 Books;' and '*Miscellaneous Poems*.' None of these works are extant.

BRIGHT, TIMOTHY, M.D., an English writer, and the inventor of the earliest modern system of stenography. He received his education at Cambridge, and his name occurs as sub-sizar of Trinity College in the list presented to Queen Elizabeth

BRIGHTLEY.

on her visit to the university in Aug. 1564; but a careful search for his matriculation has not been successful. He graduated B.A. 1567-8; M.B. 1574; M.L. 1575; and M.D. 1579. He seems to have afterwards exchanged the practice of medicine for that of divinity, being collated, in 1591, to the rectory of Methley, Yorkshire. Died 1615. Dr. Bright wrote 'A Treatise of Melancholy,' 12mo., 1586, which probably suggested to Burton the plan of his famous 'Anatomy of Melancholy;' 'De Dyscrasia Corporis Humani;' 'Hygieine, seu de Sanitate tuenda, Medicinæ pars prima;' 'Therapeutica, hoc est de Sanitate restituenda, Medicinæ pars altera;' and an abridgment of Fox's Acts and Monuments. But his claim to remembrance by posterity is mainly founded upon a work of extreme rarity, entitled 'Characterie; An Art of Short, Swift, and Secret Writing, by Character,' 12mo., London, 1588. This is the first treatise ever published on the art of short-hand writing. Dr. Bright imitated and improved upon the 'Notæ Tironianæ' of the ancients, and produced a stenographic system consisting of a number of arbitrary signs, each representing a word. The merit of inventing the first system of short-hand having an alphabet for its basis belongs to John Willis, B.D., who, like Bright, was a Cambridge man.

BRIGHTLEY, CHARLES, a printer, at Bungay, Suffolk, where he carried on a considerable business, died at Stamford 6 April, 1821, aged 59. He wrote 'An Account of the method of founding Stereotype, as it is successfully practised by Mr. Charles Brightley, of Bungay, Suffolk,' London, 1809.

BRIGHTMAN, THOMAS, an English divine, was born at Nottingham, in or about 1562, and educated at Queen's College, Cambridge, of which he was elected a fellow 1584. He graduated B.A. 1580-1; M.A. 1584; and B.D. 1591. In Queen's College he had frequent discussions concerning church ceremonies with George Meriton, a fellow of that society, and ultimately dean of York. Sir John Osborne conferred upon him, in or about 1592, on the recommendation of Dr. Whitaker, the rectory of Hawnes, in Bedfordshire, giving him also the profits of the benefice for the two preceding years. On 24 Aug., 1607, as he was riding in a coach with Sir John, he fainted, and being taken out of the carriage, immediately expired. Mr. Brightman acquired celebrity as a preacher, though his disaffection to the church establishment was notorious. It is said, indeed, that he subscribed the book of discipline. He constantly carried with him a Greek Testament, which he read through every fortnight. He wrote in Latin commentaries on the Apocalypse, and the Song of Songs, and an Exposition on Daniel. An English translation of these works was published at London, 4to., 1644.

BRILL, MATTHEW and PAUL, two brothers of Antwerp, eminent painters, who went to Rome, and were employed in adorning the Vatican. Matthew died 1584, aged 34; and Paul 1626, aged 72.

BRILLAT-SAVARIN, ANTHELME, a French writer, chiefly known by his 'Physiologie du Goût,' was born 1 April, 1755, and died 2 Feb., 1826.

BRINDLEY, JAMES, an eminent civil engineer, was born at Wormhill, in Derbyshire, in 1716. He served his apprenticeship to a millwright; and after executing several mills and engines, was employed by the late duke of Bridgewater on his

BRINVILLIERS.

canal from Worsley to Manchester, which he extended to the Mersey. It is ninety-three miles in length, and has five tunnels, the most remarkable of which is the subterraneous passage of Harecastle Hill. Brindley was next engaged to construct a canal from the Grand Trunk, near Haywood, in Staffordshire, to the river Severn, near Bewdley, which increased his reputation to such a degree that he was consulted upon all great works of a similar description throughout the kingdom. He also gave the corporation of Liverpool a plan for clearing their docks from mud, and invented a method of building walls as a fence against the sea, without mortar. His last invention was an improved engine for raising water. Mr. Brindley was a man of ordinary education, with little or no reading; and when he had any difficult work in hand, he used to lie in bed for two or three days to meditate upon it; and so much was his mind set upon the value of inland navigation, that when asked by a member of the House of Commons of what use rivers were, he replied, 'to feed navigable canals.' He died at Turnhurst, Staffordshire, 30 Sept., 1772.

BRINKLEY, JOHN, a native of Suffolk, was educated at Caius College, Cambridge, where he took the degree of D.D., and in 1792 was appointed Andrews professor of astronomy at Trinity College, Dublin. While holding this office he published an elementary treatise on astronomy. His discovery of the parallax of the fixed stars, in 1814, gave him a European reputation, which he supported by some valuable communications to the Transactions of the Royal Irish Academy. He was consecrated bishop of Cloyne 1826, and died 14 Sept., 1835.

BRINKNELL, THOMAS, D.D., an English divine of the sixteenth century, was educated at Lincoln College, Oxford, and was afterwards master of the noted school adjoining Magdalene College. In 1507 he proceeded in divinity, and afterwards read the divinity lecture founded by cardinal Wolsey, who had a high opinion of his learning, and employed him to write against Luther. In 1510 he was collated to a prebend in the church of Lincoln, and appointed to the hospital of St. John Baptist, Banbury. Died 1539. He wrote 'Tractatus contra doctrinam Martini Lutheri.'

BRINVILLIERS, MARIE MARGUERITE, marchioness of, a French lady, known for her intrigues and crimes. She was the daughter of Dreux d'Aubrai, lieutenant civil, and married, in 1651, the marquis de Brinvilliers. The introduction of a young officer, called De St. Croix, into her house by her husband, proved the beginning of her misfortunes and her crimes. She loved this stranger with such ardour that she sacrificed her honour to her passion; but her father, sensible of her conduct, confined her lover in the Bastille, whilst his daughter, as if penitent, devoted herself to religious duties. After a year's confinement, De St. Croix, who had in the prison learned the art of mixing poison from an Italian of the name of Exili, visited his guilty favourite. He communicated the fatal secret of poison, and she with alacrity received it, and unsuspected, by slow degrees cut off her father, her two brothers, and her sister, in 1690; and if she spared her husband, it was because he looked with indifference on her lewdness. An accident brought her crimes to light. St. Croix, in working some subtle poison, was suddenly overpowered by its effluvia, and dropped down dead.

BRISBANE.

As no relation appeared to claim his property, it was sealed; but the marchioness insisted with such importunity upon obtaining possession of a particular box, that its contents were examined, and it was discovered to contain papers with directions, full of slow poison. The guilty marchioness escaped to England, and thence to Holland; but she was seized at Liege, and brought to Paris, where she was condemned to have her head cut off, and then to be burned. She underwent the dreadful sentence of the law 16 July, 1676, with great firmness, and with the appearance of contrition.

BRISBANE, Sir CHARLES, K.C.B., a distinguished British admiral, who died in Nov., 1829.

BRISBANE, JOHN, M.D., a Scotchman, who took his doctor's degree at Edinburgh 1750, and was elected, in 1758, physician to the Middlesex hospital. He died in or about 1776. His works are 'Select Cases in the Practice of Medicine,' 8vo., London, 1762; and 'Anatomy of Painting, or a short and easy introduction to Anatomy; being a new edition, on a smaller scale, of six Tables of Albinus, &c.' To which are added the Anatomy of Celsus, with notes, and the Physiology of Cicero,' folio, London, 1769.

BRISSON, BARNABÉ, a French lawyer and diplomatist, who was murdered by the faction of the League 15 Nov., 1591. He published some treatises on legal and classical subjects.

BRISSON, MATHURIN JACQUES, a French naturalist and chemist, born 30 April, 1723; died 23 June, 1806. He published 'Système du Règne Animal,' 'Ornithologie,' a translation of Priestley's 'History of Electricity,' &c.

BRISOT, PIERRE, a French physician and medical writer, born 1478; died 1522.

BRISOT DE WARVILLE, JEAN PIERRE, the son of an inn-keeper near Chartres, in France, was born 14 Jan., 1754. Being dissatisfied with the political servitude of his country, he for some time engaged in the publication of the 'Courier de l'Europe,' and then turned his thoughts towards criminal jurisprudence. His Theory of Criminal Laws appeared in 1780, and procured much applause for its author. It was followed by two discourses, which gained the prize at Châlons sur Marne. After the publication of his 'Philosophical Library,' he visited England. On his return to Paris, in 1784, he was committed to the Bastille. He was soon liberated, however, by the influence of Orleans, to whose children his wife had been governess. He then established at Paris a society to promote the abolition of negro slavery; and to carry his plans into execution, he passed over to America to examine the constitution of the new republic, but his scheme of instituting a colony of Frenchmen under republican laws proved a total failure. On the breaking out of the revolution he returned to his native country, where he displayed all the ability of a statesman, a demagogue, and a factious partisan. For a while he acquired popularity as the leader of the Girondists, but eventually he was denounced as the agent of England by Robespierre, and, after a mock trial, was guillotined 31 Oct., 1793. He published Thoughts on the means of attaining Truth; Letters on the History of England; and many other works.

BRISTOL, GEORGE DIGBY, second earl of, son of John, the first earl, was born at Madrid 1612. He was educated at Oxford, and at the beginning of the long parliament opposed the court, but

BRISTOW.

afterwards became an adherent of King Charles II., and through the rebellion and usurpation acted uniformly on the principles of loyalty, for which conduct he was, at the Restoration, installed a K.G. Died 20 March, 1676-7. He wrote a series of letters to Sir Kenelm Digby, with a view to reclaim him from what he then considered the errors of popery, but instead of attaining this object, he was himself induced, by Sir Kenelm's replies, to embrace the Catholic religion. This curious correspondence is in print. He also translated the first three books of the French romance of 'Cassandra,' and wrote a lively play called 'Elvira, or the Worst not always True, a Comedy, written by a Person of Quality.'

BRISTOL, JOHN DIGBY, earl of, was born at Coleshill, Warwickshire, 1580. He was a student of Magdalene College, Oxford, after which he travelled, and on his return became gentleman of the privy chamber to James I., who conferred on him the honour of knighthood, and sent him ambassador to Spain: In 1618 he was created baron Digby of Sherbourn. In 1621 he went ambassador to the emperor. In 1622 he was created earl of Bristol, and was sent again to Spain concerning the marriage then projected between prince Charles and the Infanta. On his return home he was charged by the duke of Buckingham with improper conduct, and was sent to the Tower, but was soon released. After the accession of Charles I., the contention ran high between Buckingham and Digby, and they preferred accusations of high treason against each other. Upon the breaking out of the civil war, he sided with the parliament, and had the command of two troops in their service, but when he saw that monarchy itself was in danger, he sided with the king. In consequence of his defence of the royal cause he lost his estate, and died in exile at Paris 6 Jan., 1652-3. He wrote several poems and tracts, and translated Du Moulin's defence of the Catholic faith.

BRISTOW, RICHARD, D.D., an English divine, was born at Worcester in or about 1538, and educated at Oxford (B.A. 1559; M.A. 1562). He now applied himself to the study of divinity, and being recommended to Sir William Petre, was by him promoted to one of his scholarships or fellowships in Exeter College in July, 1567. But Bristow's opinions concerning religion undergoing a change, he left Oxford, and went first to Louvaine, and thence to Douay 1569, on the invitation of Dr. Allen, whose right hand he afterwards was upon all occasions. He was prefect of studies, read a lecture on the Scriptures for an hour every day, and sometimes was regent of the college in the president's absence. He was created D.D. 3 Aug., 1579. Dr. Bristow's constitution, which was never a strong one, broke down under the weight of his onerous duties, and his physicians advised him to visit the Spa, which he did, though to very little effect. Then it was thought that his native air might contribute towards his recovery, and accordingly he returned to England 1581, and was entertained by Mr. Bellamy, a gentleman who had a seat at Harrow-on-the-Hill. Here he died a few weeks afterwards, on 18 Oct., 1581. His death was a general loss to the Catholic cause, as well as to the English college at Douay, for, according to the character given of him in the records of that society, he might rival Allen in prudence, Stapleton in acuteness, Campian in eloquence, Wright in theology, and Martin in languages. His works

are 'A brief Treatise of divers plain and sure ways to find out the Truth in this doubtful and dangerous time of heresy, containing sundry motives unto the Catholic faith; or Considerations to move a man to believe the Catholics, and not the Heretics,' 8vo., Antwerp, 1574, 1599; 'Reply to Will. Fulke, in Defence of Dr. Allen's Scroul of Articles, and Book of Purgatory,' 4to., Louvaine, 1580; 'Demands to be proposed by Catholics to the Heretics,' 4to., London, 1592; 'A Defence of the Bull of Pope Pius V.; Veritates Aureæ S.R. Ecclesiæ, Authoritatibus veterum Patrum, &c., opus posthumum,' 1616. He also collected, and for the most part wrote, the notes upon the Rheims translation of the New Testament.

BRITANNICUS, son of the Emperor Claudius and Messalina, was born A.D. 42. He was excluded from the empire by the artifices of Agrippina, second wife of Claudius and mother of Nero, who caused him to be poisoned A.D. 55.

BRITANNICUS, JOHN, an Italian critic and grammarian, born about 1460 at Brescia, where he died after 1518. Among other things he wrote valuable commentaries on Juvenal, Persius, Statius, Horace, and Terence.

BRITO, BERNARD DE, a Cistercian monk, born at Almeida, in Portugal, 20 Aug., 1569; died 27 Feb., 1617. He composed a valuable history of his native country, under the title of 'La Monarquia Lusitana.'

BRITTANY, ARTHUR, earl of, was born at Nantes, 1187. His uncle, John Lackland, took Brittany from him, and put him to death 1202.

BRITTANY, ARTHUR, duke of, born 1262, succeeded his father, John, 1305, and died 1312.

BRITTANY, ARTHUR, duke of, called *The Just*, was born 1393, and died 1458. He gained several victories over the English.

BRITTON, JOHN. See BRETON.

BRITTON, JOHN, a topographer and miscellaneous writer, was born at Kingston, Wiltshire, 7 July, 1771, and died 1 Jan., 1857. His works are so numerous that it would be impossible to give the mere titles in any reasonable compass. The most important of them are the 'Architectural Antiquities of Great Britain,' and the 'Cathedral Antiquities of England.' Many of his works were written in conjunction with Mr. Brayley.

BRITTON, RICHARD, an English Franciscan friar, published a book of controversy concerning the general motives of the Catholic faith, entitled 'Manuduction to the Palace of Truth,' Mechlin, 1616.

BRITTON, THOMAS, the musical small-coal man, was born at or near Higham Ferrers, Northamptonshire, and was apprenticed to a London dealer in small-coal. When his time had expired he accepted a sum of money not to follow his trade in the metropolis; but after passing a short time in the country, Britton returned to town, and rented a stable near the gate of the Priory of St. John of Jerusalem, Clerkenwell, and converted it into a dwelling-house. Here honest Tom employed himself in learning chemistry and music, and became an adept in the Rosicrucian science. Excellent in all his arts and crafts, and deeply read in black-letter lore, he soon gained considerable fame, but never neglected his business. He was seen early in the morning, with his sack and measure, crying small coal; and in the evening he was employed at a concert in his rooms, which were almost too low to allow of his male guests and well-

dressed ladies standing upright in them; for men of fashion, and ladies of the highest rank, were often seen climbing up the ladder leading to his loft. This self-taught genius did not scruple in the least to appear in his check shirt when he met a weekly society of black-letter literati, though there were noble lords present. Leaving his sack and measure at the threshold, he was shown into the apartment, where he, in common with the other members, produced the books he had collected from the bookstalls. His death occurred 14 Sept., 1714, when he was upwards of sixty. One Justice Robe, who was fond of mischievous tricks, introduced into his company a ventriloquist, who, in a voice seemingly coming from a distance, announced to poor Britton his approaching end, and bade him prepare for it by repeating the Lord's Prayer on his knees. The poor man did so; but the affair dwelt so much on his imagination that he died in a few days, leaving Justice Robe to enjoy the fruits of his mirth.

BRIXIUS. See BRIJE, GERMAIN DE.

BRIZARD, or BRITARD, JEAN BAPTISTE, a French actor, born 7 April, 1721; died 30 Jan., 1791.

BRIZIO, FRANCIS, a Bolognese painter, born 1574; died 1623.

BROCARDUS, JAMES, a visionary, was a native of Venice. On turning Protestant he went to Holland, and died at Nuremberg about 1600. He wrote some works against the Roman Church.

BROCAS, THOMAS, the owner of a china and glass shop at Shrewsbury, was for thirty years a Wesleyan Methodist and an occasional preacher in that society. He had a long controversy with the Rev. Messrs. Walker, Scott, Roberts, and others, on the doctrines of Calvin. The titles of his publications are, 'The Origin and Evils of Calvinism,' being an answer to the Rev. T. Scott's remarks on Bishop Tomline's 'Refutation of Calvinism;' 'God no respecter of Persons,' in reply to the Rev. John Walker, of Trinity College, Dublin; 'Universal Goodness,' a confutation of the Rev. John Roberts's Six Letters; 'Calvinism Unmasked,' in answer to a Pamphlet by Mr. Tucker; 'A Scourge for Scandal,' in reply to the Rev. Wm. McDonald's remarks. Mr. Brocas died at Shrewsbury 29 Aug., 1818, aged 62. He is to be distinguished from his son of the same names, who published 'Anti-Calvinism, or the Key which unlocks Scriptural Election, in nine Letters to a Friend,' 8vo., Shrewsbury, 1848.

BROCCHI, JOHN BAPTIST, an Italian mineralogist, who entered into the service of the viceroy of Egypt, was born at Bassano 18 Feb., 1772; and died at Khartoom, in Nubia, 23 Sept., 1826. His published works are upwards of fifty in number.

BROCK, DANIEL DE LISLE, chief magistrate of Guernsey, was born 1762, and died Sept., 1822. He was remarkable for the large share which he took in various important measures for promoting the prosperity of his native island.

BROCKES, BARTHOLOMEW HENRY, a German lawyer and poet, born 1680; died 1747.

BROCKETT, JOHN TROTTER, an attorney of Carlisle, who attained celebrity as a numismatist and antiquarian writer, was born 1788, and died Dec., 1842.

BROCKLESBY, RICHARD, M.D., was born at Minehead, Staffordshire, 11 Aug., 1722. He was educated at Ballytore school, in Ireland, under Shackleton, the preceptor of Burke, after which

BRODEAU.

he went to Edinburgh, whence he removed to Leyden, where he took his doctor's degree 1745. He then settled in London, and in 1754 obtained an honorary degree from the university of Dublin, which, being confirmed at Cambridge, enabled him to become a fellow of the College of Physicians 1756. Two years afterwards he was appointed physician to the army in Germany, where he contracted a friendship with the duke of Richmond, Lord Pembroke, and other distinguished officers. In 1760 he was nominated physician to the hospitals, and returned to England before the peace of 1763. He now settled in Norfolk Street, in the Strand, and rose high in his profession. He was also esteemed for his liberality, and numbered among his principal friends Dr. Johnson and Mr. Burke. To the former he offered £100 a year during life, which the doctor gratefully declined; and to Mr. Burke he presented £1000 on finding that he stood in need of it. Died 11 Dec., 1797. Besides several papers in the Philosophical Transactions, he wrote 'Dissertatio de saliva sana et morbosa;' 'Essay concerning the Mortality of Horned Cattle;' 'Eulogium Medicum, sive oratio anniversaria Harveiana, 1760;' 'Economical and Medical Observations, tending to the improvement of Medical Hospitals,' 2 vols.; and 'Dissertation on the Music of the Ancients.'

BRODEAU, JEAN, *Brodeus*, a French classical scholar and critic, canon of St. Martin at Tours, was born 1500, and died 1563.

BRODERIP, WILLIAM JOHN, son of a medical practitioner at Bristol, was educated in his native city, and then entered Oriel College, Oxford. He was afterwards called to the bar, and was appointed a police magistrate by Sir Robert Peel. Died 27 Feb., 1850. Mr. Broderip was a diligent student of natural history, and contributed many papers to the Transactions of the Geological and Zoological Societies, and to the Penny Cyclopædia. His separate publications are 'The Reading of R. Callis on the Statute of Sewers,' 4th edition, with additions and corrections, 8vo., 1824; 'Zoological Recreations,' 12mo., London, 1847; and 'Leaves from the Note-Book of a Naturalist,' 8vo., London, 1852.

BRODIE, ALEXANDER, a Scotch lord of session, who died 1679, æt. 62, wrote a 'Diary,' which was published at Edinburgh in 1740.

BRODIE, ALEXANDER, a sculptor of Aberdeen, born about 1831; died 30 May, 1867.

BRODIE, SIR BENJAMIN COLLINS, an eminent surgeon and philosopher, was a younger son of the Rev. P. B. Brodie, rector of Winterslow, near Salisbury, where he was born 9 June, 1783. When about eighteen years of age he was sent to study anatomy at the Hunterian School in Great Windmill Street, London; and he next became a pupil of Sir Everard Home, at St. George's Hospital. In 1805 he was elected a member of the College of Surgeons, and immediately afterwards was appointed to assist Mr. Wilson as demonstrator of anatomy. Four years afterwards he became a lecturer of the School. When only twenty-five years old he was appointed assistant-surgeon to St. George's, and in 1810 was elected Croonian lecturer to the Royal Society, the subject of his discourse being 'The Influence of the Brain on the Action of the Heart and Generation of Heat.' He prosecuted his inquiries into this subject with such success that he afterwards laid before the Society an elaborate paper setting forth the results at which

BROGLIE.

he had arrived; another, which obtained great attention, 'On the effects of certain vegetable poisons;' and some others, all showing such remarkable powers of investigation and judgment that he was elected a fellow, and in the following year received the Copley medal. In 1822 he was elected full surgeon to St. George's, and gave the lectures on surgery, continuing to deliver the regular course to a large class till 1830, when his increasing practice compelled him to relinquish all but clinical lectures. In 1819 he was appointed to the distinguished office of professor of anatomy and surgery to the Royal College of Surgeons, which honour he retained till 1823. In 1832, on the death of Sir Everard Home, he was appointed serjeant-surgeon to William IV., and was created a baronet by patent dated 21 Aug., 1834. Queen Victoria, on her accession, continued him in his appointment. In 1835 he became a member of the court of examiners of the College of Surgeons, and in 1844 was elected president, being thus placed in honours, as he unquestionably was in reputation, at the head of his profession. In 1858 he was elected president of the Royal Society, being the first surgeon on whom that dignity was ever conferred. He died at Broome Park, Betchworth, Surrey, 21 Oct., 1862, having been afflicted with blindness for some years previously. Sir Benjamin Brodie was far more than a mere operative surgeon; he was in a very wide sense a philosopher, a comparative anatomist, and a physiologist. His writings may be divided into three classes, corresponding with the three periods of his life. The first when, as a young hospital surgeon and teacher of anatomy, he employed his leisure in scientific observation and experiment; the second when, in the full tide of practice, he restricted authorship to the subjects which formed the daily business of his life—the surgical diseases of the human body; the third when, in the evening of his days, and gradually relinquishing the toils of practice, he gave to the world the results of his mature reflection on some of the great problems which are bound up in the complex nature of man.—*Ann. Reg.*

BRODUM, WILLIAM, M.D., an English quack doctor, author of 'The Guide to Old Age,' 2 vols., died 15 Oct., 1824, aged 69.

BROECKHUIZEN, JOHN VAN, in Latin *Broeckhusius*, a distinguished scholar, born at Amsterdam 20 Nov., 1649; died 15 Dec., 1707. His Latin poems were first printed at Utrecht 1684. He published editions of Sannazarius, Propertius, Tibullus, and Aonius Palearius.

BROGLIE, VICTOR MAURICE, Count De, marshal of France, was born at Quercy, and distinguished himself in the service of Louis XIV. He died 4 Aug., 1727, aged 80. His son, *François Marie*, was also marshal of France, and deserved the highest honours on account of his conduct in Italy and in the campaigns of 1733 and 1734. He died 22 May, 1745. His son, also a marshal, was the conqueror of Berngen, and distinguished himself during the Seven Years' War. He quitted France 1794, and retired to Russia, where he was received with distinction, and raised to the same rank. His son, *Claude Victor*, prince of Broglie, joined the republican party at the beginning of the Revolution, and was flattered with the title of marshal. His refusal to receive as law, while commander of the Rhine, the decree which suspended the king's authority, proved fatal to him. He was called to

Paris, condemned to death, and guillotined 27 June, 1794, aged 37.

BROGNI, JOHN ALLARMET, who is known as the Cardinal of Viviers, or of Ostia, which sees he successively held, was born at Brogni near Annecy, 1342; and died at Rome 16 Feb., 1426. He founded the hospital at Annecy, and the great college of St. Nicholas at Avignon. His life, by the Abbé Giraud Soulavie, was published in 1774, though it is said that only twelve copies were struck off.

BROKE, Sir PHILIP BOWES VERE, Bart., a brave British admiral, born 9 Sept., 1776; died 2 Jan., 1841. When captain of the 'Shannon,' he captured the American frigate 'Chesapeake' 1 June, 1813, after a severe action of eleven minutes.

BROKE, or BROOKE, Sir ROBERT, a native of Shropshire, was, it is said, educated at Oxford, and afterwards studied the law in the Middle Temple. In 1553 Queen Mary made him chief justice of the common pleas. He was also recorder of London, and Speaker of the House of Commons. Died 5 Sept., 1558. Some of his reports have been published; but his reputation mainly rests upon his 'Abridgment, containing an abstract of the Year-Books till the time of Queen Mary,' folio, London, 1568, and often reprinted.

BROKESBY, FRANCIS, an English divine, was born at Stoke-Golding, in Leicestershire, 29 Sept., 1637, and educated at Trinity College, Cambridge. On entering into orders he became rector of Rowley, in Yorkshire, but was deprived of that living for refusing the oaths at the Revolution. He then went to live with Mr. Francis Cherry, the patron of the Nonjurors, and there he formed an intimacy with the learned Henry Dodwell, whose life he published. He died in October, 1714. Besides the book just noticed, he wrote 'The Life of Jesus Christ,' 'A History of the Government of the Primitive Church,' and assisted Mr. Nelson in his book on the Feasts and Fasts.

BROM, ADAM DE, an English priest, who was almoner to Edward II., and had the honour of being the joint founder of Oriel College, Oxford, with that monarch. He was the first provost of that house; besides which he was chancellor of Durham, and archdeacon of Stow. Died 16 June, 1332.

BROME, ALEXANDER, an English poet, born 1620. He was an attorney in London in the reign of Charles I., and composed songs, madrigals, epigrams, and other little pieces of poetry. His songs were much sung by the Cavaliers. He also wrote a comedy called 'The Cunning Lovers;' but his most considerable performance was a translation of Horace. Died 29 June, 1666.

BROME, RICHARD, a comic dramatist of the seventeenth century. It is said that he was put apprentice to Ben Jonson, to learn the art of poetry. His best performances are superior to the worst of his master's. He wrote fifteen plays, and died, it is supposed, in 1652.

BROMFIELD, Sir WILLIAM, an eminent surgeon, was born in London in 1712. He was a pupil of Ranby, and in 1741 began to give lectures on anatomy. Some years after he joined Mr. Martin Madan in establishing the Lock Hospital, of which he was the first surgeon. To further this object he altered an old comedy, called 'The City Match,' which was acted at Drury Lane for the benefit of the hospital. He was also chosen surgeon of St. George's Hospital, and in 1761 was

appointed one of the suite to bring over the Queen to England, for which he was placed upon the medical list of her majesty's household. He died 24 Nov., 1792. He communicated some papers to the Philosophical Transactions; besides which he published 'An Account of the English Night-shades;' 'Narrative of a Physical Transaction with Mr. Aylet, Surgeon, of Windsor;' 'Thoughts concerning the present Method of inoculating for the Small-pox;' 'Chirurgical Cases and Observations,' 2 vols.

BROMLEY, HENRY. See WILSON, ANTHONY.

BROMLEY, JOHN, native of Shropshire, received an academical education, and having taken orders, enjoyed several benefices successively. In the beginning of the reign of James II. he was curate of St. Giles in the Fields, London. Soon afterwards he became a member of the Catholic church, and was employed as a corrector of the press in the king's printing-house, which afforded him a comfortable subsistence. Being obliged to part with that employment at the time of the Revolution of 1688, he started a boarding-school. He was afterwards tutor to some young gentlemen, with whom he travelled on the Continent. Retiring at last to his native county, he died at Madeley 10 Jan., 1717. Mr. Bromley was well skilled in the classics, and it is said that Pope was one of his pupils. He published a translation of the Catechism of the Council of Trent, 8vo., London, 1687.

BROMLEY, WILLIAM, eldest son of Sir William Bromley, of Baginton, Warwickshire, was born 1664, and educated at Christ Church, Oxford. In 1689 he was chosen a knight of the Shire for Warwick, and in 1710, being then one of the members for the university of Oxford, he was elected Speaker of the House of Commons. After presiding over the deliberations of the House with great dignity for three years, he was appointed Secretary of State. Died 1732. Mr. Bromley published 'Remarks on the Grand Tour of France and Italy, lately performed by a Person of quality,' 8vo., London, 1692.

BROMLEY, WILLIAM, a celebrated English line engraver, was born 1769, and died 1842. He had two sons who became eminent as mezzotint engravers: *James*, who died 12 Dec., 1838, æt. 38, and *John Charles*, who died 3 April, 1839, aged 44.

BROMPTON, JOHN, a Cistercian monk, abbat of Jorevall, or Jerevall, in Richmondshire. He wrote a Chronicle from 588 to 1198. It was printed in 1652.

BROMPTON, RICHARD, an English portrait painter, who died at St. Petersburg about 1790.

BRONCKHORST, EVERARD, son of John, the professor at Rostock, was born at Deventer 1554, and professed jurisprudence at Wittemberg, at Erfurt and at Leyden, where he died 27 May, 1627. Besides several legal treatises he published a Latin translation of the Greek proverbs, collected by Joseph Scaliger.

BRONCKHORST, JOHN, a learned critic, was born at Nimeguen about 1494, and became professor of mathematics at Rostock, and afterwards of philosophy at Cologne, where he died 1570. He published, among other things, the treatise of Bede 'De sex mundi ætatibus;' and a Greek translation of Ptolemy's Geography.

BRONCKHORST, JOHN VAN, a painter, born at Utrecht 1603. The date of his death is unrecorded. Another painter of the same names was born at Leyden 1648.

BRONCKHORST.

BRONCKHORST, PETER VAN, an historical painter, born at Delft 16 May, 1588; died 22 June, 1661.

BRONSTED, PETER OLAF, a learned and industrious Danish traveller and archæologist, was born 17 Nov., 1780, and died 17 June, 1842.

BRONTË, ANNE, sister of Charlotte, and author of 'Agnes Grey,' died 19 Dec., 1848. She wrote under the assumed name of Acton Bell.

BRONTË, CHARLOTTE, a novelist, was daughter of the Rev. Patrick Brontë, minister of Haworth, Yorkshire, where she was born 1824. In June 1854 she married her father's curate, the Rev. Arthur Bell Nicholls, and died shortly afterwards, on 31 March, 1855. She published, under the *nom de plume* of Currer Bell, several novels which display great power in the delineation of character. The principal of these are 'Jane Eyre,' 'Shirley,' and 'Villette.' An interesting memoir of this amiable and accomplished woman has been published by Mrs. E. C. Gaskell.

BRONTË, EMILY JANE, sister of the preceding, and author of 'Wuthering Heights,' published under the fictitious name of Ellis Bell, died 28 May, 1849.

BRONZIERO, JOHN JEROME, an Italian physician and medical writer, born 1577; died 1630.

BRONZINO. See ALLORI.

BRONZINO, ANGELO, a painter, was born 1502 at Florence, where he died 1570.

BROOK, ABRAHAM, a bookseller at Norwich, was author of 'Miscellaneous Experiments and Remarks on Electricity, the Air-Pump, and Barometer: with the description of an Electrometer of a new construction; illustrated with copper plates and notes.' 4to., Norwich, 1789.

BROOK, BENJAMIN, author of the 'Lives of the Puritans,' was born in the village of Nether Thong, near Huddersfield, Yorkshire, 3 March, 1755, and brought up to the staple business of the vicinity, its manufacture of woollen cloth. He became in early life a member of the Independent church at Holmfirth, under the pastoral care of Robert Galland, by whom he was recommended in 1797 to the college at Rotherham, then under the direction of the Rev. Dr. Williams and the Rev. Maurice Phillips. He was ordained in 1801, and afterwards was chosen pastor of a congregation at Tutbury, Staffordshire, where he laboured for nearly thirty years. Died 5 Jan., 1848. His works are, 'The Moral Law a Rule of Life to Believers,' 'An Appeal to Facts: or, Reasons for Dissent, in Letters to a Friend,' 1806; 3rd edition, 1815; 'Lives of the Puritans, containing a biographical account of those Divines who distinguished themselves in the cause of Religious Liberty from the Reformation under Queen Elizabeth, to the Act of Uniformity in 1664,' 3 vols. 8vo., London, 1813; 'The History of Religious Liberty from the first propagation of Christianity in Britain to the death of George III.,' 2 vols. 8vo., London, 1820; 'Memoir of the Life and Writings of Thomas Cartwright, B.D., the distinguished Puritan Reformer, including the principal ecclesiastical movements in the reign of Queen Elizabeth,' 8vo., London, 1845.

BROOKE. See BROKE.

BROOKE, SIR BASIL, one of the leading Roman Catholics of the reign of Charles I., made an English translation of N. Caussin's 'Entertainments for Lent,' printed in 1672, and again in 1755. Sir Basil was living 1646.

BROOKE.

BROOKE, MISS CHARLOTTE, a poet, was the daughter of Henry Brooke, the novelist and dramatist. Her life, a very uneventful one, was passed in Ireland, where she died 29 March, 1793. She was attracted to the study of the Irish language, in which she attained great proficiency. Her literary fame rests upon her well-known 'Reliques of Irish Poetry: consisting of Heroic Poems, Odes, Elegies, and Songs, translated into English verse: with notes explanatory and historical: and the originals in the Irish character. To which is subjoined an Irish Tale.' This work first appeared at Dublin in a 4to. volume, 1789, and a second edition, in 2 vols. 8vo., appeared in 1816, with a memoir of Miss Brooke, by Aaron Crossley Seymour. Miss Brooke also wrote 'The School for Christians,' in dialogues for the use of children; and brought out an edition of her father's works, with a memoir of him.

BROOKE, MRS. FRANCES, whose maiden name was Moore, was the daughter of a clergyman, and the wife of the Rev. John Brooke, rector of Colney, in Norfolk, of St. Augustine, in Norwich, and chaplain to the garrison of Quebec. Her first literary work was the 'Old Maid,' a periodical paper, begun in 1755, and collected in one volume 12mo. The next year she published Virginia, a tragedy, with some poetical pieces. In 1763 came out 'Julia Mandeville,' a novel, which was well received. The same year appeared 'Letters from Juliet, Lady Catesby, to Lady Campley,' translated from the French. Soon after this she went with her husband to Canada, the scenery of which country she well described in her next novel, 'The History of Emily Montague,' 4 vols. 12mo. This was followed in 1770 by 'Memoirs of the Marquis of St. Forlaix,' 4 vols. 12mo. About this time she returned to England, and contracted an intimacy with Mrs. Yates, with whom she had some share in the opera-house. She also wrote a play, which Garrick rejected, and thereby incurred the resentment of the authoress, who revenged herself upon the manager in a novel entitled 'The Excursion,' 2 vols. She also translated Millot's Elements of the History of England; and in 1781 produced, at Covent Garden, the 'Siege of Sinope,' a tragedy, but with no success. But her next dramatic performance, 'Rosina,' a musical entertainment, had a great run. This was followed by 'Marian,' acted at the same theatre, but with little success. Mrs. Brooke died 26 Jan., 1789, five days after her husband.

BROOKE, FULKE GREVILLE, lord, was the son of Sir Fulke Greville, of Beauchamp Court, in Warwickshire, and born there in 1554. He was educated at Cambridge and Oxford, after which he travelled, and on his return obtained a place at the court of Elizabeth, who conferred on him the honour of knighthood. He was the friend of Sir Philip Sidney, who bequeathed to him a moiety of his library. At the coronation of James I. he was made Knight of the Bath, and obtained the grant of Warwick castle. In 1615 he was appointed chancellor of the exchequer; in 1620 created Lord Brooke; and the year following made a lord of the bedchamber. At the beginning of the next reign he founded a lecture on history at Cambridge. On 30 Sept., 1628, he was murdered by his servant, who then stabbed himself with the same weapon. There have been printed of his 'The Life of Sir Philip Sidney,' 1652, 12mo.; Certain learned and elegant Works by the Right Hon. Fulk lord

Brooke, 1633; 'The remains of Sir Fulke Greville, lord Brooke,' 8vo., 1670.

BROOKE, GEORGE, fourth and youngest son of William Brooke, lord Cobham, was educated at King's College, Cambridge, where he proceeded M.A. in 1886. He afterwards obtained a prebend in the church of York. Queen Elizabeth had promised him the mastership of St. Cross, near Winchester, but she died before a vacancy occurred, and James I. refused to recognise the claim of Mr. Brooke, who was thereupon induced to join the conspiracies known as the Main and the Bye plots. This led to his being convicted of treason, for which he suffered on a scaffold erected in the castle yard at Winchester 5 Dec., 1603.

BROOKE, HENRY, the son of a clergyman, was born at Rantaven, in Ireland, 1706. He was educated under Dr. Sheridan, and next at Trinity College, Dublin, after which he went to London, studied the law, and was admitted to the bar, but never regularly followed that profession. While in the English capital he formed an acquaintance with Swift and Pope. On his return to Ireland he was left guardian to a female cousin, then about twelve years old; and when she was no more than fourteen he married her. In 1732 he published at London his poem, entitled 'Universal Beauty,' in which he is supposed to have been assisted by Pope. About this time he became one of the political adherents of Frederic, prince of Wales, who honoured him with many marks of esteem. In 1738 he published a translation of the first three books of Tasso; and the same year wrote his tragedy of 'Gustavus Vasa,' which, on account of its political turn against the minister, was prohibited. When published, however, it produced to the author £1000. Soon after this he went back to Ireland, where he was appointed barrack-master by Lord Chesterfield; but his pen was not idle, and he wrote several poetical pieces, as well as some for the stage. He also contributed four fables to the collection published by Moore, under the title of 'Fables for the Female Sex.' In 1749 his tragedy of 'The Earl of Essex' was performed at Dublin. He also distinguished himself as a political writer, particularly in his Farmer's Letters, intended to rouse a spirit of patriotism among the Irish; and in 1762 he published 'The Trial of the Roman Catholics,' urging a repeal of the penal laws. His next work was the novel of 'The Fool of Quality,' of which it is difficult to say whether its merits or defects preponderate. The same remark applies to his other novel of 'Juliet Grenville.' In 1772 he published 'Redemption,' a poem. Died 10 Oct., 1783.

BROOKE, JAMES, an English divine, was presented to the rectory of Hill Crome, Worcestershire, 1705, and to the vicarage of Hanley Castle, in the same county, 10 Feb., 1725. He published 'The Blessed Memory of the Just. A sermon preached the day after the funeral of Sir F. Russell, Bart.,' 8vo., Oxford, 1766; and 'The duty and advantage of singing to the Lord. A sermon preach'd in the cathedral church of Worcester, at the anniversary meeting of the choirs of Worcester, Gloucester, and Hereford,' 8vo., London [1728].

BROOKE, JOHN, an English translator, was appointed a scholar of Trinity College, Cambridge, by the charter of foundation, 1546, but did not take his B.A. degree till 1553-4. In 1577 he was residing at Ash, near Sandwich. His translations,

all of them from the French, are 'The Staffe of Christain Faith,' 1577; 'John Gardener, his confession of the Christian Faith,' 1578, 1582; 'A Christian discourse upon certain points of religion, presented to the Prince of Condé, 1578; 'The Christian disputations by Master Peter Viret,' 1579; 'Of two Woonderful Popish Monsters,' 1579; and 'A Faithful and familiar exposition upon the prayer of our Lorde Jesus Christ,' by Viret, 1582.

BROOKE, JOHN CHARLES, F.S.A., an accomplished antiquary, was born 1748. He was the son of a medical practitioner, and was apprenticed to a chemist, but his tastes having led him to the study of genealogy and antiquities, he obtained, in 1773, the place of Rouge Croix pursuant in the college of arms. In 1777 he was advanced to the dignity of Somerset herald. He was accidentally crushed to death while endeavouring to get into the pit of the Haymarket theatre 3 Feb., 1794. His MS. collections, which for the most part relate to the county of York, are deposited in the College of Arms.

BROOKE, RALPH, York herald, was born in or about 1551. He was bred a painter stainer, but afterwards succeeded in obtaining a place in the College of Arms. Being a most accomplished genealogist, he discovered many errors, in relation to pedigrees, in Camden's 'Britannia,' and kindly offered to communicate them to the author, but the offer was rejected, and he himself superciliously treated. Upon this, urged by personal resentment, he sedulously applied himself to a thorough examination of the 'Britannia,' and published a 'Discovery of Errors' in the fourth edition of that celebrated work. Camden was treated with very little ceremony in the 'Discovery,' but in preparing the fifth edition of the 'Britannia,' published in 1600, he wisely corrected many of the errors which Brooke had so relentlessly pointed out. Brooke's 'Second Discovery of Errors' remained in MS. till 1723, when it was published. Our author also drew up 'A Catalogue and Succession of Kings, Princes, Dukes, Marquises, Earls, and Viscounts of this Realm,' 1622, folio. Died 15 Oct., 1625.

BROOKE, Sir ROBERT. See BROKE.

BROOKE, ROBERT GREVILLE, second lord, became a zealous puritan, and was killed in an attack on Lichfield 1643. It is observable that while South spoke of him as a monument of divine vengeance, Baxter placed him in heaven, together with White, Pym, and Hampden.

BROOKES, JOSHUA, F.R.S., a distinguished anatomist, born 24 Nov., 1761; died in London 10 Jan., 1833.

BROOKS, FERDINAND. See GREEN, HUGH.

BROOKS, GABRIEL, a writing-master, kept a day school in Burr Street, Wapping, and died 1741, aged about 37. He wrote nine of the pieces in G. Bickham's 'Universal Penman.'

BROOKS, JAMES, D.D., an English prelate, was a native of Hampshire, and received his academical education at Corpus Christi College, Oxford. In 1547 he was appointed master of Balliol College, and Queen Mary raised him to the bishopric of Gloucester, on the deprivation of John Hooper, 1554. In the year following he was one of the pope's delegates at the trial of Cranmer, Latimer, and Ridley. Died Feb. 1559-60. 'He was,' says Wood, 'a person very learned in the time he lived, an eloquent preacher, and a zealous maintainer of the Roman Catholic religion.' His pub-

lished works are a Sermon at St. Paul's Cross, 1553; and orations respecting Crammer.

BROOKS, THOMAS, a Puritan divine, was probably born 1608, but of his birthplace and parentage no particulars have been recovered. On 7 July, 1625, he was matriculated of the university of Cambridge as a pensioner of Emmanuel College. In consequence of defective records, we are unable to state whether he took any degree, and at what period he left the university. It would seem, however, that he was ordained in or before 1640, and served as chaplain to the forces both by land and sea. In 1640 he occurs as incumbent of St. Thomas the Apostle, London, whence he was transferred, in or about 1652, to the living of St. Margaret's, Fish Street Hill. On the title pages of several of his publications he styles himself 'a willing Servant unto God, and the faith of his people, in the glorious Gospel of Christ at Margaret's, Fish Street Hill.' He was ejected from his living 1662, and thenceforward preached in a chapel called the 'Pavement,' Moorfields, near his old church in Fish Street. Died 27 Sept., 1680. He married firstly Martha, daughter of John Burgess (she died 20 June, 1676); and secondly, about 1677, Patience Cartwright, who survived him. Brooks's 'Complete Works,' edited by the Rev. Alexander Balloch Gossart, appeared at Edinburgh 1866, 8vo., forming a portion of Nichol's Series of Standard Divines. They consist principally of sermons with quaint titles, such as 'Apples of Gold,' 'String of Pearls,' 'Ark for all God's Noahs in a gloomy stormy day,' 'Privy Key of Heaven,' 'Cases, &c., or Pills to Purge Malignants.' John Reeve preached his funeral sermon, in the course of which, alluding to Mr. Brooks's charity, he remarked, 'He had large bowels and a large heart; a great dexterity in opening the bowels of others, as well as his own, to works of mercy.'

BROOKS, WILLIAM, a writing-master of London, was born 1666, and died at Much Baddow, Essex, 1749. He published a copy-book, entitled 'A Delightful Recreation for the Industrious,' 1717.

BROOME, WILLIAM, LL.D., an English poet, was born in Cheshire, and educated at Eton, from whence he removed to St. John's College, Cambridge, where he proceeded M.A., and entered into orders. He was employed, in conjunction with Ozell and Oldisworth, in translating the Iliad into prose. After this he was engaged by Pope to make extracts from Eustathius, for the notes to his translation of the Iliad; and when the Odyssey was contracted for, Broome had no fewer than eight books allotted to his share, with all the notes, for which he received five hundred pounds and a hundred copies. Afterwards a difference arose between Pope and Broome, which was carried so far as to induce the former to give his old friend a place in the Dunciad. In 1728 he took the degree of doctor of laws at Cambridge. He was some time rector of Sturston, in Suffolk, which he resigned on being presented to the livings of Pulham and Oakley Magna. He next obtained the vicarage of Eye, on which he gave up Pulham. Dr. Broome died at Bath 16 Nov., 1745. He published a volume of poems, and two sermons.

BROSCHI, CHARLES. See FARINELLI.

BROSSARD, SÉBASTIEN DE, a French musician, born 1660, was music master at the cathedral of Strasburg, and afterwards at Meaux, and canon of that church. Died 10 Aug., 1730. He wrote a

'Dictionary of Music,' and 'Podromus Musicalis.'

BROSSE, GUI DE LA, a French botanical writer, physician to Louis XIII., died 1641.

BROSSE, JOSEPH DE LA. See ANGE DE ST. JOSEPH.

BROSSES, CHARLES DE, a French writer, president of the parliament of Burgundy, was born 17 Feb., 1709, and died 7 May, 1777. He wrote Letters on the Discovery of Herculaneum; History of Voyages to the Southern Regions; Parallel between the Idolatry of the Negroes and that of the Ancients; Treatise on the mechanical formation of Languages; History of the Roman Republic, taken chiefly from Sallust. His 'Correspondence' with Voltaire was published in 1836.

BROSSETTE, CLAUDE, a French lawyer, author of a history of Lyons, his native town, and other works, was born 8 Nov., 1671, and died 16 June, 1743.

BROTHERS, RICHARD, an English visionary, and self-styled 'prophet,' was born about 1760, and died 25 Jan., 1824.

BROTIER, ANDRÉ CHARLES, nephew of Gabriel mentioned below, was born 1751. He published his uncle's 'Paroles Mémorables,' and some other works. During the revolution he conducted a journal, for which he was expropriated to Cayenne, where he died 13 Sept., 1798.

BROTIER, GABRIEL, an eminent scholar, was born at Tannay, in the Nivernois, 5 Sept., 1723, and died at Paris 12 Feb., 1789. He was a member of the Society of Jesus, but on the dissolution of his order, went to reside with M. de la Tour, the eminent printer, under whose roof he continued 26 years, during which period he published many valuable works, chiefly on classical subjects.

BROUGH, ROBERT BARNABAS, a comic writer, born in London, 1828; died at Manchester 26 June, 1860. He wrote a number of burlesques, which were received with great applause, and was a constant contributor to most of the comic publications of his day. He likewise wrote some novels and several songs and short poems of great sweetness and beauty. Memoirs of him have been written by Mr. G. A. Sala and Mr. J. Hollingshead.

BROUGHTON, CHARLES, a writer to the Signet in Edinburgh, who died 1823, having published in 1814 a 'Memoir respecting a new Theory of Numbers.'

BROUGHTON, HUGH, a divine, was born in 1549 at Oldbury, in Shropshire. He is said to have been educated at the expense of Bernard Gilpin, who sent him to Cambridge, where he obtained a fellowship in Christ's College. From the university, where he acquired an uncommon knowledge of the Hebrew language, he removed to London and became a distinguished preacher, though strongly inclined to puritanism. In 1588 he published a celebrated book, entitled 'The Consent of Scriptures,' consisting of the chronology and genealogy of the Bible reduced into harmony. This work was opposed at Oxford by John Reynolds, and at Cambridge, by Lively. The year following, Broughton went to Germany, where he had a long dispute with one of the most learned rabbis at Frankfort. In 1591 he returned to England, and soon after engaged in a dispute with Whitgift and Bilson, on the article of 'Christ's Descent into Hell.' In 1592 he went to Germany again, and published a book called 'Sinai Light,'

engraved on brass at a great expense. On the accession of James I. he came back to England; but not meeting with the encouragement he expected, particularly in regard to the new translation of the Bible, he went abroad as a pastor to the English congregation at Middleburgh. In 1611 he returned home for his health, and died of consumption 4 Aug., 1612. He was a good Hebrew scholar, but extremely vain and conceited. All his works were collected and printed at London in 1662, folio.

BROUGHTON, JOHN, a celebrated pugilist, served an apprenticeship to a waterman, and plied at Hungerford Stairs. Upon some accidental difference with one of his brethren, he fought with him, and by that means discovering his ability, he commenced public boxer, had an academy at Tottenham Court, and continued unrivalled until his unfortunate engagement with Slack. He afterwards became one of the yeomen of the guards, and died at Lambeth 8 Jan., 1789, æt. 88.

BROUGHTON, RICHARD, an English historian and divine of the Roman communion, was born at Great Stukely, Huntingdonshire, and educated in the English College at Rheims, being ordained priest 1593. Afterwards being sent upon the English mission, he divided his time between his pastoral functions and the study of British Antiquities, with which design he sometimes resided at Oxford, where he was entered as a sojourner 1626. He was in great esteem among his brethren, an assistant to the archpriest, a canon of the chapter, and vicar-general to Dr. Smith, bishop of Chalcadon. Died 18 Jan., 1634. His works are 'An Apologetical Epistle, in answer to a Book, that undertakes to prove Catholicism cannot be good Subjects;' 'A Continuation of the Catholic Apology taken from Protestant Authors;' 'An Ecclesiastical History of Great Britain: deduced by Ages, or Centuries, from the Nativity of our Saviour unto the happy Conversion of the Saxons,' folio, Douay, 1633; 'A true Memorial of the ancient, most holy, and Religious State of Great Britain, flourishing with Apostles, Apostolical Men, Monasteries, Religious Rules and Orders in Great Number, in the time of the Britons, and primitive Church of the Saxons,' 8vo., 1650; 'The Judgment of the Apostolick Ages upon the 39 Articles,' 8vo., Douay, 1632.

BROUGHTON, SAMUEL DANIEL, an English army surgeon, born at Bristol, July, 1787; died in London 20 Aug., 1837. He contributed some papers to the Philosophical Transactions, and published 'Letters from Portugal, Spain, and France,' written during the campaigns of 1812-14.—*Rose*.

BROUGHTON, THOMAS, a divine and biographer, born in London 5 July, 1704. He was educated at Eton, from whence he removed to Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge, where he proceeded to his degree of master of arts. In 1739 he was instituted to the rectory of Stibington, in Huntingdonshire, soon after which he was chosen reader at the Temple Church, where he gained the favour of Bishop Sherlock, who in 1744 gave him the vicarage of Bedminster and St. Mary Redcliffe, Bristol, with a prebend in the cathedral of Salisbury. He died at Bristol 21 Dec., 1774. Mr. Broughton was one of the writers of the great Historical Dictionary and the Biographia Britannica; besides which he published 'Christianity distinct from the Religion of Nature;' 'Translations of the Mottos of the Spectator, Tatler, and

Guardian, 12mo.; the first and third Olynthiads, and four Philippics, of Demosthenes, revised, 8vo.; The Bishops of London and Winchester on the Sacrament compared, 8vo.; 'Hercules,' a musical drama; 'Bibliotheca historico-sacra, or Dictionary of all Religions,' 2 vols. folio; 'A Defence of the commonly received Doctrine of the Human Soul,' 8vo.; 'A Prospect of Futurity in four Dissertations.' His father, the Rev. John Broughton, rector of St. Andrew, Holborn, wrote an ingenious treatise on the Soul's Immateriality, 8vo.

BROUGHTON, THOMAS DUER, an English writer and colonel in the East India Company's service, died in London 16 Nov., 1835, aged 57. He published 'Letters from a Mahratta Camp;' 'Selections from the Popular Poetry of the Hindoos,' 8vo., 1814; and other works.

BROUGHTON, WILLIAM ROBERT, a naval officer of great reputation, was the son of Charles Broughton, Esq., of Charlton Kings, in Gloucestershire. He entered the naval service at an early age, and was engaged as a midshipman on the breaking out of the American war in 1774. In 1778 he was made a lieutenant while serving in the East Indies; and in 1790 he was appointed to accompany Captain Vancouver on a voyage of discovery, in which employment he commanded the 'Chatham' brig. While engaged in this enterprise he travelled across the continent of New Spain, and from thence to England, to give intelligence respecting the differences relating to Nootka Sound, for which he was made a master and commander. He was also appointed to the 'Providence' sloop, destined to take possession of Nootka Sound: on reaching which settlement, he resolved to survey the coast of Asia, from the 35th to the 52nd degree of north latitude. In the execution of this design he ascertained that the great Gulf of Tartary has no channel; and he also made very accurate surveys of the coasts of Japan and the Loo Choo Islands. Of this interesting voyage he published an account in one quarto volume, 1808. In 1797 he was made a post captain, and at various periods commanded the 'Batavier,' of fifty-four guns, the 'Penelope' frigate, of thirty-six, the 'Illustrious,' of seventy-four, the 'Royal Sovereign,' a first-rate, and ultimately the 'Spenser,' a guardship at Plymouth. The principal service in which he was engaged was the capture of Java, where he acted as commodore, and for which he was made a Companion of the Bath, and colonel of the marines. He died at Florence 12 March, 1821.

BROUN, Sir RICHARD, Baronet, was a knight commander of the order of St. John of Jerusalem, and secretary of that order in England, and also to the committee of baronets for privileges. He was also secretary of the Central Agricultural Society, and the author of various works on heraldry, colonization, railway extension, &c. Born 1801; died Dec., 1858.

BROUNCKER, WILLIAM, Viscount Brouncker, of Castle Lyons, in Ireland, was born about 1620. He was the first president of the Royal Society, and also master of St. Katharine's, near the Tower. Some of his papers on mathematical subjects are in the Philosophical Transactions. Several of his letters to Archbishop Usher are at the end of that prelate's Life by Parr. A translation by him of Descartes' Compendium of Music was published without his name. Died 5 April, 1684.

BROUSSON, CLAUDE, a French Protestant minister and writer, was born at Nîmes, 1647, and

broken on the wheel at Montpellier, 4 Nov., 1698.

BROUSSONET, PIERRE MARIE AUGUSTE, a French naturalist, born at Montpellier, 28 Feb., 1761; died 27 July, 1807.

BROWALLIUS, JOHN, bishop of Abo, in Finland, wrote several valuable works on theology, and natural history. He warmly defended Linnaeus against his adversaries, and the great naturalist showed his appreciation of this by naming a genus of plants after him, 'Browallia.' Born 1707; died 25 July, 1755.

BROWER. See BRAWER.

BROWER, CHRISTOPHER, a Jesuit and distinguished classical scholar, was born at Arnheim 1559, and died at Treves 2 June, 1617.

BROWN. See MONTAGU, Viscount.

BROWN, SIR CHARLES, M.D., an eminent English physician, died 11 May, 1827, aged 80.

BROWN, CHARLES BROCKDEN, an American novelist and miscellaneous writer, born at Philadelphia 17 Jan., 1771; died 22 Feb., 1810.

BROWN, DAVID, was born in Yorkshire 1763, and educated at Magdalen College, Cambridge. After taking orders he proceeded to India, and became provost of Fort William College, and senior chaplain of the Bengal presidency. Died 1812. His *Life*, with a selection from his sermons, was published in 1816.

BROWN, GEORGE, an English Benedictine, translated from the Italian the '*Life of St. Mary Magdalen de Pazzi*,' 1619. He died at Celle, near Paris, 1628.

BROWN, GEORGE, a nonjuring clergyman, who died 1730, at. 80, was author of '*A Specie Book*, serving at one view, to turn any pure number of any pieces of Silver, current in this Kingdom, into Pounds Scots or Sterling,' 12mo., Edinburgh, 1700; '*Rotula Arithmetica*, with an Account thereof,' 8vo., Edinburgh, 1700; '*System of Decimal Arithmetic*,' 8vo., Edinburgh, 1701; and '*Arithmetica Infinita*, or the accurate Accomptant's Best Companion; with Tables of Interest, all done on copper-plates,' 12mo., 1718.

BROWN, GEORGE, an English prelate of the Roman communion, was consecrated bishop of Tloa, and appointed vicar-apostolic of the Lancashire district 24 Aug., 1840; was transferred to the newly-erected see of Liverpool 1850; and died 25 Jan., 1856.

BROWN, IGNATIUS, an Irish Jesuit, born at Waterford 1630, and joined the Society of Jesus at Compostella at the age of 21. He became the first rector of the house of studies, established at Poitiers, in connection with his order, and died at Valladolid 1679. He wrote '*The Unerring and Unerrable Church*,' 8vo., 1675; '*An Unerrable Church or None*,' 8vo., 1678; and '*Pax Vobis*,' 1679; 5th edition, 1742.

BROWN, JAMES, M.D., a physician of Kelso, in the county of Roxburgh, died 1733. He published anonymously a translation of two '*Orations of Isocrates*.'

BROWN, JAMES, an English traveller and scholar, was born at Kelso, Roxburghshire, 23 May, 1709, being son of the preceding. After receiving a liberal education at Westminster School, he visited Constantinople, where he acquired a knowledge of several languages. In 1725 he returned home, and about 1732 he first started the idea of a very useful book, '*The Directory*,' or list of principal traders in London; and having

taken some pains to lay the foundation of it, he gave it to Henry Kent, a printer, who continued it from year to year, and acquired an estate by it. Mr. Brown afterwards resided for some years in Persia, and compiled a MS. Dictionary and Grammar of the language of that country. He died at Stoke Newington 30 Nov., 1788.

BROWN, JOHN, D.D., was born at Rothbury, Northumberland, 5 Nov., 1715, and educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, where, in 1735, he took his degree of B.A., and two years afterwards entered into orders. His first settlement was at Carlisle, where he became minor canon of the cathedral; and in the rebellion acted as a volunteer against the rebels. Dr. Osbaldeston, bishop of the diocese, made him his chaplain, and the dean and chapter gave him the living of Moreland, in Westmoreland. His poem entitled '*An Essay on Satire*,' addressed to Warburton, led to his acquaintance with that writer, who introduced him to Mr. Allen, at Prior Park. During his stay there he preached at Bath a sermon against gaming, which had a very great effect. In 1751 appeared his *Essays on Shaftesbury's Characteristics*. He obtained the living of Great Horkesley, Essex, 1754; and the next year his tragedy of '*Barbarossa*' was acted with success. It was followed by another called '*Athelstan*.' He now took his doctor's degree, and in 1757 published the first volume of his '*Estimate of the Manners and Principles of the Times*,' of which seven editions were soon printed. The second volume appeared in the following year. About this time he was presented to the vicarage of St. Nicholas, in Newcastle, on which he resigned Great Horkesley, and was appointed chaplain in ordinary to the king. His next publication was the '*Cure of Saul*,' a sacred ode, which was followed by a '*Dissertation on Poetry and Music*.' In 1764 appeared '*The History of the Rise and Progress of Poetry*;' and the same year he printed a volume of sermons. In 1765 came out his '*Thoughts on Civil Liberty, Licentiousness, and Faction*;' and a sermon preached for the benefit of the female asylum. In 1766 he published a letter to Dr. Lowth, who had alluded to him as one of Dr. Warburton's sycophants. He now engaged to go to St. Petersburg to assist in the regulation of the public schools; but while preparing for the voyage he cut his throat in a fit of insanity 23 Sept., 1766.

BROWN, JOHN, a Scotch divine, born at Carpow, Perthshire, 1722. Though entirely self-taught, he became master of the learned, and of some of the modern tongues. He was chosen pastor of a congregation of seceders at Haddington, where he also conducted a school. Died 19 June, 1787. His principal works are '*The Self-Interpreting Bible*,' 2 vols.; '*A Dictionary of the Bible*,' 2 vols.; '*Explication of Scripture Metaphors*;' '*History of the Seceders*;' '*The Christian Student and Pastor*;' '*Letters on the Government of the Christian Church*;' '*General History of the Church*,' 2 vols.; and '*Select Remains*,' with his life prefixed.

BROWN, JOHN, a Scotch artist, born at Edinburgh 1752. He went to Italy at an early age, and during ten years' residence in that country acquired a perfect knowledge of the language, besides improving himself in the fine arts. On his return he settled at Edinburgh, where he contracted an intimacy with Lord Monboddo, to whom he wrote his '*Letters on the Poetry and*

Music of the Italian Opera.' As an artist, his last productions were two beautiful drawings, the one of the bust of Homer, from the Townley antique, and the other of Pope. Died 5 Sept., 1787.

BROWN, JOHN, M.D., a medical writer, born at Buncle, Berwickshire, 1735. He was designed for the ministry, but soon abandoned divinity and became a student of physic at Edinburgh, where he supported himself by teaching Latin to those who were preparing for their degree, and by writing their theses. Dr. Cullen also employed him, both as a tutor in his family and as an assistant in his lectures. Subsequently, however, he turned an enemy to his benefactor, and in opposition to him projected a new theory of medicine, for which purpose he procured a diploma from St. Andrew's. Having completed his plan, he published a work entitled 'Elementa Medicinæ,' as the text-book of his system. He likewise delivered lectures, which at first were pretty well attended, but the number of his hearers soon diminished, and in 1786 he found it necessary to quit Edinburgh for London. Here he published 'Observations on the Old System of Physic;' but habitual intemperance ruined his system, and he died in a state of intoxication 8 Oct., 1788. Brunonianism, as it was called, was for some time rather fashionable, especially in Germany, but the doctrine soon fell into contempt.

BROWN, JOHN, D.D., a Scotch divine, was son of John Brown, author of the 'Self-Interpreting Bible,' and was born 12 July, 1784, in the parish of Whitburn, Linlithgowshire. In 1806 he was ordained burgher minister at Biggar, but afterwards removed to Edinburgh, where he was appointed, by the United Synod, to the professorship of Exegetical Theology. Dr. Brown, who was much involved in the religio-political controversies of the period, died 13 Oct., 1858. His more important works are:—'Expository Discourses on the First Epistle of the Apostle Peter,' 3 vols.; 'Discourses and Sayings of our Lord Jesus Christ: Illustrated in a Series of Expositions,' 3 vols.; 'An Exposition of our Lord's Intercessory Prayer, with a Discourse on the Relation of our Lord's Intercession to the Conversion of the World;' 'Resurrection of Life: An Exposition of 1 Cor. xv. With a Discourse on our Lord's Resurrection;' 'Exposition of the Epistle of Paul the Apostle to the Galatians.'—*Anderson*.

BROWN, JOHN, an active member of the Royal Geographical Society of London, was born at Dover 2 Aug., 1797, and died 7 Feb., 1861. In early life he was a midshipman in the navy, but being obliged to leave the sea in consequence of defective vision, he ultimately became a wholesale goldsmith and diamond merchant. In 1858 Mr. Brown produced his well-known book, 'The North-west Passage, and the Plans for the Search for Sir John Franklin: a Review,' of which a second edition, accompanied by a 'Sequel,' appeared in 1860.

BROWN, LANCELOT, an eminent horticulturist, who obtained the name of 'Capability Brown,' from a word often used by him when consulted on the laying out of grounds. He was born at Kirkharle, Northumberland, Aug., 1715. He came early to London, and was employed by Lord Cobham at Stowe, and by several other persons of distinction. In ornamental gardening he surpassed his predecessors, by approaching closer to nature; and he not only discovered a very fine taste in these

works, but realised a considerable fortune. He died 6 Feb., 1783, at which time he was head gardener of Hampton Court.

BROWN, LEVINUS, an English Jesuit, and friend of Pope, the poet, was born in Norfolk 9 Sept., 1671, and educated at the English college at Rome, being enrolled among the professed fathers of the Society of Jesus 31 March, 1709. He died in the college of St. Omer 7 Nov., 1764. He translated into English Bossuet's 'Variations of the Protestant Churches,' 2 vols. 8vo., London, 1742.

BROWN, MATHER, a painter, born in America about 1760. Coming to England when a young man, he became a pupil of his countryman, Mr. West. He was employed by Boydell to paint some of the subjects for the Shakspeare Gallery, and was afterwards honoured by being commissioned to paint portraits of their majesties, and others of the royal family. Towards the latter end of the last century he enjoyed considerable practice as a portrait painter, and for several years occupied a spacious house in Cavendish Square, which had been previously tenanted by Romney. He also painted the historical pictures from which were engraved some of the most popular prints, particularly the marquis of Cornwallis receiving the sons of Tippoo Saib as hostages. These productions had sufficient merit for public sale, but not to place Mr. Brown in a very high rank in his profession. A picture of the Resurrection, which he painted late in life, was considered one of his best productions. He died in London 1 June, 1831.

BROWN, ROBERT, the founder of a sect called 'Brownists,' was a native of Northampton, and studied at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge. About 1580 he began to inveigh against the government and liturgy of the Established Church, which he reprobated as antichristian. His first attempts as a sectary were at Norwich, where the Dutch had a congregation, with whose assistance he succeeded in seducing many from the Established Church. For this he was committed to prison by the ecclesiastical commissioners. On being released he repaired to Middleburg, in Zealand, where he formed a congregation on his model of independency, and published a book entitled 'A Treatise of Reformation without staying for any man.' In 1585 he was in England, and was cited to appear before the archbishop of Canterbury, who induced him to recant his errors; but he soon relapsed, and was excommunicated, which induced him to make a second submission. In 1590 he was presented to the living of Achurch, Northamptonshire. His conformity was of short duration; and Fuller says that he had a wife with whom he never lived, and a church in which he never preached, though he received the profits thereof. After leading a turbulent life, this extraordinary character died in 1630, in Northampton Gaol.

BROWN, ROBERT, of Markle, an agricultural writer, born at East Linton, Haddingtonshire, 1757; died 14 Feb., 1831. His 'Treatise on Rural Affairs,' and his articles in the Edinburgh 'Farmer's Magazine,' which he conducted for fifteen years, evinced the soundness of his practical knowledge, and the vigour of his intellectual faculties.—*Anderson*.

BROWN, ROBERT, D.C.L., F.R.S., a botanical writer, born at Montrose 21 Dec., 1773; died in London 10 June, 1858. In 1801 he was attached as naturalist to H.M.S. 'Investigator,' under the

BROWN.

command of Captain Flinders, and destined for a survey of the coast of Australia. He returned to England 1805, bringing with him nearly 4,000 species of plants, a large portion of which were entirely new to science. After acting for some time as librarian to the Linnean Society of London, he received the charge of the library and collections of Sir Joseph Banks, who left him a pension of between £200 and £300 a year, and the lease of his house in Soho Square. He was next appointed keeper of the Banksian collection in the British Museum, and from 1849 to 1853 filled the office of president of the Linnean Society. His principal works are 'Podromus Floræ Novæ Hollandiæ et Insulæ Van Diemen;' and 'Plantæ Javanicæ rariorēs.' He also wrote a number of memoirs, which were collected by Dr. Nees von Esenbeck, and published under the title of 'Robert Brown's Vermischte Schriften.'

BROWN, Sir SAMUEL, knt., a captain in the British navy, was born in London 1776, and died at Blackheath 15 March, 1852. As a man of science he acquired considerable celebrity by various useful inventions, particularly his iron chain-cables. In 1817 he obtained a patent for the construction of iron suspension bridges; and his name is best known from the chain-pier at Brighton, which was erected under his superintendence.

BROWN, SAMUEL, grandson of John Brown, the author of the 'Self-Interpreting Bible,' was born at Haddington 23 Feb., 1817. In 1832 he was sent to study medicine at the university of Edinburgh, and in 1837 removed to St. Petersburg, where his eldest brother was settled; but being stricken down by typhus fever, followed by malignant dysentery, he returned home in the spring of the following year, with his health greatly shattered. He now graduated, and from this period devoted his attention mainly to chemistry. In the winter of 1840-41 he delivered a course of lectures on the Philosophy of the Sciences, in association with Edward Forbes, but they were appreciated rather than popular. In 1843 he became a candidate for the chair of chemistry at Edinburgh, but retired from the field in consequence of being unable to sustain his hastily-conceived theory respecting the isomerism of carbon and silicon. He was not, however, discouraged by this failure; on the contrary, his laboratory labours were continued more strenuously and laboriously than ever. He died at Canaan Grove, Morningside, Edinburgh, 20 Sept., 1856. Mr. Brown published two thoughtful 'Lay Sermons on the Theory of Christianity,' and 'The Tragedy of Galileo Galilei,' 8vo., London, 1850. His 'Lectures on the Atomic Theory; and Essays, Scientific and Literary,' appeared at Edinburgh in 1858, 2 vols. 8vo.

BROWN, THOMAS, an Irish secular priest, who, about 1513, wrote 'The Life of Nicholas Maguire, Bishop of Leighlin,' whose chaplain he had been.

BROWN, THOMAS, a humorous but licentious English poet, was born at Shiffnall, Shropshire, and after a preliminary training at Newport School, was sent to Christchurch, Oxford. Taking advantage of a remittance from an indulgent father, and thinking he had a sufficient supply of learning and wit, he left Oxford for the metropolis. Having spent his money, he was compelled to become a school-master at Kingston-upon-Thames; but he was very soon disgusted with his new employment, and returned to London. He now published dialogues,

BROWN.

odes, satires, letters, epigrams, and translations without number, for his tavern bills were long, and he lived solely by his pen, which, as well as his tongue, ever made him more enemies than friends. He loved low abuse, and scattered it everywhere with a liberal hand, the clergy coming in for more than their share of it. The earl of Dorset, pitying his misfortunes, invited him to a Christmas dinner, and put a £50 note under the plate. Tom Brown, as he was always called, having thrown away abilities and acquisitions sufficient to have raised him to a respectable situation in any rank of life, died in great poverty in 1704. His works have been collected in 4 vols. 12mo.

BROWN, THOMAS, professor of moral philosophy in the university of Edinburgh, was born in 1778. He received his education at the High School of Edinburgh, and afterwards proceeded to his doctor's degree in the university, where he obtained the professorship. He died at Brompton 2 April, 1820. His works are, 'Observations on Darwin's Zoonomia,' 8vo.; Poems, 2 vols. 8vo.; A Criticism on the Charges against Mr. Leslie, 8vo.; 'The Wanderer in Norway,' a poem, 12mo.

BROWN, ULYSSES MAXIMILIAN DE, a distinguished general, was the son of Ulysses, Baron Brown, a native of Ireland, and a colonel in the Austrian service. The subject of this article was born at Basle in 1705, and at the age of twelve was with his uncle, Count George de Brown, at the siege of Belgrade. In 1723 he became captain in his uncle's regiment, and was made lieutenant-colonel 1725. He went to Corsica 1730, and was wounded in that island. In 1732 he was appointed chamberlain to the emperor, and in 1734 made full colonel. In 1739 the emperor made him field-marshal, and gave him a seat in the aulic council of war. The empress-queen placed an implicit confidence in him, and in 1744 he went to Italy, where he signalled himself by several gallant exploits. The victory of Placentia, in 1746, was principally owing to him; after which he took possession of Genoa, from whence he effected a masterly retreat. For these and subsequent services against the king of Prussia he was loaded with honours. He died at Prague, of wounds received at the battle of Pothernitz, 26 June, 1757.

BROWN, WILLIAM, D.D., minister of the parish of Eskdalemuir, in the county of Dumfriesshire, was author of the 'Antiquities of the Jews and their Customs, illustrated from Modern Travels,' 2 vols. 8vo., London, 1820; and edit., 2 vols. 8vo., Edinburgh, 1826. Dr. Brown died 21 Sept., 1835, æt. 69.

BROWN, WILLIAM LAWRENCE, D.D., a theological writer, born at Utrecht, of Scotch parents, 7 Jan., 1755. After studying divinity at St. Andrew's, he returned to Utrecht, and was appointed minister of the English church there—a post which had been previously occupied by his father and uncle. Subsequently he became professor of moral philosophy and ecclesiastical history at Utrecht, and rector of the university. In 1795 he succeeded Dr. Campbell in the divinity chair at the Marischal College, Aberdeen, and soon afterwards was nominated principal of that university. In 1800 he was named one of his majesty's chaplains in ordinary for Scotland; and in 1804 dean of the chapel royal and of the order of the Thistle. Died 11 May, 1830. His principal works are:—'Disputatio de Fabrica Mundi, in quo Mala insunt, Naturæ Dei perfectissimæ haud repugnante,' in the Memoirs of the Stolpian Society at Leyden,

1784; 'Essay on Scepticism'; 'Essay on the Natural Equality of Men'; 'Oratio de Religionis et Philosophiæ Societate et Concordia maxime Salutari'; 'Oratio de Imaginatione, in Vitæ Institutione regenda'; Sermons; 'Essay on Sensibility,' a poem; 'Philemon, or the Progress of Virtue,' a poem; 'An Examination of the Causes and Conduct of the present War with France, and of the most effectual means of obtaining Peace' (*anon.*), 8vo., London, 1798; 'An Attempt towards a new Historical and Political Explanation of the Revelations'; 'An Essay on the Existence of a Supreme Being possessed of Infinite Wisdom, Power, and Goodness; containing also the Refutation of the Objections urged against his Wisdom and Goodness,' 2 vols.; 'A Comparative View of Christianity and of the other Forms of Religion which have existed, and still exist in the World, particularly with regard to their moral tendency,' 2 vols.—*Anderson.*

BROWNBILL, THOMAS ROBSON. *See* ROBSON, FREDERICK.

BROWNE, ALEXANDER, an English engraver and writer, was author of 'Ars Pictoria, or an Academy, treating of Drawing, Painting, Limning, and Etching,' folio, 1669.

BROWNE, SIR ANTHONY, an English judge, was born in Essex, and educated at Oxford. In the second year of Queen Mary's reign he was made a serjeant-at-law, and in Oct., 1558, lord chief justice of the Common Pleas. He was removed from that office on the accession of Elizabeth, but continued to be one of the justices of that court. Died 6 May, 1567. He wrote 'A discourse upon certain points touching the inheritance of the Crown,' MS. This was answered by Sir Nicholas Bacon, the lord keeper.

BROWNE, ARTHUR, LL.D., king's professor of Greek in Trinity College, Dublin, died 1805. He published a compendious view of civil law; *Hussen O'Dil*, or beauty and the beast, an allegorical poem, translated from the Persian; and *Miscellaneous Sketches*, written after the manner of Montaigne.

BROWNE, DAVID, a Scotch writing-master, published his 'Calligraphia' at St. Andrew's, 1622. It is dedicated to James I., whose scribe he calls himself.

BROWNE, EDWARD, M.D., F.R.S., son of Sir Thomas Browne, was born about 1642, and educated at Norwich. In 1665 he took his degree of M.B. at Cambridge, but that of M.D. he received at Oxford 1667. After this he travelled into Austria, Hungary, Thessaly, and Italy. On his return he settled in London, being appointed physician to Charles II. and St. Bartholomew's Hospital. He was a fellow of the College of Physicians, and succeeded his father in the presidency of that institution. He died at his seat near Northfleet, Kent, 26 Aug., 1708. Dr. Browne published an account of his travels in 2 vols. 4to., and afterwards in 1 vol. folio.

BROWNE, GEORGE, the first Protestant archbishop of Dublin, was originally an Augustinian friar, and studied at Oxford. Some foreign university created him D.D., in which degree he was incorporated at Oxford 1534, and at Cambridge 1536. Previously to this he had embraced the reformed doctrines. On 12 March, 1535-6, Henry VIII. raised him to the archiepiscopal see of Dublin, and on the 19th of that month he received consecration at Lambeth from Archbishop Cranmer. He was one of the privy council of Ireland, and the chief

instrument to obtain from the Irish the acknowledgment of the king's supremacy. The turbulent temper and unhappy disposition of this prelate involved him in many fierce disputes. On the accession of Queen Mary he was removed from his see because he was married. Died about 1556. He wrote 'A Device or petition for an Universitie to be founded and erected in Ireland,' 1547, printed in Shirley's 'Letters.' To him undoubtedly belongs the credit of having originated the scheme, carried out forty-four years afterwards, for the establishment of a university in Dublin.

BROWNE, ISAAC HAWKINS, F.R.S., a poet, born at Burton-on-Trent 21 Jan., 1705-6. He was educated first at Lichfield, of which cathedral his father was a prebendary, and from thence removed to Westminster School. At the age of sixteen he went to Trinity College, Cambridge, where he took his degree of M.A. In 1727 he was entered a student of Lincoln's Inn, and in due course was called to the bar. Soon after his settlement in chambers he produced his poem on 'Design and Beauty;' but one of the most popular of his poetical pieces was the 'Pipe of Tobacco,' in which he successfully imitated the styles of Cibber, Thomson, Young, Pope, and Swift. The imitation of Ambrose Philips was written by Dr. John Hoadly, who, however, acknowledged that it was much improved by the alterations introduced by Mr. Browne. In 1744 he was elected member for Wenlock, but cut no figure in parliament. In 1754 he published his Latin poem, 'De Animi Immortalitate,' of which there have been several translations. Died 14 Feb., 1760. Mr. Browne's works were printed in 1768, 8vo.

BROWNE, ISAAC HAWKINS, D.C.L., son of the preceding, was born 1745, and educated at Westminster School and Hertford College, Oxford. After making the tour of Europe, he entered himself as a student at the Temple, but never followed the law. He was elected M.P. for Bridgnorth, which borough he represented for several years, and distinguished himself on many occasions as an able speaker. Died 1818. Mr. Browne published a collection of his father's works, and some anonymous works, chiefly on religious subjects.

BROWNE, JAMES, LL.D., a Scotch writer and journalist, born 1793; died 1841. He was sub-editor of the 'Encyclopædia Britannica,' but is best known by his 'History of the Highlands and of the Highland Clans,' 4 vols. 8vo. Some years before his death he became a member of the Catholic Church.

BROWNE, JAMES, D.D., Catholic bishop of Kilmore, in Ireland, died 11 April, 1805, æt. 88.

BROWNE, JOHN, an English surgeon, born 1642; died about 1700. His most curious work is a treatise on the King's Evil, and the 'Royal Gift of Healing, or Cure thereof by Contact or Imposition of Hands, performed for above six hundred and forty years by our Kings of England.'—*Rose.*

BROWNE, JOSEPH, LL.D., M.D., an English charlatan, published a 'Treatise on the Blood,' 1701, and 'The modern Practice vindicated,' with a 'Letter to Sir John Floyer, concerning the farther use of Cold Baths,' 8vo., London, 1705; besides which he published, but very inaccurately, the works of Sir Theodore Mayerne. He also wrote against the circulation of the blood. A libeller of the purity of Queen Anne's Whig ministry, he was exalted to the pillory; but this medico-political quack had the assurance to continue the

BROWNE.

'Examiner' after Swift, Prior, Atterbury, Oldisworth, and Mrs. Manley had ceased to write in it; consequently it became as inferior to what it had been as his abilities were to theirs.

BROWNE, JOSEPH, D.D., a native of Cumberland, was educated at Queen's College, Oxford, of which he eventually was elected provost. Born 1700; died 17 June, 1767.

BROWNE, LANCELOT, M.D. of the university of Cambridge, principal physician to Queen Elizabeth, and James I. and his queen, died shortly before 11 Dec., 1605. He wrote a Latin epistle prefixed to Gerard's Herbal, 1597.

BROWNE, LYDE, a collector of works of art, and classical antiquary, died 10 Sept., 1787. He was a director of the Bank of England, and occupied a house in town and another at Wimbledon. His collection of antiques, statuary, &c., was amongst the choicest of his day. Shortly before his death he sold his Wimbledon collection to the empress of Russia for £22,000. Of this latter collection there are two catalogues in the British Museum; one in Latin, published in 1768; a second in Italian, fuller and more perfect, in 1769.

BROWNE, MOSES, a divine and poet, born 1703. Of his early life nothing more is known than that he was originally a pen-cutter, and that at the age of twenty he produced a tragedy called 'Polidus,' and a farce called 'All-bedevelled,' neither of which pieces possessed any merit. In 1729 he published 'Piscatory Eclogues,' which, with his poems on various subjects, were reprinted in 1739. On the establishment of the 'Gentleman's Magazine,' Mr. Browne became one of its principal correspondents. In 1750 he published an edition of Walton's Angler, which was twice reprinted, with notes. In 1752 appeared his 'Sunday Thoughts,' a serious work, which was recommended by Hervey, whose interest procured him orders in the church, and the living of Olney, Buckinghamshire. In 1763 he was chosen chaplain of Morden College, Kent, where he died 13 Sept., 1787. Besides the books already mentioned, he published two or three sermons; 'Percy Lodge,' a poem; and a translation of Zimmerman 'On the Knowledge of Christ.'

BROWNE, PATRICK, M.D., was born at Woodstock, in the parish of Crossboyne, county Mayo, in Ireland, about 1720. When young he was sent to the island of Antigua, but the climate not agreeing with his constitution, he returned to Europe, and landing in France, went to Paris, where he resided five years, and applied himself to the study of medicine. He next visited Leyden, and after two years spent there took his doctor's degree. From Holland he proceeded to London, where he practised some time, and then returned to the West Indies. After trying some of the Leeward Islands, he took up his abode at Jamaica, and whilst there exerted himself so effectually as to get Kingston made the port of clearance, instead of Spanish Town. He was also very diligent in collecting materials for a new map of the island, which was published at London 1755. Soon after this he printed his 'Civil and Natural History of Jamaica,' folio. He died at Rushbrooke, county Mayo, 29 Aug., 1790. Dr. Browne communicated to Sir Joseph Banks large collections respecting the natural history of the West Indies, and also contributed to some periodical publications 'Catalogues of the Birds and Fishes of Ireland.'

BROWNE, PETER, a native of Ireland, became

BROWNE.

provost of Trinity College, Dublin, and afterwards bishop of Cork, where he died 25 Aug., 1735. He wrote *A Defence of Christianity against Toland*; 'The Progress, Extent, and Limits of the Human Understanding'; 2 vols. of *Sermons*; and a tract against Drinking to the Memory of the Dead. It was a fashion among the Whigs of his time to drink to the glorious and immortal memory of King William III., which greatly disgusted the bishop, and is supposed to have given rise to the last-mentioned work. His notion was that drinking to the dead was tantamount to praying for the dead. The only effect, however, of the bishop's tract was that the Whigs added to their toast, 'in spite of the bishop of Cork.'

BROWNE, SIMON, a dissenting minister, born at Shepton-Mallet, Somersetshire, about 1680. He was educated at Bridgewater, after which he officiated for some years to a congregation at Portsmouth, but removed, in 1716, to the Old Jewry meeting in London, where he continued till 1723, when the loss of his wife and only son shook his understanding in so extraordinary a manner, that he forsook the pastoral charge entirely, and retired to his native place, where he died at the close of the year 1732. He wrote 'A Caveat against Evil Company'; 'The true character of the real Christian'; 'Hymns and Spiritual Songs'; 'Sermons'; 'A sober and charitable Disquisition concerning the importance of the doctrine of the Trinity'; 'A fit Rebuke to a ludicrous Infidel, in some remarks on Mr. Woolston's fifth Discourse on the Miracles of our Saviour'; 'A Defence of the Religion of Nature, and the Christian Revelation, against a book entitled Christianity as old as the Creation.' After his death was published 'The close of the Defence of the Religion of Nature,' &c.

BROWNE, THOMAS, B.D., was educated at Eton and King's College, Cambridge, and in 1564 became head master of Westminster School. This appointment he resigned 1570. In 1574 he was collated to the rectory of Chelsea. Died 2 May, 1585. He wrote some Latin-verses, and a tragedy entitled 'Thebais.'

BROWNE, THOMAS, a divine, was born in Middlesex 1604, and educated at Christchurch, Oxford. Archbishop Laud, to whom he was chaplain, gave him the rectory of St. Mary, Aldermay, and obtained for him a canonry of Windsor. In the Rebellion he was deprived of these preferments, but recovered them at the Restoration. Died 6 Dec., 1673. He published 'A Key to the King's Cabinet,' 1645; a treatise in defence of Grotius against Salmasius, under the pseudonym of Simplicius Virinus; 'Dissertatio de Therapeutis Philonis adv. Henr. Valesium'; and a translation of a part of Camden's Annals of Queen Elizabeth.

BROWNE, Sir THOMAS, M.D., was born 19 Oct., 1605, in St. Michael's, Cheapside, London, his father being a mercer. He was educated at Winchester, and graduated, in 1627, at Pembroke College, Oxford. After practising physic in Oxfordshire, and visiting Ireland with his stepfather, Sir Thomas Dutton, he made 'the grand tour,' making some stay at Montpellier and Padua, then celebrated schools of medicine, and at Leyden, where he took the degree of M.D. He settled about 1634 at Shipden Hall, near Halifax, where, in his leisure hours, he composed *Religio Medici*. He did not intend this, he says, for publication, but it being his custom to make several copies

and lend them to his friends, the work was surreptitiously printed, but so inaccurately as to induce him to issue an authorized edition. He had in the meantime removed to Norwich, and his book, being translated into Latin, and thence into several continental languages, earned him a considerable reputation. The contemptuous tone in which he had spoken of the fair sex, for he had wished that 'we might procreate like trees, without conjunction,' and had described man as the whole world, but woman as only the rib, or crooked part of man, exposed him to some railery on his marriage with Dorothy Mileham, of Buntingham St. Peter. The union, however, was a happy one, and the lady bore him ten children, and survived him two years. In 1646 he published 'Pseudodoxia Epidemica, or Enquiry into Vulgar and Common Errors,' in which he discusses, with much acumen and learning, the spilling of salt, the ticking of the death-watch, the ominousness of owls and ravens, and a host of kindred absurdities. He shared, however, in some of the fallacies of his contemporaries, for he believed in ghosts and witchcraft, and denied the Copernican theory and the sexuality of plants. In 1658 the discovery of some ancient urns in Norfolk led to the publication of 'Hydriotaphia,' a dissertation on the funeral rites of olden times, which was accompanied by 'The garden of Cyrus,' in which he treats of horticulture, and the mystical properties of the number five. In 1666 he presented to the Royal Society some fossil bones found at Winterton. He was knighted in 1671, on Charles II. visiting Norwich, the mayor having declined the proffered honour. Evelyn, who accompanied the royal party, speaks of Browne's house and garden as 'a paradise and cabinet of rarities, and that of the best collections, especially medals, books, plants, and natural things.' Sir Thomas died on his birthday, 19 Oct., 1682, and was buried in the church of St. Peter Mancroft, Norwich. His tomb was accidentally broken into about thirty years ago, when the features of the corpse were still recognisable. 'Christian Morals' (a continuation of Religio Medici), and some miscellaneous tracts, were published after his death. Browne was an ardent experimentalist and a keen observer; paradoxical in philosophy, he 'loved to keep the road' in theology; a staunch royalist, he disapproved arbitrary measures, and had a large veneration for religious and national differences. He was of an even temperament, had a retentive memory, and was excellent company. His style, though far too Latinized, entitles him to high rank as a prose writer.

BROWNE, THOMAS GUNTER, was born in or about 1757, and educated at Westminster School and Trinity College, Cambridge. He afterwards entered the army, and rose to the rank of captain. He died about 1834 or 1835. He published 'Hermes Unmasked, with an Answer to Dr. Vincent's Hypothesis of the Greek Verb,' 1795; and 'Letters and 4th, containing the Mysteries of Metaphysics, with an Answer to Monsieur De Brosse's system of Imitative Sound.'—*Al. West.*

BROWNE, WILLIAM, an English poet, born at Tavistock, Devonshire, 1590. He became a student of Exeter College, Oxford, and afterwards of the Inner Temple; but it does not appear that he followed the law as a profession. In his twenty-third year he published the first part of his 'Britannia's Pastorals,' folio, which was honoured with

several eulogies by men of great eminence, among whom were Selden and Drayton. In the following year appeared 'The Shepherd's Pipe,' in seven eclogues, from which, as some think, Milton took much of his 'Lycidas.' The second part of the 'Pastorals' came out in 1616, and both parts were reprinted in 1625. He had now returned to his college, where he became private tutor to Robert Dormer, earl of Carnarvon, who was slain at the battle of Newbury, 1643. He graduated M.A., and is supposed to have died in 1645. His works were edited by T. Davies, 3 vols. 12mo., London, 1772, and some 'Original Poems' of his 'never before published,' were printed at the Lee Priory Press in 1815, under the editorial care of Sir E. Brydges.

BROWNE, WILLIAM, an English botanist, born 1628; died 1678. He drew up a catalogue of the plants in the physic garden at Oxford.

BROWNE, Sir WILLIAM, M.D., was born 1692. He received his academical education at Peterhouse, Cambridge, where he was created M.D. 1721. Soon after this he settled at Lynn, in Norfolk, where he published Dr. Gregory's Elements of Catoptrics and Dioptrics, translated from the Latin, to which he added three appendices. Having realised a good fortune, he removed to Queen Square, Ormond Street, London, where he resided till his death, on 10 March, 1774. Sir William was a complete oddity in his opinions, manner, and dress, but extremely good-natured. He published several light pieces in prose and verse, orations, and translations, all of which he collected and printed, with notes written in a strange style, under the title of 'Opuscula varia utriusque lingue, medicinarum, medicorum collegium; literarum, utraqueque academiarum; empiricorum, eorumque cultores; sollicitatorem, præstigiatorum; poetarum, criticum; patronum, patriarum; religionem, libertatem spectantia. Cum præfatione eorum editorum defendente.' To this whimsical volume he continued making additions until his death. But he will be best and longest remembered by having left three gold medals, of five guineas each, to be given yearly to three undergraduates of Cambridge; the first, for a Greek ode in imitation of Suppho; the second, for a Latin ode in imitation of Horace; and the third, for the best Greek and Latin epigrams.

BROWNE, WILLIAM GEORGE, an English traveller, was born in London, 1768, and murdered in Persia 1814.

BROWNELL, THOMAS CHURCH, an American prelate, was born 1779; consecrated Protestant bishop of Connecticut 1819; and translated to the see of Illinois 1852. He died 13 Jan., 1865. Bishop Brownell published 'The Family Prayer Book,' 1823; 'Religion of the Heart and Life,' 1839; besides numerous charges and sermons.

BROWNING, Mrs. ELIZABETH BARRETT, an English poetess, was born in London 1809, and whilst still in her teens became a contributor to several of the best periodicals of the day. Her earliest acknowledged work, however, was a translation of the 'Prometheus Vinculus' of Æschylus, which appeared originally in 1833, but was afterwards superseded by a new version from her more mature pen. About 1838 she fell into ill health, and having broken a blood-vessel in the region of the lungs, was ordered to winter at Torquay, where, though slowly recovering from the original disease, her health received so painful a shock from her brother's death, caused by the upsetting of a boat, that she became, and remained ever after-

BROWNLOW.

wards, a confirmed invalid. In the seclusion of a sick room, however, she studied the classics most carefully, and in 1844 produced the first collected edition of her poems, on which her fame chiefly rests. New editions appeared in 1850 and 1853. In the interval between the appearance of these two editions, Miss Barrett married Mr. Robert Browning, the poet. She died at Florence 29 June, 1861. In addition to the works above referred to, she was author of 'Casa Guidi Windows,' a poem; 'Aurora Leigh,' 'Times of Cyprus,' 'An Essay on Mind,' 'The Poet's Own,' 'Cowper's Grave,' 'Bertha in the Lane,' 'Catharine to Camoens,' and 'Poems before Congress.'—*Ann. Reg.*

BROWNLOW, RICHARD, one of the prothonotaries of the court of Common Pleas, and founder of the Tyrconnell family, wrote several legal works. Among them are 'Writs Judicial,' 1653; 'Declarations and Pleadings,' 1654; 'Placita Latine Rediviva,' 1661. In 1651 there appeared 'Reports of diverse choice Cases in Law taken by those late and most judicious Prothonotaries of the Common Pleas, Richard Brownlow and John Goldesborough, Esqrs., with Directions how to proceed in many intricate actions both real and personal.'

BROWNRIE, RALPH, an English prelate, was born 1592, at Ipswich. He received his education at Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, of which society he became fellow, and there took his doctor's degree in 1626. His first preferments were the rectory of Barley, in Hertfordshire, and a prebend of Ely. In 1629 he was collated to a prebend in Lichfield Cathedral, but resigned it on being presented to the archdeaconry of Coventry. He was also master of Catharine Hall, in Cambridge, and, in 1641, preferred to a prebendal stall in the cathedral of Durham. The year following he was consecrated bishop of Exeter, but soon lost these and all other preferments in the civil war. After suffering many hardships, he was chosen preacher at the Temple, and while in that situation had the courage to advise Cromwell to restore unto 'Cæsar that which was Cæsar's, and unto God the things that were His.' He died 7 Dec., 1659, and was buried in the Temple Church. His sermons were printed in 2 vols. folio, 1662, 1674.

BROWNRIE, WILLIAM, M.D., F.R.S., an eminent physician, was born in Cumberland 1711, and educated at Leyden. He settled at Whitehaven, where he realised a considerable fortune. Died 7 Jan., 1800. He published several medical works, and was author of some of the discoveries claimed by Dr. Priestley.

BROWNSWERD, JOHN, a Latin poet, was born in Cheshire about 1540, and received his education partly at Oxford and partly at Cambridge. Afterwards he became master of the grammar school at Macclesfield, where he died 15 April, 1589. He was reputed one of the best Latin poets of Elizabeth's reign. He wrote 'Progygnasmata quædam Poetica, sparsim collecta et in lucem edita, studio et industria Thomæ Newton, Cestreshyrii,' 4to., London, 1589, 1590.

BROXHOLME, NOEL, M.D., a distinguished London physician, who died 8 July, 1748.

BRUCEUS, HENRY, a learned physician and medical writer of Alost, in Flanders, was born 1531, and died 31 Dec., 1593.

BRUCE, Earls of Elgin. See ELGIN.

BRUCE, ARCHIBALD, a voluminous writer, and eminent minister of the Secession church in Scotland, was born in Stirlingshire 1746, and died 28

BRUCE.

Feb., 1816. All his works relate to religious subjects.

BRUCE, ARCHIBALD, M.D., a physician of New York, died 22 Feb., 1818, aged 40. In 1810 he commenced the *Journal of American Mineralogy*, but published only one volume.

BRUCE, DAVID, a Moravian missionary among the American Indians, died in Litchfield county, Connecticut, 1749.

BRUCE, EDWARD Lord, an eminent Scotch lawyer and statesman, born about 1549; died 14 Jan., 1611. He was an active agent of James VI., and was mainly instrumental in removing the obstacles which seemed likely to prevent the accession of that monarch to the British crown.

BRUCE, JAMES, a celebrated traveller, born at Kinnaird, in Stirlingshire, 14 Dec., 1730. He was educated first at Harrow School, and next at Edinburgh, where he studied the law, which profession, however, he did not follow. On leaving the university he went to London, and entered into partnership with Mr. Allan, a wine merchant, whose daughter he married; but his wife dying of consumption a few months after their union, he relinquished trade, and in 1762 went to Algiers as consul. After staying there about a year, he travelled into Asia, and made drawings of the ruins of Palmyra and Baalbec. In 1768 he set out to explore the source of the Nile. From Alexandria he went to Cairo, and crossed the Desert to the Red Sea, after which he spent a considerable time in Arabia Felix. In 1770 he arrived at Gondar, in Abyssinia, where he rendered himself a favourite at court by his skill in physic. Afterwards he served in the Abyssinian army under the king, and it was with difficulty that he obtained leave to quit the country, after residing there two years. He returned to England 1773, and retired to his seat at Kinnaird, where, in 1776, he married a daughter of Thomas Dundas, esq., by whom he had three children, two of whom survived him. In 1790 he published the long-expected *History of his Travels*, in five 4to. volumes, which contain much curious information, though the veracity of the author has been unreasonably questioned. He died 27 April, 1794, in consequence of a fall down stairs.

BRUCE, JAMES, a periodical writer, was born in Forfarshire, and educated at St. Andrew's. He then removed to Cambridge, where he became a fellow of Emmanuel College, and graduated M.A. He took orders in the English church, and afterwards became a clergyman in the Scotch episcopal church. Died in London 1866 or 1867. He furnished numerous reviews to the 'Anti-Jacobin Magazine and Review' and the 'British Critic.'—*Anderson.*

BRUCE, JOHN, F.R.S., a native of Scotland, was educated at Edinburgh, and was appointed professor of logic in that university. Lord Melville afterwards procured for him the office of Keeper of the State Paper Office, and Historiographer to the East India Company. Mr. Bruce was also, for a short time, secretary to the Board of Control. Died 16 April, 1826, æt. 82. His works are—*Elements of the Science of First Principles of Philosophy*, 1780; *Ethics*, 1786, being the Heads of his *Lectures on Moral Philosophy*; 'Historical View of Plans for the government of British India, and Regulation of the Trade of the East Indies,' 1793; 'Report on the Renewal of the East India Company's Exclusive Privileges,' 1794; 'Review of the

BRUCE.

Events and Treaties which established the Balance of Power in Europe, and the Balance of Trade in favour of Great Britain,' 1796; 'Report on Con-junct Expeditions to frustrate the Designs of the Enemy, by Attacks on his Foreign Possessions or European Ports,' 1798; 'Report on the Arrange-ments which were made for the internal Defence of these Kingdoms, when Spain, by its Armada, projected the Invasion and Conquest of England,' 8vo., 1798, privately printed for the use of ministers at the time of Bonaparte's threatened invasion; 'Report on the events and circumstances which produced the Union of the Kingdoms of England and Scotland; on the effects of this great national event on the reciprocal Interests of both King-doms; and on the Political and Commercial In-fluence of Great Britain in the Balance of Power in Europe,' 2 vols. 8vo., 1799; 'Annals of the East India Company, from its establishment in 1600 to the union of the London and English East India Companies, 1707-8,' 3 vols. 4to., 1810; 'Report on the Negotiation between the East India Company and the Public, respecting the Renewal of the Company's Charter,' 1812; and 'Speech in the Committee of the House of Commons on Indian Affairs,' 1813.

BRUCE, MICHAEL, a Scotch poet, born of hum-ble parents, at Kinnesswood, in the parish of Port-moak, Kinross-shire, 27 March, 1746. After passing four years at the university of Edinburgh, he kept a school in his native county, and prematurely died 6 July, 1767, in the twenty-first year of his age. His poems, which are not very numerous, were revised and corrected by his friend Logan, who published them at Edinburgh in 1770; but in this edition several other poems were injudiciously inserted to fill up the volume, a circumstance which afterwards led to much uncertainty as to which were really Bruce's. The beautiful 'Ode to the Cuckoo,' the episode of 'Levina' in the poem of 'Lochleven,' the 'Ode to Paoli,' and the Eclogue after the manner of Ossian,' which are clearly ascertained to have been the composition of Bruce, were subsequently claimed by Logan's biographer as his. The best edition of Bruce's works is that which appeared at Edinburgh in 1865, accompanied by a memoir and notes by Alexander Malloch Grosart.—*Anderson; Life by Grosart.*

BRUCE, PETER HENRY, a military officer, of Scotch extraction, was born in Westphalia 1692, and after serving in the Flemish campaign, under Prince Eugene, passed into the Russian service, and acted in a diplomatic capacity at Constantinople. In 1722 he repaired to Scotland, and in 1740 he was commissioned to superintend the repairs and enlargement of the fortifications in the American colonies. Died in Scotland 1757. In 1784 his 'Memoirs' appeared at London, 'containing an account of his Travels in Germany, Russia, Turkey, and the two Indies.'—*Rose.*

BRUCE, ROBERT. *See* ROBERT.

BRUCE, SIR WILLIAM, of Kinross, an eminent Scotch architect, who died 1710.

BRUCIOLI, ANTHONY, a native of Florence, who made Italian translations of the Bible, Pliny's Natural History, and some of the works of Aristotle and Cicero; died about 1560.

BRUCKER, JOHN JAMES, a German author, born 1696, at Augsburg, where he died 1770. His chief work is the 'Historia Critica Philosophiae,' an abridgment of which has been published in English by Enfield.

BRUMMEL.

BRUCKMAN, FRANCIS ERNEST, a German phy-sician and writer on botany, born 1697; died 21 March, 1753. One of his treatises relates to the asbestos.

BRUCKNER, JOHN, a Lutheran divine, born in the isle of Cadsand, near the Belgian frontier, 31 Dec., 1726. He was educated at Leyden and Franeker, after which he settled at Norwich as pastor of the Walloon congregation. He also undertook the charge of the Dutch church in that city, where he died 12 May, 1804. He published 'Theorie du systeme animale,' translated into Eng-lish under the title of 'A Philosophical Survey of the Animal Creation,' 8vo., 1768; 'Criticisms on the Diversions of Purley,' published under the pseudonym of Cassander; and 'Thoughts on Public Worship,' against Gilbert Wakefield.

BRUEN, JOHN, a Puritan divine, of Bruen Stapelford, in Cheshire, was born 1560, and edu-cated at St. Alban Hall, Oxford. After the decease of the first of his three wives he took orders. Though a Puritan, he was no slave to the narrow bigotry of a sect. Died Jan., 1625. Some notes from his Life are interspersed in the 'Journal of Nicholas Assheton,' published by the Chetham Society, 1848.

BRÜEN, MATTHIAS, a Protestant minister of New York, author of 'Sketches of Italy,' died 6 Sept., 1829, aged 36.

BRÜERE, CHARLES ANTOINE LECLERC DE LA, a French dramatist, born 1715; died 18 Sept., 1754.

BRUEYS, DAVID AUGUSTIN, a French writer, born at Aix 1640; died 25 Nov., 1723. Originally a Protestant, he was converted to the Catholic Church by Bossuet, after which he attacked his former co-religionists with virulence. Afterwards he abandoned polemics, and in conjunction with Palaprat wrote a number of comedies. His dramatic pieces were printed in 3 vols. 12mo., 1735.

BRUGES, JOHN OF. *See* EYCK, JOHN VAN.

BRUGNATELLI, LOUIS, professor of chemistry and medicine at Pavia, his native city, was an indefatigable experimentalist, and made several important discoveries, particularly in the prop-erties of the gastric juice, and the varieties of combustion. He published 'Bibliotheca Fisica d'Europa,' 20 vols.; 'Avanzamenti delle Medicina e Fisica,' 20 vols.; and other works on subjects connected with his profession. Born 1761; died 24 Oct., 1818.

BRUGUIERES, JEAN GUILLAUME, a French naturalist and traveller, born 1750; died 1 Oct., 1799.

BRUHIER D'ABLAINCOURT, JEAN JACQUES, a French physician, died 24 Oct., 1756. His valu-able dissertations on the uncertainty of the signs of death have been translated into English.

BRUHL, HENRY, Count DE, minister of Au-gustus III., king of Poland, was born 1700, and died 28 Oct., 1764.

BRUIN, or BRUYN, JOHN DE, professor of philo-sophy and mathematics at Utrecht, and author of several ingenious treatises, was born 1620, and died 21 Oct., 1675.

BRUMMEL, GEORGE BRYAN, known as 'Beau Brummel,' the favourite of George IV. when Prince of Wales, was born 1778. He was ultimately much reduced in circumstances, and was confined in a mad-house for some time previous to his death, which took place at Caen 30 April, 1840. His Life, by Capt. Jesse, appeared in 1844.

BRUMOI, PIERRE, a French Jesuit, who rendered himself famous by an acute and entertaining work entitled 'The Theatre of the Greeks.' Born 1688; died 16 April, 1742.

BRUN, LE. See LEBRUN.

BRUN, or BRUEN, ANTHONY, an advocate of Dole, who became distinguished in diplomacy, and as a poet and miscellaneous writer, was born 1600, and died 11 Jan., 1654.

BRUNCK, RICHARD FRANÇOIS PHILIPPE, a learned critic, born 30 Dec., 1729, at Strasburg, where he died 12 June, 1803. He published editions of numerous classical works, which were hailed with admiration by the learned world.

BRUNE, GUILLAUME MARIE ANNE, a marshal of France, born 13 May, 1763; assassinated 2 Aug., 1815. He published a 'Picturesque and Sentimental Tour through several of the western provinces of France.'

BRUNEHAUT, or BRUNEHILDE, daughter of Athanagild, king of the Visigoths in Spain, and the wife of Sigibert I., king of Austrasia, during whose life she bore an excellent character. On his death she was seized, and with her two daughters sent to Rouen, where Merovée, the son of Chilperic, king of Soissons, married her. The king, however, being displeased, parted them, and sent back Brunehaut and her daughters to Austrasia, where she assumed the regency during the minority of her son Childebert. On the death of his successor, Theodebert, she resumed the same authority, and to preserve it, is charged with committing great cruelties, for which she was banished. She retired to the court of her grandson Thierry, king of Burgundy, whom she persuaded to take Paris from Clotaire. Her behaviour, according to some historians, was extremely licentious, and she is said to have poisoned Thierry, soon after which she was betrayed into the hands of Clotaire, by whose orders she was tied to the tail of a wild horse, which dragged her along till her brains were beaten out, 28 Feb., 613.

BRUNEL, ISAMBARD KINGDOM, son of Sir Marc Isambard Brunel, was born at Portsmouth, 1806, and died at Westminster 15 Sept., 1859. Mr. Brunel was one of the greatest engineers of his age. He constructed the Thames Tunnel (under his father); the Great Western Railway, with its numerous branches, bridges, viaducts, and tunnels; the South Devon and Cornwall Railway, with its stupendous Albert Bridge over the Tamar; the 'Great Western,' the 'Great Britain,' and the 'Great Eastern' steamships; the Hungerford Suspension Bridge; and numerous other stupendous works of engineering and constructive skill.

BRUNEL, SIR MARC ISAMBARD, a celebrated engineer, born at Haqueville, in Normandy, 25 April, 1769; died in London 12 Dec., 1849. He was educated for the priesthood at the seminary of St. Nicain, at Rouen, but soon evinced so strong a predilection for the physical sciences, that the superiors of the establishment recommended that he should be educated for some other profession. He then entered the French navy, and at the Revolution emigrated to the United States, where necessity as much as inclination led him to adopt the profession of a civil engineer. After having matured his plans for making ship-blocks by machinery he visited England, and offered his invention to the British Government. He experienced much opposition, but in the end was employed to erect the block machinery in Ports-

mouth Dockyard. It was finished in 1806, and has since continued in full operation, supplying our fleet with blocks of a very superior description to those previously in use, and at a large annual saving to the public. To Mr. Brunel we owe many other useful inventions, but his name will be chiefly remembered in connection with the 'Thames Tunnel,' which was formed after his designs. This stupendous undertaking was commenced in 1824, and completed in 1843. During Lord Melbourne's administration Mr. Brunel received the honour of knighthood.

BRUNELLESCHI, PHILIP, an Italian architect, poet, and engineer, born at Florence 1377; died 1444.

BRUNET, JEAN LOUIS, a learned French canonist, born at Arles 1688; died at Paris April, 1747.

BRUNETTO, LATINI. See LATINI.

BRUNFELS, or BRUNSFELD, OTHO, a learned physician of Strasburg, one of the earliest writers on botanical science, died 23 Dec., 1534.

BRUNI, ANTHONY, an Italian poet, who died at Rome 24 Sept., 1635.

BRUNI, LEONARD. See ARETINO.

BRUNING, ANTHONY, an English Jesuit, born 7 Dec., 1716; died at Liege 8 Aug., 1776. He wrote MS. treatises 'De Gratia,' 'De Deo,' 'De Trinitate,' &c.

BRUNING, JOHN, brother of Anthony Bruning, entered the society of Jesus 1756, and was stationed, first at Southend, near Soberton, Hants, and afterwards at East Hendred, Berks. Retiring to Isleworth he died there 3 June, 1802, æt. 64. He published 'The Divine Economy of Christ,' 8vo., London, 1791; and 'Remarks on the Rev. Joseph Berington's Examination of Events termed miraculous in Italy.'

BRUNINGS, CHRISTIAN, a German Protestant divine, author of 'Compendium Antiquitatum Hebraicarum,' &c., was born 16 Jan., 1702, and died 6 March, 1763.

BRUNINGS, CHRISTIAN, a Dutch hydraulic engineer, born 8 Nov., 1736; died 16 May, 1805.

BRUNN, JOHN JAMES, a physician of Basle, author of a learned treatise on *Materia Medica*, born 1591; died 22 Jan., 1660.

BRUNNE, ROBERT DE. See MANNING, ROBERT.

BRUNNER, BALTHAZAR, a physician and alchemist of Halle, born 1533; died 1604.

BRUNNER, JOHN CONRAD, a physician and medical writer, born in Switzerland 1653; died at Manheim 2 Oct., 1727.

BRUNO, the Great, archbishop of Cologne, duke of Lorraine, son of the Emperor Henry the Fowler, and brother of the Emperor Otho. He was much engaged in the public transactions of his time, understood Greek and Latin, and drew many learned men to Cologne. Died 11 Oct., 965.

BRUNO, ST., bishop and apostle of Prussia, suffered martyrdom 14 Feb., 1008.

BRUNO, ST., founder of the Chartreux, or Carthusian order, canon of St. Othbert at Cologne, and rector or prebendary of Rheims, was born at Cologne about 1030. Pope Urban II., his disciple and friend, sent for him into Italy about 1089, and offered him the archbishopric of Reggio, but he refused it and founded a monastery in Calabria, where he died 6 Oct., 1101. He was canonized 1623.

BRUNO *Herbipolensis*, a learned bishop of Würzburg, son of Conrad, duke of Carinthia, and uncle of the Emperor Conrad II. Several of his

BRUNO.

works are in the library of the Fathers. Died 17 May, 1045.

BRUNO, ST., of Segni, a native of Volara, in the diocese of Asti, from whence he was called *Bruno Astensis*. He was bishop of Segni, and for some time abbat of Monte Cassino. Died 31 Aug., 1125. His works are in the library of the Fathers.

BRUNO, JAMES PANGRAS, a physician and medical writer of Altorf, born 23 Jan., 1629; died 13 Oct., 1709.

BRUNO, JORDANO, was born at Nola, in the kingdom of Naples, 1550. He entered the Dominican order, but becoming dissatisfied with the Roman Church, fled to Geneva, from whence he went to Paris, where he attracted notice by attacking the Aristotelian philosophy. He next visited England, and in 1589 was at Helmstadt, where he was protected by the duke of Brunswick. Venturing again into Italy, he was arrested at Padua and sent to Rome, where he was burnt at the stake 17 Feb., 1600. Bruno, who was regarded as an atheist, wrote several books, the principal of which is entitled 'Spaccio della Bestia Triomphante.'

BRUNSFELD. See BRUNFELS.

BRUNSWICK, FREDERICK WILLIAM, DUKE OF, was born 9 Nov., 1771. He assisted in liberating his country from the French yoke, and fell at the battle of Ligny 16 June, 1815.

BRUNSWICK-LUNENBURGH, CHARLES WILLIAM FERDINAND, DUKE OF, a Prussian general, born 9 Oct., 1735; died 10 Nov., 1806. An account has been published of his Campaign against the French in 1792.

BRUNSWICK-OELS, FREDERICK AUGUSTUS, DUKE OF, a general in the Prussian service, born 1741. He was the second son of Charles, duke of Brunswick, by the Duchess Philippine-Charlotte, daughter of Frederick William I., king of Prussia. His education was suitable to his rank, and on entering into the military service he distinguished himself in many actions. In 1792 he succeeded to the principality of Oels, and died at Weimar 8 Oct., 1805. The duke printed several works for private distribution. His 'Critical Reflections on the character and deeds of Alexander the Great' has been translated from the Italian into English.

BRUNTON, GEORGE, a Scotch lawyer and miscellaneous writer, born 31 Jan., 1799; died at Paris 2 June, 1836. His best-known work was undertaken in conjunction with David Haig, and is entitled 'An Historical Account of the Senators of the College of Justice.'

BRUNTON, MARY, the only daughter of Colonel Thomas Balfour, was born in the island of Barra, an Orkney, 1 Nov., 1778. She received an excellent education, under the inspection of her mother, whom she lost at an early age. In her twentieth year she became the wife of Dr. Alexander Brunton, then minister of Bolton, near Hadington, and afterwards at Edinburgh, where she published anonymously a novel, entitled 'Self controul,' which soon reached a third edition, and as followed by 'Discipline,' a novel which met with equal success. She died in child-bed, 19 Dec., 1818. After her death appeared 'Emmeline,' a tale, with some other pieces, to which is prefixed biographical sketch, written by her husband.

BRUSCHIUS, GASPAR, an historian and poet, as born at Schlackenwald, in Bohemia, 19 Aug., 1618, and educated at Egra. He was crowned poet laureate and created count palatine by Ferdinand

BRUYS.

of Austria, king of the Romans, 1552, and was murdered 1559 by some persons who dreaded his satirical powers. His principal works are 'De Germaniæ Episcopatus Epitome,' and 'Monasteriorum Germaniæ præcipuorum Chronologia.' A collection of his Latin poems was printed at Basle 1553.

BRUSONI, JEROME, an Italian historian and poet, was born 10 Dec., 1610, and died after 1679.

BRUSONI, LUCIUS DOMITIUS, an Italian civilian of the sixteenth century, who compiled a popular work entitled 'Facetiarum Exemplorumque Libri vii.,' folio, Rome, 1518. This work, which was afterwards reprinted under the title of 'Speculum Mundi,' is a collection of historical anecdotes, thoughts, maxims, and witty sayings extracted from Greek and Latin authors.

BRUTE, or BRUTUS, a supposed king of Britain, whom our chroniclers pretend to have been the son of Sylvius, who was the brother of Ascanius, and consequently the son of Æneas. On the death of his father he is said to have taken refuge in Greece, where he delivered several Trojans from slavery, with whom he passed to Albion, and established a kingdom which he called Britain. This story is now universally regarded as a fable.

BRUTO, JOHN MICHAEL, an historian, born at Venice, about 1515. He was invited to Cracow by Stephen Bathori, who wished to employ him in writing the history of Poland. Afterwards he settled at Prague, and died 1594. Among his works, which are written in correct and vigorous Latin, are 'Florentinæ Historiæ,' and 'De Origine Venetiarum.'

BRUTUS, MARCUS JUNIUS, the son of Junius Brutus by a sister of Cato, was born B.C. 85. The precepts and example of his uncle inspired him with the loftiest sentiments of liberty, and he resolved on the destruction of Cæsar, as a tyrant who had enslaved his country. This design he carried into execution, though Cæsar was one of his friends. Brutus put an end to himself at the second battle of Philippi B.C. 42, after performing prodigies of valour.

BRUYERE, JEAN DE LA, a French writer, born near Dourdan, in the Isle of France, 1644. Little is known of his early life, but his literary talents procured him the patronage of Bossuet, who appointed him to instruct one of the royal children in history, for which La Bruyère was rewarded with a pension. He was also elected into the Academy, but did not live long to enjoy these distinctions, being carried off by an apoplectic stroke 10 May, 1696. He is best known by his 'Characters of Theophrastus, translated from the Greek with the Manners of the present age,' these have been translated into English by Rowe. He was also the author of a work entitled 'Dialogues on Quietism,' which being left unfinished at his death were completed and published by Dupin.

BRUYN. See BRUIN.

BRUYN, CORNELIUS, a painter and traveller, born at the Hague 1652. He began his travels in 1674 through Russia, Persia, and the East Indies, and did not return home till 1708. Died 1719. The best edition of his Voyages is that of Rouen, 5 vols, 4to., 1725.

BRUYS, FRANÇOIS, born at Serrières, a village of Mâconnois, 7 Feb., 1708, embraced Protestantism at the Hague 1728, returned to the Catholic Church 1736, and died at Dijon 21 May, 1738, leaving many works, the principal of which are

'Critique disinteressée des Journaux littéraires,' 'Memoires historiques et critiques,' and 'Histoire des Papes.' Bruys greatly regretted, in after life, that he had written the last-mentioned work, which is full of abuse of the Roman Church.

BRUYS, PETER DE, an heresiarch of the twelfth century, born in the mountains of Dauphiné, who taught that baptism is useless except to adults; that the sacrifice of the Mass is nothing; that the prayers of the living cannot relieve the dead; that it was an idle superstition to build churches; and that crosses should be destroyed as superstitious. His followers, who were called *Petrobrussians*, were guilty of great excesses in the south of France; but on the death of Peter, who was burned at St. Gilles in 1130, the sect disappeared.

BRUZEN DE LA MARTINIÈRE. See MARTINIÈRE.

BRYAN, AUGUSTINE, a classical scholar, was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, and died 6 April, 1726. His edition of Plutarch was published in 5 vols. 4to., 1729.—*Rose*.

BRYAN, or BRIANT, Sir FRANCIS, an English poet, gentleman of the privy chamber to Henry VIII., was educated at Oxford, according to Wood. He was employed in various embassies under Henry VIII. and Edward VI., and in 1548 was appointed lord justice of Ireland. He died shortly afterwards. Some of his songs and sonnets are printed with the 'Songs and Sonnets of Henry, earl of Surrey, and Sir Thomas Wyatt the elder.' He translated from the French 'A Dispraise of the Life of a Courtier, and a Commendation of the Life of a Labouring Man,' 1548, written originally in Spanish, by Anthony of Guevara.

BRYAN, JOHN, an English scholar, who is praised by Erasmus, was a native of London, and a member of King's College, Cambridge, in which university he delivered public lectures on Aristotle's philosophy. He became rector of Shellow Bowells, Essex, 1523, and died about Oct., 1545. He wrote a History of France, but it does not appear to have been published.

BRYAN, Mrs. MARGARET, who kept a school at Margate, published 'Lectures on Natural Philosophy,' 4to., 1806. There are two portraits of her after Shelley, one engraved by Ridley, and the other, in which her children are also represented, engraved by Nutter. The latter is esteemed a fine work.

BRYAN, MICHAEL, a distinguished art critic, born at Newcastle 1757; died in London 21 March, 1821. He is well known as the author of 'The Biographical and Critical Dictionary of Painters and Engravers.' The extent of his knowledge, the fervour of his enthusiasm, and the correctness of his taste in every particular of fine art deservedly raised his name as an accomplished connoisseur; and from the period when he was selected to introduce to the British public the celebrated Orleans collection, he swayed for many years the higher branches of pictorial art by his influential opinions.

BRYANT, JACOB, a learned writer, was born at Plymouth in 1715, and educated at Eton, from whence he proceeded to King's College, Cambridge, where he took his degree of B.A. in 1740, and that of M.A. in 1744. He was also chosen fellow of his college, and had for a pupil the duke of Marlborough, who in 1756, when master-general of the ordnance, appointed Mr. Bryant to a place in that department, and took him to Ger-

many as his secretary. On his return he settled at Cypenham, near Windsor, contented with a moderate income, and devoted to literary pursuits, the love of which induced him to decline the mastership of the Charter House. His first publication was entitled 'Observations relating to Ancient History,' 4to., 1767. This was followed in 1774 by two volumes of 'A New System, or Analysis of ancient Mythology,' to which a third volume was added two years afterwards. This work established the author's reputation as a profound scholar; though many of his conjectures were opposed by different writers. Mr. Bryant next published 'A Vindication of the Apamean Medal,' 4to., which was succeeded by the 'Essay on the Genius and Writings of Homer,' written by Mr. Wood, and edited by our author. This valuable book appeared in 1776, and at the same time Mr. Bryant printed 'Vindiciæ Flavianæ,' in which he defended the authenticity of the passage in Josephus respecting our Saviour. In 1780 he published a letter to Dr. Priestley on the Doctrine of Necessity, which the doctor answered with his accustomed asperity. In 1781 Mr. Bryant defended the antiquity of the poems attributed to Rowley; his observations on which subject were printed in 2 vols. 12mo. In 1783 was printed, at the expense of the duke of Marlborough, that splendid work entitled 'Gemmarum Antiquarum delectus,' the first volume of which was edited by Mr. Bryant, whose next publication was a 'Treatise on the Authenticity of the Scriptures and the Truth of the Christian Religion.' This was followed in 1794 by 'Observations on the Plagues of Egypt,' which is one of his best performances. The ensuing year brought on a controversy occasioned by the publication of Chevalier's 'Description of the plain of Troy,' on which Mr. Bryant printed some observations, and soon after a dissertation concerning the war itself, and the expedition of the Grecians, as described by Homer, in order to show that no such circumstance ever happened, and that even Troy itself never existed. In this our author was combated by many powerful writers. The question, however, remains as it did, and a calm observer will be disposed to think that the defenders of Homer have not cleared up all the difficulties which attend the belief that he was an historian as well as a poet. Mr. Bryant printed in the following year a work on 'The Sentiments of Philo Judæus, concerning the Logos,' and his literary labours terminated with a volume entitled 'Dissertations on the prophecy of Balaam; the standing still of the Sun at the command of Joshua; the Victory of Sampson over the Philistines.' Mr. Bryant died 14 Nov., 1804.

BRUCE, ALEXANDER, a Scotch divine and geometrician, born 1713; died 1 Jan., 1786. He constructed a Map of the North Coast of Britain, and contributed several papers to the Philosophical Transactions and to Ruddiman's Weekly Magazine.

BRYDAL, or BRIDAL, JOHN, a legal and antiquarian writer, born in Somersetshire about 1635, and educated at Queen's College, Oxford, from whence he removed to Lincoln's Inn, and was in due course called to the bar. Died about 1704. His works are 'Jus imaginis apud Anglos, or the Law of England relating to the Nobility and Gentry,' 'Jus Sigilli, or the Law of England touching the four principal Seals,' 'Speculum

Juris Anglicani; or a view of the Laws of England; 'Jus Criminis, or an abridgment of the laws of treason, murder, conspiracies, poisonings, &c.;' 'Camera Regis, or a short view of London;' 'Decus et tutamen, or a prospect of the laws of England framed for the safeguard of the king's majesty;' 'Ars transferendi, or sure guide to the Conveyancer;' 'Non compos mentis, or the law relating to natural fools, mad folks, and lunatic persons;' 'Lex Spuriarum, or the law relating to bastardy;' 'Declaration of the divers preeminences or privileges allowed by the laws and customs of England, unto the first-born among her majesty's subjects the temporal lords in Parliament;' and 'Jura Coronæ, or his majesty's royal rights and prerogatives asserted against papal usurpations, &c.'

BRYDGES, GREY, Lord Chandos. *See* CHANDOS.

BRYDGES, HENRY, a divine, was brother to the duke of Chandos. From Westminster School he was elected to Christ Church, Oxford, and taking orders obtained several cathedral preferments, among them the archdeaconry of Rochester and the rectorship of Agmondesham, Bucks. He was also for some time chaplain to Queen Anne. Died 9 May, 1728, aged 54. Three of his sermons, and a speech delivered to the clergy of his archdeaconry have been printed.

BRYDGES, Sir SAMUEL EGERTON, a genealogist and miscellaneous writer, second son of Edward Brydges, esq., of Wootton Court, Kent, where he was born 30 Nov., 1762. He received his academical education at Queen's College, Cambridge, though he quitted the university without graduating. Afterwards he was called to the bar. In 1790, after the death of the last duke of Chandos, Mr. Brydges incited his elder brother to prefer a claim to the barony of Chandos, alleging his descent from a younger son of the first Brydges who bore that title. The consideration of this claim was long procrastinated, but in 1803 the House of Peers pronounced its decision 'that the petitioner had not made out his claim to the title and dignity of Baron Chandos.' Mr. Brydges never lost an opportunity to protest in the press against his decision, and he even stooped to the drudgery of editing a Peerage of 9 volumes, in order that a few of its pages might transmit to posterity an account of his wrongs. That the claim was actually groundless was proved beyond dispute in a volume published in 1834 by George Frederick Deltz, Lancaster herald. Latterly, it may be remarked, Mr. Brydges used to add to his signature the words 'per legem terræ, B. C. of S.,' meaning Baron Chandos of Sudeley. He was for some years M.P. for Maidstone, and in 1814 was created a baronet. In 1818 he quitted England, and died near Geneva 8 Sept., 1837. Mr. Brydges was among the first of the modern school of sonnet-writers, and commenced his literary career by publishing a volume of Sonnets and other poems, 1785. This was followed by a host of other works, chief among which were 'Mary, the Clifdord,' a novel; 'Arthur Fitz Albini,' a novel; 'Theatrum Poetarum Anglicanorum,' being a new edition, with additions, of a work under the same title by Philips, nephew of Milton; 'Memoirs of the Peers of England during the reign of James I.;' 'Censura Literaria;' 'The British Bibliographer;' 'Restituta,' an edition of Collins's Peerage, 9 vols. 8vo.; 'The Ruminator, a series of Moral, Critical, and Sentimental Essays;'

'Occasional Poems;' 'Coningsby,' a novel, 1819; 'Letters on Lord Byron;' 'Recollections of Foreign Travel;' 'Lex Terræ, with regard to the descent of English Peerages;' 'The Anglo-Genevan Critical Journal for 1831;' 'Imaginary Biography;' and his 'Autobiography, Times, Opinions, and Contemporaries,' 1834. He was also a large contributor to periodical publications.

BRYDONE, PATRICK, F.R.S., a traveller, born in Scotland about 1741. After receiving a liberal education he went abroad as travelling tutor or companion with Mr. Beckford and some other gentlemen. On his return to England from his first tour in the Mediterranean, he published an account of his travels in Sicily and Malta, of which a second edition appeared in 1790, in two vols. 8vo. This work became popular, and procured for the author admission into the Royal Society. He also obtained the situation of comptroller of the stamp office, which he held till his death. That event took place in Berwickshire 19 June, 1818. Besides his Tour he was the author of some papers in the Philosophical Transactions.

BRYE, THEODORE DE. *See* BRIZ.

BRYENNIUS, MANUEL, a musical writer, who flourished in the time of Palæologus the elder, about 1320. His Greek work on Harmonics was translated into Latin by Dr. Wallis, and published in his works 1699.

BRYENNIUS, NICEPHORUS, a native of Orestia, in Macedonia, and the husband of the Princess Anna Comnena, daughter of Alexis Comnenus, on whose death he was offered the throne, which he declined. Died 1137. His history of the reigns of Isaac Comnenus, and of the three succeeding emperors, was published with a Latin translation, by the Jesuit Poussines, at Paris, 1661.

BRYNKNEILL. *See* BRINKNELL.

BRYSKETT, LODOWICK, a poet, the son of an Italian, was matriculated as a pensioner of Trinity College, Cambridge, 27 May, 1559, but left the university without taking a degree. In April, 1571, he was acting as clerk of the council in Ireland. He accompanied Philip Sidney in his travels on the continent. In 1577 he was appointed registrar or clerk of the chancery for the faculties in Ireland, which situation he gave up in 1580-1 to his friend Edmund Spenser, the great poet. In 1590 he was appointed to the office of clerk-general of the casualties in Ireland, and supervisor of accounts, with an allowance of a shilling in the pound. This office was forfeited by Bryskett in or before 1603, and he was subsequently reduced to great distress. He was alive in 1611, but the date of his decease is unknown. His works are 'The Mourning Muse of Thestylis,' a poem on the death of Sir Philip Sidney. This is printed at the end of Spenser's 'Astrophel,' 1595, but had probably been published separately in 1587, as on the 22nd of August in that year it was licensed to John Wolfe. 'A Pastorall Aeglogue upon the death of Sir Philip Sidney, Knight, &c.,' also printed with Spenser's 'Astrophel,' and 'Discourse of Civil Life; containing the Ethike Part of Morall Philosophie,' 4to., London, 1606. This remarkable and valuable production is addressed to Arthur, Lord Grey, of Wilton, and is conjectured to have been composed between 1584 and 1589.

BUACHE, PHILIPPE, a French geographer, born 7 Feb., 1700, at Paris; died 27 Jan., 1773.

BUAT-NANCAY, LOUIS GABRIEL, Comte Du, a French diplomatist and historian, born 2 March,

1732; died 18 Sept., 1787. His chief writings are 'Les Origines, ou l'ancien gouvernement de la France, de l'Italie, de l'Allemagne;' 'Histoire ancienne des peuples de l'Europe;' 'Les Elements de la Politique;' and 'Les Maximes du Gouvernement Monarchique.'

BUC. See BUCK.

BUCKER, MARTIN, one of the reformers, was born in 1491 at Schelestadt in Lower Alsatia. At an early age he entered the order of St. Dominic at Strasburg. Afterwards he obtained leave of his prior to study logic and philosophy at Heidelberg. Some works of Erasmus and Luther falling in his way he embraced the opinions of the well-known reformer, with whom he contracted a personal friendship. Subsequently, however, he modified his views on some points, inclining rather to those of Zuinglius. The elector palatine having received a favourable report of his learning, selected him as one of his chaplains. At Strasburg he exercised for twenty years the double employment of a minister and professor. During that period he made numerous converts. In 1549 he was sent by the cities of Strasburg, Memmingen, Landau, and Constance, to the conference convoked at Marburg by Philip, landgrave of Hesse, in order to effect a reconciliation between the followers of Luther and Zuinglius. For a time Bucer succeeded in uniting the adverse parties. The old jealousies, however, were soon revived. Bucer then published, in the name of the four towns which he represented, a profession of faith, in which he subtly treated of the eucharist and other articles of belief. This failed to reconcile the contending factions, and the struggle continued as fiercely as ever. He succeeded, however, in inducing the universities of Strasburg and Memmingen to change their opinions on the subject of the eucharist, and to adopt the doctrine of the real presence. In 1536 he again endeavoured, but without success, to effect a reconciliation between the two parties at Wurtemberg. In 1542 he was invited to Cologne by Herman Wida, the archbishop, to settle the reformation in that diocese, but met with determined hostility from the regular clergy. Notwithstanding his desire to unite contending sects, he refused at the council of Augsburg to lend his support to the Interim, the object of which was to compose the differences between the Catholics and Protestants. He and his friend Paul Fagius were in 1549 invited to England by letters from the Lord Protector Somerset and Archbishop Cranmer. They accepted the invitation, and the king assigned to each of them an annual pension of £100. Bucer took up his abode at Cambridge, where he proceeded D.D. and read the divinity lecture. He died at Cambridge 28 Feb., 1550-1. A list of fifty-two of his works, which are all on theological subjects, is given in Cooper's 'Athenæ Cantabrigienses.' In the reign of Mary, Bucer and Fagius were declared to have been guilty of heresy, and a writ 'de hæretico comburendo' having been issued, their bodies were exhumed and burnt in the marketplace of Cambridge 6 Feb., 1556-7.

BUCH, BARON LEOPOLD VAN, a celebrated German geologist, born 25 April, 1774; died at Berlin 4 March, 1853.

BUCHAN, DAVID STEWART ERSKINE, EARL OF, was born 1 June, 1742, and died 19 April, 1829. After receiving a liberal education at Glasgow, he joined the diplomatic service, but on the death of his father David, the tenth earl, in 1767, he with-

drew from public life, and thenceforward devoted his time to the elucidation of the history and antiquities of Scotland. In conjunction with Dr. Walter Minto, he published in 1787 'An Account of the Life, Writings, and Inventions of Napier of Merchiston.' He was also author of a memoir of Crichton, and of an 'Essay on the Lives and Writings of Fletcher of Saltoun, and the Poet Thomson;' besides which he contributed various articles to the Gentleman's Magazine, and to the Transactions of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, of which he may be regarded as the founder.

BUCHAN, MRS. ELSPETH, or ELIZABETH, a Scotch visionary or fanatic, whose maiden name was Simpson, born 1738. Her husband was one of the proprietors of the delft-work manufactory at Glasgow. About 1779 she began to prophesy that the end of the world was near, and that all Christians must abandon worldly connections to be in readiness to meet Christ. She gathered many followers, and journeyed with them through several parts of Scotland. On her death in May, 1791, her disciples dispersed.

BUCHAN, WILLIAM, M.D., a physician, born at Ancram, Roxburghshire, 1729. He was educated at Edinburgh, and after residing there several years, was appointed physician to the Foundling Hospital at Ackworth, Yorkshire. On the breaking up of that institution he returned to Edinburgh, but ultimately settled in London, where he died 25 Feb., 1805. His 'Domestic Medicine,' originally published in 1770, became very popular, and several editions of it were called for. He likewise wrote 'Advice to Mothers,' &c.

BUCHANAN, CLAUDIUS, D.D., was born at Cambuslang, near Glasgow, 1766. After studying at Glasgow, he acted as private tutor to two families, but in 1787 went to London, where he became clerk to an attorney. Subsequently, he entered Queen's College, Cambridge, where he took the degree of B.A. In 1798 he was appointed one of the chaplains to the East India Company at Bengal, and when the Marquis Wellesley founded a college at Fort William, he was nominated vice-provost and classical professor of that institution. In 1805 he was honoured with the degree of D.D. by the university of Glasgow, and the year following he returned to England, when the university of Cambridge, in acknowledgment of his donation of some valuable manuscripts, presented him with the same degree. Dr. Buchanan was employed in superintending an impression of the Syriac Testament for the Eastern Christians, when he died at Broxbourne 9 Feb., 1815. His principal works are: The first four Years of the College of Fort William; Memoir on the Expediency of an Ecclesiastical Establishment in India; Christian Researches in Asia; A brief View of the State of the Colonies of Great Britain and her Asiatic Empire in respect to Religious Instruction; A Letter to the East India Company in reply to the statements of Mr. Buller concerning the Idol Juggernaut; An Apology for promoting Christianity in India; and various sermons.

BUCHANAN, DAVID, a Scotch writer, who died in August, 1652. His works are 'Historia Humanæ Animæ;' 'Truth its Manifest,' a piece relating to the conduct of the Scotch nation during the civil war; a memoir of Knox; and 'De Scriptoribus Scotis,' printed by the Bannatyne Club, 1837.—Anderson.

BUCHANAN, DAVID, a printer and publisher of

Montrose, in Scotland, born 1745; died 1812. His son of the same names, who acquired some celebrity as a publisher and journalist, was born 1779, and died 13 August, 1848. He prepared an annotated and supplemented edition of the 'Wealth of Nations,' published by Murray, 1814.

BUCHANAN, DUGALD, a noted Gaelic poet, was born in Perthshire 1716, and became schoolmaster and catechist at Kinloch-Rannoch, in his native county, where he died 2 July, 1768. His Hymns have passed through several editions, the best of which is that of Glasgow, 1830, entitled 'Laoidhean Spioradail le Dughall Buchannan.' Mr. Reid says of Buchanan:—"He may be called the Cower of the Highlands. This judgment might be established by a critical reference to his poems. They are allowed to be equal to any in the Gaelic language, for style, matter, and the harmony of their versification. "Laa' Bhreitheanais," and "ann Claigninn," are the most celebrated, and are read with perfect enthusiasm by all Highlanders. An attempt was made to render the former popular in English, but it failed. Had it been Buchanan's fortune to have written in English, his name would have been familiarly known from John O'Groat's house to the Land's End."

BUCHANAN, FRANCIS, M.D., F.R.S., who subsequently changed his name to *Hamilton*, was a Scotch surgeon, in the service of the East India Company, and wrote 'A Journey from Madras through the countries of the Mysore, Canara, and Malabar,' 3 vols., 1807; 'Account of Nepal,' 1819; 'Genealogy of the Hindoo Gods,' 1819; 'Account of the Fishes of the Ganges,' 1822. Born 15 Feb., 1762; died 15 June, 1829.

BUCHANAN, GEORGE, a Scotch historian and Latin poet, was born at Killearn, in the shire of Lennox, Feb., 1506. He was educated at Paris, after which he served some time in the army, and then became a student in the university of St. Andrew's, under John Major, whom he accompanied to France. Having taken his degrees in arts, he became tutor to the earl of Cassilis, with whom he lived five years, in which time he translated Linacre's Grammar from English into Latin, printed at Paris in 1533. On his return to Scotland, James V. appointed him tutor to his natural son, the abbat of Kelso. About this time he wrote his satirical poem, entitled 'Somnium,' against the Franciscan friars; which was followed by another poem on the same subject; but though written at the king's command, it exposed the author to the vengeance of the clergy, and Buchanan, not thinking it safe to remain in the kingdom, withdrew to Paris, from whence he proceeded to Bourdeaux, where he taught three years, under the patronage of Andrew Govia, a learned Portuguese, who presided over that university. In 1544 he returned to Paris, and for some time taught in the college of Bourbon; but in 1547 he went to Portugal with his friend Govia, who was called home to superintend the university of Coimbra. He had not been there a year before he lost his protector, and having given some offence by the freedom of his opinions, he was thrown into prison, where he began his translation of the Psalms into Latin verse. He obtained his liberty in 1551, and soon after embarked for England, from whence he went again to France, a country to which he had a strong attachment. After spending five years as tutor to the son of Mareschal de Brissac, he went back to Scotland,

where, though he openly professed the Protestant religion, he was well received at court, and assisted the queen in her studies. He was also employed in reforming the universities, and obtained a pension from the unfortunate Mary, which he requited with ingratitude. In 1566 he was made principal of St. Leonard's College, at St. Andrew's; and the next year sat as moderator of the general assembly, by whom he was appointed preceptor to James VI. Having attached himself to the earl of Murray, he accompanied him to England, to prefer charges against Mary; and while at the court of Elizabeth he received many marks of favour. In 1571 he published his 'Detectio Mariæ Regni;' and in 1579 his treatise, 'De Jure Regni apud Scotos,' from which modern republicans have drawn most of their arguments. In 1582 appeared his 'History of Scotland;' and on the 5th of December in the same year he died. Besides the works here mentioned, he wrote two Latin tragedies, one entitled 'Jepthes sive Votum,' and the other 'Baptistes, sive Calumnia.' He also translated the Medea and Alcestes of Euripides into the same language. His works were printed together at Edinburgh, in 2 vols. fol., 1714.

BUCHANAN, GEORGE, an eminent civil engineer of Edinburgh, died 30 Oct., 1852. He was brother-in-law of Michael Faraday. Mr. Buchanan was author of a 'Report relative to the theory and application of Professor Leslie's Photometer,' 8vo., Edinburgh, 1824.

BUCHANAN, ROBERTSON, a Scotch civil engineer, born in or about 1770; died 1816. He wrote 'An Essay on the Warming of Mills and other Buildings by Steam,' 8vo., Glasgow, 1807; 'Essays on the Economy of Fuel and Management of Heat,' 8vo., Glasgow, 1810; 'Treatise on propelling Vessels by Steam,' 8vo., 1816; 'Practical Essays on Mill Work and other Machinery,' second edition, 8vo., London, 1823.

BUCHANAN, WALTER, author of several works on the fine arts, especially the 'Memoirs of Painting, with a Chronological History of the Importation of Pictures of the Great Masters into England,' 1824; died at Glasgow 20 Jan., 1864, aged 87. Mr. Buchanan was engaged for many years in purchasing paintings, and bringing them to this country from the Continent.

BUCHANAN, WILLIAM, a Scotch advocate, son of David Buchanan, the editor of the 'Wealth of Nations,' died at Edinburgh 18 Dec., 1863, aged 82. He published 'Reports of certain remarkable Cases in the Court of Session, and Trials in the High Court of Justiciary,' 1813; and a 'Treatise on the Law of Scotland on the subject of Teinds or Tithes,' 1862.

BUCHNER, AUGUSTUS, professor of poetry and eloquence, at Wittemberg, published in Latin, 'Academical Dissertations,' 'Select Poems,' 'Orations,' &c. Born 2 Nov., 1591; died 12 Feb., 1661.

BUCHNER, JOHN ANDREW ELIAS, professor of medicine at Erfurt, and afterwards at Halle, author of several professional works; was born 1701, and died 29 July, 1769.

BUCHOLTZER, ABRAHAM, a German Protestant divine, author of 'Index Chronologicus,' and other works, was born 28 Sept., 1529, and died at Freistadt 14 June, 1584.

BUCHON, JEAN ALEXANDRE, a French historian, born 21 May, 1791; died at Paris 29 Aug., 1846.

BUCHOZ, PETER JOSEPH, a learned physician

BUCK.

and naturalist, born at Metz 27 Jan., 1731; died at Paris 30 Jan., 1807.

BUCK, SIR GEORGE, an historian, was a native of Lincolnshire. He became one of the gentlemen of the privy chamber to James I., who conferred on him the honour of knighthood, and gave him the office of master of the revels. Sir George wrote the *Life of Richard III.*, in which he attempts to clear the character of that prince from many of the crimes with which he stands charged. Besides this work, which is printed in Kennett's *Complete History of England*, he wrote 'The third Univerſity of England; or a treatise of the foundations of all the colleges, ancient schooles of privilege, and of houses of learning, and liberrall arts, within and about the most famous citie of London,' 1615; and a treatise of 'The Art of Revels.' Died about 1623.

BUCK, JOHN, LL.D., was originally a lieutenant in the Bengal Artillery, and afterwards minister of a Baptist congregation in Oxford Street, London. Subsequently he entered Queen's College, Cambridge (B.A. 1825; LL.B. 1830; LL.D. 1835). Having taken orders, he was for some time curate of St. Botolph's, Cambridge, and in 1849 obtained the perpetual curacy of Houghton, Cumberland. Died 5 May, 1864, aged 72. Besides a selection of Hymns he published 'A New, General, and Algebraical Solution of the Higher Orders of Equations; with solutions to the tenth degree inclusive,' 8vo., London, 1823.

BUCK, JOHN WILLIAM, a barrister of Lincoln's Inn, who died 23 Aug., 1821, published 'Cases in Bankruptcy' (1816-20), 8vo., London, 1820.

BUCK, SAMUEL, an English engraver, who, with his brother Nathaniel, executed about five hundred views of churches, monasteries, castles, seats, and ancient ruins in England and Wales. Samuel died in Aug., 1779, having survived his brother many years.

BUCKENHAM, ROBERT, prior of the house of Dominicans at Cambridge, graduated B.D. in that university 1524, and D.D. 1531. He was one of the leading opponents of Latimer. Subsequently he went to Louvaine, and was one of the parties concerned in the seizure of William Tyndal at Antwerp. He was living 1536. A MS. work by him, 'De reconciliatione locorum S. Scripturæ,' is preserved in the English College at Rome.

BUCKERIDGE, JOHN, an English prelate, was born at Draycot, Wiltshire, and received his education at Merchant Taylors' School, whence in 1578 he was elected to St. John's College, Oxford, of which he became a fellow, and in 1605 the president. In 1606 he was installed canon of Windsor. His abilities in the pulpit attracted the notice of James I., who appointed him one of his chaplains. He was also one of the four divines chosen to preach before his majesty at Hampton Court, in support of the Church of England against the Presbyterians. He was elected bishop of Rochester 1610-11, and thence translated to Ely 1628. Died 23 May, 1631. His works are 'De potestate Papæ in rebus temporalibus, adversus Rob. Bellarminum;' 'A Discourse on kneeling at the Communion;' and occasional sermons.

BUCKHURST, LORD. See DORSET, EARL OF.

BUCKINCK, ARNOLD, a German engraver, the first who engraved maps on copper, flourished about 1478.

BUCKINGHAM, EDWARD STAFFORD, DUKE OF, was eldest son of Henry Stafford, duke of Bucking-

BUCKINGHAM.

ham, and, it is believed, studied at Cambridge. His father was beheaded 1483 and attainted, but the attainer was set aside on the accession of Henry VII. The young duke being descended from Edward III. through a female, fancied that, in case of the king's death without issue, he had a title to the throne, notwithstanding the superior claims of the dowagers of Scotland and France and their descendants. Impressed with this idea, he used idle and vaunting language to his servants, and most imprudently entered into correspondence with one Nicholas Hopkins, a brother of the Charterhouse, at Henton, Somersetshire, who pretended to the gift of prophecy, and foretold he should be king. Moreover, his enormous wealth excited the king's cupidity, and he in some respects justified suspicion by increasing the number of his retainers. He also treated Wolsey, then in the plenitude of his power, with undisguised contempt, on account apparently of his low origin. The duke was seized on his way to the court, tried for treason, found guilty, and condemned to death. Scorning to solicit mercy, he was beheaded on Tower Hill 17 May, 1551.

BUCKINGHAM, GEORGE VILLIERS, DUKE OF, was the son of Sir George Villiers of Brookesby, in Leicestershire, where he was born 1592. He attracted the notice of James I. at the performance of the play of 'Ignoramus,' in 1615; soon after which he was successively appointed cup-bearer to the king, gentleman of the bed-chamber, and knight of the Garter. He also rose to the rank of marquis, and became lord admiral of England, warden of the Cinque Ports, and master of the horse. But in 1623 he lost the royal favour, in a great degree, by persuading Prince Charles to visit the court of Spain, for the purpose of paying his addresses in person to the Infanta. Though Buckingham was created a duke in his absence, it was generally supposed that if the king had lived his decline would have been as rapid as his rise. The accession of Charles in 1625 increased the power of the favourite, but it also multiplied his enemies, and injured his master. The nation hated Buckingham, and two parliaments for impeaching him were dissolved. At this period, the duke involved the kingdom in a disgraceful war with France, and went himself on an expedition to the Isle of Rhé, where he lost the flower of his army. He then returned to repair his fleet, and was about to sail for Rochelle, when he was assassinated at Portsmouth by Felton, a fanatical lieutenant, 23 Aug., 1628. Lord Clarendon and Lilly the astrologer have recorded a story of the appearance of old Sir George Villiers to an officer at Windsor, charging him to warn the duke of the fate with which he was threatened.

BUCKINGHAM, GEORGE VILLIERS, second DUKE OF, was the son of the preceding, by Lady Catherine Manners, and was born in 1627. After studying at Cambridge, he went abroad, and on his return entered the royal army, for which he was deprived of his estate by the parliament, but recovered a great part of it in 1657, by marrying the daughter of Lord Fairfax. At the Restoration he was made one of the lords of the bed-chamber, lord-lieutenant of Yorkshire, and master of the horse. Of these honours, however, he was deprived in 1666, for being concerned in a plot to effect a change of government. Notwithstanding this, he recovered the royal favour, and retained it, after perpetrating some shocking

BUCKINGHAM.

crimes; one of which was the killing Lord Shrewsbury in a duel, and debauching his countess; and another, the hiring of Blood to seize the duke of Ormond in his coach. In 1676 the duke, with the earls of Shaftesbury and Salisbury, and Lord Wharton, were sent to the Tower, by order of the House of Peers, for contempt. On a petition to the king, however, they were all released. This profligate nobleman died in an obscure house at Kirby Moorside, in Yorkshire, of a fever caught in fox-hunting, 16 April, 1688. He wrote a celebrated comedy called 'The Rehearsal;' and some other dramatic pieces; also a few pamphlets in prose.

BUCKINGHAM, JAMES SILK, an English author and traveller, born 1786. He passed much of his early life at sea, but becoming afterwards connected with a printing-office, adopted the profession of literature. In 1815 he went to India, and established a newspaper, in which he attacked the abuses of the Indian government with such vigour that he was summarily expelled and his journal suppressed. Very many years later, the company were compelled to acknowledge the illegality of their proceedings, and to allow their victim an annuity. He went to India a second time, when the restrictions on the press had been removed. On his way to and from India, Mr. Buckingham travelled through various countries, and afterwards published narratives of his travels. In 1822 appeared 'Travels in Palestine;' in 1825 'Arabia;' in 1827 'Mesopotamia and Adjacent Countries;' and in 1830 'Assyria and Media.' At a later period he made tours in various parts of Europe and North America, his account of the latter country occupying no fewer than ten volumes. His European travels are described in two volumes on Belgium, the Rhine, and Switzerland, and two on France, Piedmont, and Switzerland. But Mr. Buckingham was still better known by his public lectures than by his books. In 1825 he established in London 'The Oriental Herald,' the precursor of several journals of the kind which have since flourished. Mr. Buckingham was M.P. for Sheffield from 1832 to 1837; and died 30 June, 1855.

BUCKINGHAM, OSBORN. See BOKENAM.

BUCKINGHAM AND CHANDOS, RICHARD GRENVILLE NUGENT TEMPLE BRYDGES CHANDOS, first DUKE OF, K.G., was born 21 March, 1776, and died 17 Jan., 1839.

BUCKINGHAM AND CHANDOS, RICHARD PLANTAGENET TEMPLE NUGENT BRYDGES CHANDOS GRENVILLE, second DUKE OF, K.G., was born 11 Feb., 1797, and died 29 July, 1861. Before succeeding to the peerage he sat in the House of Commons, where for many years he was a warm supporter of the Conservative cause. To his strenuous opposition to the Reform Bill was owing the passing of the 'Chandos clause.' He compiled 'Memoirs of the Court and Cabinets of George III.' of the 'Regency,' of 'George IV.,' and of 'William IV. and Victoria.'

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE, JOHN SHEFFIELD, DUKE OF, was born 1649, being son of Edward, earl of Mulgrave. At the age of seventeen, he served in the fleet; and afterwards had the command of a troop of horse. In 1680, being then Lord Mulgrave, he was sent to the relief of Tangier, which service he accomplished. He complied very much with the measures of James II., and yet concurred in the Revolution, for which he was created marquis of Normanby and duke of Buckinghamshire.

BUCKLER.

He died 24 Feb., 1720-1, and was buried in Westminster Abbey, where his epitaph, written by himself, gave great offence. His works, consisting of poems, memoirs, speeches, and essays, were printed in 2 vols. 4to., 1723, and again in 2 vols. 8vo., 1729. Buckingham House was built by this duke.

BUCKLAND, RALPH, a native of Somersetshire, was born in or about 1564, and in 1579 became a commoner of Magdalen College, Oxford. Leaving the university without a degree, he went to London, where for some time he studied the common law, but being at length inflamed with a love for the Catholic religion, he left his parents, country, and the prospect of a fair inheritance, and retired to the English College at Douay, where he spent seven years, and being ordained priest, he first visited Rome, and then returned to England. Here he exercised his sacerdotal functions for about twenty years, dying in 1611. He wrote 'Seven Sparks of the enkindled Soul. Four Lamentations, which, composed in the hard Times of Qu. Elizabeth, may be used at all Times, when the Church happeneth to be extremely persecuted. Drawn out of the Holy Scriptures after the form of Psalms,' 12mo. n. d. This book was afterwards most unfairly quoted by Archbishop Usher, with the object of fixing the Gunpowder Plot on the Catholics generally; 'An Embassage from Heaven, wherein our Lord Christ giveth to understand his Indignation against all such, as being Catholicly minded, dare yield their Presence to the Rites and public prayers of the Malignant Church,' 8vo. He also translated from Latin into English 'De Persecutione Vandelicæ,' written by Victor, bishop of Biserte, or Benserte, in Africa; and the six volumes of Surius's 'Lives of the Saints.'

BUCKLAND, WILLIAM, D.D., F.R.S., a distinguished geologist, born at Axminster, Devonshire, 1784, and educated at Winchester School and Corpus Christi College, Oxford. In 1813 he was appointed to the readership of mineralogy, and in 1818 to the readership of geology. In 1825 his college presented him to the living of Stoke Charity, Hampshire, and in the same year he obtained a canonry in the cathedral of Christ Church. Sir Robert Peel conferred upon him the deanery of Westminster 1845; and he was also rector of Islip, Oxfordshire. Died 14 Aug., 1856. His principal works are 'Vindiciæ Geologicæ; or the Connection of Religion with Geology explained,' 1820; 'Reliquiæ Diluvianæ; or Observations on the Organic Remains attesting the action of an Universal Deluge,' 1823; and 'Geology and Mineralogy considered with reference to Natural Theology,' one of the Bridgewater Treatises, 1836. He was also a frequent contributor to the Proceedings of the Geological Society, of which he was twice elected president. The name of Dr. Buckland will ever be associated with his discoveries of the remains of animals in the caves of Kirkdale and other parts of England. Of these discoveries he gave an account in the Philosophical Transactions.

BUCKLE, HENRY THOMAS, an English writer, born at Lee 24 Nov., 1822; died at Damascus 29 May, 1862. He was author of an ambitious work entitled a 'History of Civilization in England,' but he only lived to complete the first two volumes of it.

BUCKLER, BENJAMIN, D.D., a genealogical writer, born 1716, and educated at Oriel College

Oxford, where he took his master's degree, after which he was elected fellow of All Souls, and proceeded to his degree of D.D. in 1759. He became vicar of Cumnor, and rector of Frisham, in Berkshire, and was buried at the former place 24 Dec., 1780. Dr. Buckler drew up the 'Stemmata Chicheleana; or, Genealogical account of the family of Chichele,' 4to., 1765. To this he added a supplement in 1775. He was also the author of 'A Reply to Dr. Huddesford's Observations on the Delegates of the Press,' 4to.; and an anonymous pamphlet, entitled 'A complete Vindication of the Mallard of All Soul's College, against the injurious suggestions of Mr. Pointer,' 8vo. Pointer had, it seems, degraded the Mallard into a goose; and this occasioned a droll piece, called 'Proposals for the History of the Mallardians,' written by Bilson and Morris.

BUCKLEY, JOHN. See JONES.

BUCKLEY, ROBERT, or SIGEBERT, an English Benedictine, the last surviving monk of Westminster Abbey. At the commencement of the reign of James I. he was persuaded by some clergymen to revive his order, and accordingly they made their profession under him. Afterwards, uniting themselves to other Benedictines who had taken the habit in Italy and Spain, and were permitted to return to England upon the mission, they were incorporated; and, by express bulls from the see of Rome, assumed the name of the English congregation of St. Benedict. During forty years of his life Father Buckley endured persecution for the Catholic faith, being always shut up in some prison or other. He died 22 Feb., 1610, aged 93, having been blind during the three last years of his life, and was refused burial in the parish churchyard.

BUCKLEY, THEODORE WILLIAM ALOIS, one of the chaplains of Christ Church, Oxford, was born 27 July, 1825, and died 30 Jan., 1856. He published numerous translations from the classics, and edited many popular works.

BUCKLEY, WILLIAM, a native of Lichfield, was educated at King's College, Cambridge (B.A. 1542; M.A. 1545). Afterwards he removed to the court of King Edward VI., who held him in great esteem. In Jan., 1548-9, he obtained a prebend in the church of Lichfield, and in 1550 was appointed tutor to the royal henchmen. Died about 1570. His 'Arithmetica Memorativa' is printed with Seaton's 'Dialectica.' This work consists of the rules of arithmetic reduced into Latin verse, that they may be more easily committed to memory.

BUCKMINSTER, JOSEPH STEVENS, an American divine, orator, and man of letters, was born at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, 26 May, 1784, and died 9 June, 1812.

BUCQUET, JEAN BAPTISTE, a distinguished physician and chemist, born at Paris 1746; died 24 Jan., 1780.

BUDÆUS, or BUDE, WILLIAM, a learned critic, born at Paris 1467. He was second son of John Bude, lord of Yere and Villiers, and received his education at Orleans, but at first led a dissipated life. Afterwards he took to his studies, and became an excellent classical scholar, particularly in Greek, which he almost learnt by himself. He was librarian to Francis I., and died at Paris 23 Aug., 1540. His principal works are 'De Asse;' 'Notes on the Pandects;' 'Commentarii Græcæ Linguae.' All his writings were collected in 4 vols. folio, 1557.

BUDD, RICHARD, M.D., an eminent London physician, who died 1821.

BUDDEUS, JOHN FRANCIS, a German Lutheran divine, professor of philosophy at Halle, and afterwards at Jena, was born 25 June, 1667, and died 19 Nov., 1729. He published the great German Historical Dictionary, and a number of other useful works, chiefly on philosophy and divinity.

BUDDEN, JOHN, LL.D., a civilian of Oxford, was born at Canford, Dorsetshire, in or about 1566. He became reader of philosophy at Magdalen College; principal of New Inn 1609; and afterwards principal of Broadgate Hall, where he died 11 June, 1620. He wrote the lives of William of Waynflete and Archbishop Morton; and several translations from Latin and French.

BUDGELL, EUSTACE, a miscellaneous writer, was born at Exeter about 1685. He received his education at Christ Church, Oxford, from whence he removed to the Inner Temple. Mr. Addison, to whom he was related, took him to Ireland, as one of the clerks of his office. While there he was chosen member of Parliament, and obtained some lucrative employments, which he lost for satirising the duke of Bolton, when that nobleman was lieutenant. On this he returned to England, where in 1720 he lost £20,000 by the South Sea bubble. He now turned party writer, and conducted a popular paper called the Bee; but while thus engaged an affair happened which ruined his reputation. On the death of Dr. Tindal, a bequest was found in his will of £2000 to Budgell, which all who knew the doctor were sensible he never intended. The will, therefore, was contested, and set aside, which, with his desperate circumstances, had such an effect upon his mind, that he threw himself into the Thames, and was drowned, 4 May, 1736. Upon his bureau was found a slip of paper on which was written these words:—

'What Cato did, and Addison approved,
Cannot be wrong.'

He wrote several papers in the Spectator and Guardian; had a share in the Craftsman; and published, also, Memoirs of the Lives of the Boyles, 8vo.; the History of Cleomenes, 8vo.; and a translation of the Characters of Theophrastus.

BUDGETT, SAMUEL, the son of a small shopkeeper, was born at Wrington, Somerset, in 1794. He showed, as a boy, a knack of 'turning a penny into a pound,' and at fifteen years of age had become possessed, by petty bartering, of £30, which he presented to his parents, who happened to be in straitened circumstances. Apprenticed to his brother, a grocer at Kingswood Hill, he was dismissed for 'want of ability,' but was soon afterwards recalled, and as a partner in the business he steadily extended it by his shrewdness and tact, and his principle of cash payments, until the firm of Budgett Brothers became the largest wholesale provision merchants in Bristol, to which city, on their Kingswood premises being burnt down, the establishment had been removed. While an adept in driving a bargain, he was munificent in his contributions to charitable and religious objects, especially those connected with the Wesleyan Methodists, of which denomination he was an attached member. He died 29 April, 1851, and a memoir of him, under the title of 'The Successful Merchant,' has had a wide circulation.

BUFFALMACCO, BONAMICO, an historical painter, born at Florence 1262; died 1340.

BUFFIER, CLAUDE, a learned Jesuit, was born in Poland 25 May, 1661, and died at Paris 17 May, 1737. Most of his works were collected into a folio volume in 1732, with the title of 'Cours des Sciences sur des principes nouveaux et simples.'

BUFFON, GEORGE LOUIS LE CLERC, Comte DE, was the son of a counsellor of the parliament of Dijon, and born at Montbard, in Burgundy, 7 Sept., 1707. He studied at Dijon, and was intended for the law, but his inclination lay to the sciences, particularly astronomy and geometry; and it is said he was never without Euclid's Elements in his pocket. At the age of twenty he made the tour of Italy, after which he visited England. On his return he divided his time between Montbard and Paris, and in 1735 published a translation of Hales's Vegetable Statics, which was followed by one of Newton's Fluxions. In 1739 he was appointed superintendent of the royal garden and cabinet, which by his care were considerably enriched. In 1744 he published his Theory of the Earth, which he afterwards prefixed to his Natural History. This celebrated work commenced in 1749, and at its completion in 1767 amounted to 15 vols. 4to., and 31 vols. 12mo. To it were afterwards added several volumes by way of supplement. In 1771 appeared his History of Birds; and in 1773 he began the History of Minerals. He was a member of the French Academy, treasurer of that of Sciences, and in 1771 he was created a count. His private character was that of a libertine, and he was extremely vain of his person and talents. 'The works of eminent geniuses,' he would say 'are few; they are those of Newton, Bacon, Leibnitz, Montesquieu, and my own!' Died 16 April, 1788.

BUGENHAGIUS, or BUGENHAGEN, JOHN, one of the Reformers, surnamed *Pomeranus*, was born at Wollin, in Pomerania, 24 June, 1485. He was employed in establishing the Reformation at Hamburg, Lubeck, and in Denmark, the church of which last kingdom he new-modelled. Died 21 March, 1558. He wrote Commentaries on the Epistles; a Harmony of the Gospels; and assisted Luther in his translation of the Bible.

BUGG, FRANCIS, a tradesman, of Mildenhall, in Suffolk, was born in or about 1640. He was a member of the Society of Friends, which, however, he deserted, and wrote his 'Pilgrim's Progress from Quakerism to Christianity'; 'Battering Rams against New Rome,' and several other books levelled at the doctrines of his former co-religionists. He was living in 1698.

BUGG, GEORGE, a divine, received his education at St. John's College, Cambridge; became rector of Wilsford, Lincolnshire, 1849; and died at Hull 15 Aug., 1851, aged 82. He published 'The Key to Modern Controversy,' 8vo., London, 1843.

BUGIARDINI, JULIUS, a painter, born at Florence 1481; died 1556.

BUHLE, JOHN THEOPHILUS, a German philosopher, born at Brunswick 29 Sept., 1763. At the early age of eighteen he delivered a course of lectures on the literature of philosophy, and two years later he was appointed classical tutor to the young English princes who were then prosecuting their studies at Brunswick. After filling the chair of philosophy at Gottingen, he accepted an invitation to Russia, where he obtained a professor-

ship at Moscow and other preferments. In his latter years he returned to his native country, and died there in Aug., 1821. Among his very numerous works may be mentioned a treatise in German on the History of Philosophy; a History of modern Philosophy from the revival of letters to the time of Kant; a Manual of Natural Law; and Origin and History of the Rosicrucians and Freemasons.

BUKENTOP, HENRY VAN, a Recollect friar of Antwerp, and theological professor at Louvaine, died 27 May, 1716. He published many polemical works.

BULKELEY, LANCELOT, appointed archbishop of Dublin 1619, died 8 Sept., 1650.

BULKELEY, Sir RICHARD, baronet, was educated at Dublin and Oxford, and acquired a considerable amount of learning, but was strangely deluded and led away by a set of enthusiastical pretenders to prophecy, who first appeared among the French Camisards and Huguenots. With these he engaged so deeply, that not only his estate partly supplied their extravagances, but he also prostituted his pen in defence of their frenzy, and was only prevented by death from selling his estate to distribute among them. He died 7 April, 1710, æt. 47, and was buried at Ewell, Surrey. He published 'An Answer to Several Treatises lately publish'd on the subject of the Prophets. The first part,' 8vo., London, 1708.

BULKLEY, CHARLES, a dissenting minister, born in London 18 Oct., 1719. He was educated under Dr. Doddridge, and in 1740 became a preacher at Welford, in Northamptonshire, but afterwards removed to London, and joined the Baptists. In 1743 he was chosen minister of a meeting in White's Alley, Moorfields, which congregation removed first to Barbican, and next to Worship Street. He also succeeded Dr. Foster as lecturer at the Old Jewry. Died 15 April, 1797. Besides single sermons, he was the author of 'Discourses on several subjects'; 'A Vindication of Lord Shaftesbury's Writings'; 'Notes on Lord Bolingbroke's Philosophical Writings'; 'Observations on Natural Religion and Christianity'; 'Economy of the Gospel'; 'Discourses on the Parables and Miracles,' 4 vols.; 'Catechetical Exercises'; 'Notes on the Bible,' with a preface, 3 vols. 8vo.

BULKLEY, PETER, a divine, born at Woodhill, Bedfordshire, 1582, and educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he obtained a fellowship. He succeeded his father in the living of Woodhill, where he remained twenty-one years, until he was silenced for nonconformity by Archbishop Laud. He then went to New England, where he died 9 March, 1658-9. His only publication, 'The Gospel Covenant opened,' passed through several editions.

BULL, GEORGE, a learned prelate, was born at Wells, in Somersetshire, 25 March, 1634, and educated at Tiverton School, in Devonshire, from whence he removed to Exeter College, Oxford, but refusing to take the oath to the commonwealth he retired to his native county. At the age of twenty-one he was ordained privately by Bishop Skinner of Oxford, who exercised his office at that critical period, though it was made a capital offence by the parliament to do so. After this he became minister of St. George's, near Bristol, where he read as much of the liturgy as he safely could under the appearance of extemporary de-

votion. In 1658 he married, and was presented to the rectory of Suddington St. Mary, near Cirencester, in Gloucestershire. While here he composed most of his learned works, and in 1659 published his 'Harmonia Apostolica,' the object of which is to reconcile St. Paul and St. James on the article of justification. This performance gave great offence to the Calvinists, and several replies to it were published. Mr. Bull, however, vindicated his work in an admirable apology, written also in Latin. In 1678 the Lord Chancellor Finch gave him a prebend in the cathedral of Gloucester. In 1685 appeared his principal performance, the 'Defensio Fidei Nicenæ,' in which he proves that the consubstantiality and coeternity of the Son of God was the faith of the church before the council of Nice. This great work gained for the author universal applause, and the university of Oxford conferred upon him the degree of D.D. He also obtained the rectory of Avening, Gloucestershire, and Archbishop Sancroft made him archdeacon of Llandaff. In 1694 he published his 'Judicium Ecclesie Catholicae,' and he had the thanks of Bossuet, bishop of Meaux, and other learned divines of the Gallican church for having so well defended the determination of the Catholic church concerning the necessity of believing the divinity of the Son of God. On 29 April, 1705, he was consecrated bishop of St. David's. He died 17 Feb., 1709-10, and was buried at Brecknock. His sermons were published by Robert Nelson, in 4 vols. 8vo., and all his Latin works in 1 vol. folio, by Dr. Grabe.

BULL, GEORGE STRINGER, an English divine, vicar of St. Thomas's, Birmingham, and afterwards vicar of Almeley, Herefordshire, was born at Stanway, near Colchester, 12 July, 1799, and died 20 Aug., 1865. He wrote many single sermons and tracts in defence of the Church of England, in favour of the Ten Hours Factory Bill, on benefit societies, sick clubs, and other benevolent objects.

BULL, JOHN, Mus. Doc. a famous musician, born in Somersetshire about 1563. In 1886 he was admitted bachelor of music at Oxford, and some time afterwards was created doctor in that faculty at Cambridge, being incorporated at Oxford in 1592. He was organist of the Chapel Royal, and first professor of music in Gresham College; but in the reign of James I. he went abroad, and died at Lubeck about 1622.

BULL, JOHN, was educated at Christ's College, Cambridge (M.A. 1792), became curate of Down and Cudham, Kent, and afterwards rector of Tattingstone, Suffolk, where he died 1834, aged sixty-seven. He was author of 'Husbandry improved by religious meditations, with some forms of prayer for the instruction and comfort of the lower classes of society,' 1805; 'The Clergyman's Companion in visiting the sick. A new edition with additions,' 8vo., 1813; and 'Poems and Translations,' 8vo., 1814.

BULLAKER, THOMAS, an English Franciscan, was a native of Chichester, and studied at the English college at Valladolid. After labouring for some years on the English mission, he was apprehended and executed at Tyburn 12 Oct., 1642, æt. 38.

BULLANT, JEAN, a French architect and sculptor, who flourished between 1540 and 1573.

BULLAR, JOHN, a topographer, was a native of Southampton, where he died 12 May, 1864, aged 87. For forty years of his life he was engaged in

tuition, and educated a great number of the principal persons in the town. Besides a number of educational and religious works, he wrote 'An Historical and Picturesque Guide to the Isle of Wight,' 8vo., Southampton, 1806; 6th edit. 1824; 'A Companion in a Tour round Southampton,' 3rd edit., 12mo., Southampton, 1809; and 'A Companion in a Visit to Netley Abbey. To which is annexed Mr. Keate's Elegy,' 6th edit., 12mo., Southampton, 1828.

BULLEN, WILLIAM, M.D., a native of the Isle of Ely, was born in the early part of the reign of Henry VIII., and is commonly reputed to have received his education at Cambridge. He appears to have lived for some time at or near Norwich. He travelled over several parts of Germany, visited Scotland, and made many tours in England, studying the productions of nature with a zeal and success not common in that age. Having taken orders, he was instituted to the rectory of Blaxhall, Suffolk, 1550, but resigned that living before Nov., 1554, about which period he commenced practice as a physician at Durham. In or about 1560 he removed to London, and soon afterwards was charged by William Hilton with having murdered his brother, Sir William Hilton, baron Hilton, who in reality had died of a malignant fever. He was arraigned on this charge before the duke of Norfolk, and honourably acquitted. William Hilton, however, ultimately arrested Bullen for debt, and kept him in prison a long time. It is said that Bullen was a member of the College of Physicians, and practised in London till his death on 7 Jan., 1575-6. His works are 'The Government of Health,' 8vo., London, 1558; 'Bulwarke of Defence against all Sicknes, Sorenes, and Woundes,' folio, London, 1562; 'A Regimen against the Pleurisy,' 1562; 'A dialogue both pleasaunte and pitefull; wherein is a goodly Regiment against the Fever Pestilence,' 1564; and 'Doctor Bullein's dyet,' 1585.

BULLER, CHARLES, an English politician and lawyer, who distinguished himself as President of the Commission for the Administration of the Poor Laws, was born at Calcutta Aug., 1806, and died in London 28 Nov., 1848.

BULLER, Sir FRANCIS, an English judge, born 1745, received his education at Winchester School, and was afterwards called to the bar at the Inner Temple. He was made a justice of the King's Bench 1788; removed to the Common Pleas 1794; created a baronet 1789; and died 4 June, 1800. He was author of a valuable 'Introduction to the Law relative to Trials at Nisi Prius.'

BULLET, JEAN BAPTISTE, a French author, born 1699, became professor of divinity and dean of the university of Besançon, where he died 6 Sept., 1775. Among his works are a History of the Establishment of Christianity, which has been translated into English; Memoirs on the Celtic Tongue; and Researches into the History of Playing Cards.

BULLIALDUS, ISMAEL. See BOULLIAU.

BULLIARD, PIERRE, a French botanical writer, born 24 Nov., 1752; died Sept., 1793.

BULLINGER, HENRY, a Protestant divine, born at Bremgarten, near Zurich, 18 July, 1504. He was about to enter the Carthusian order, but changed his intention upon reading the works of Melancthon and other reformers. Going to teach at Zurich, he formed a friendship with Zwingle, adopted his opinions, and defended them through

life. He succeeded Zwingle in the pastorate at Zurich, and died 17 Sept., 1575. He married, and had eleven children. His writings are also numerous. It is remarkable that his sermons were ordered to be read by the clergy of the Church of England.

BULLINGHAM, JOHN, D.D., an English prelate, was born in Gloucestershire, and educated at Oxford. Towards the end of the reign of Edward VI. he retired to France, being disgusted at the innovations in religious matters. On the accession of Mary he returned to England, and was appointed one of Bishop Gardiner's domestic chaplains. Shortly after Mary's death he was deprived of all his preferments, but soon afterwards he embraced the reformed doctrines, and in 1581 was consecrated bishop of Gloucester. He likewise held the see of Bristol in commendam until 1589. Died 6 May, 1598. Dr. Bullingham, who bore the character of an unlearned man, published a translation of 'Joh. Venæus his Oration pronounced at Paris before the whole body of the Vniuersitie of Paris, 1537, in defence of the Sacrament of the Altare, with a preface taken out of Tostalt's booke of that argument,' 1554.

BULLINGHAM, NICHOLAS, an English prelate, was born at Worcester in or about 1511, and received his education at Oxford, though he graduated LL.D. at Cambridge. In 1549 he was installed archdeacon of Worcester, but was deprived under Queen Mary for being married. Elizabeth raised him to the bishopric of Lincoln Jan., 1559-60, and he was translated thence to Worcester Jan., 1570-1. Died 18 April, 1576. He translated the canonical epistles, and the Apocalypse for the Bishops' Bible.

BULLOCK, GEORGE, D.D., an English divine, born in or about 1521. From Eton he removed to St. John's College, Cambridge, of which he was elected a fellow (B.A. 1538-9; M.A. 1542). During the reign of Edward VI. he left England on account of his dislike to the Reformation: and for two years resided in the abbey of Nevers in France. Returning to his native country upon the accession of Queen Mary, that sovereign presented him to the rectory of Great Mongeham, Kent, and a canonry in the church of Durham. In 1554 he was appointed master of St. John's College, Cambridge, and in 1556 Lady Margaret professor of divinity in that university. Being deprived of his preferments shortly after Queen Elizabeth's accession, he left England, but was captured and despoiled of everything by pirates. Ultimately, however, he got to Nevers, where he resided several years. About 1567 he removed to Antwerp, and read a divinity lecture in the monastery of St. Michael there. He died at Antwerp in or about 1580. Dr. Bullock is author of 'Oeconomia Concordantiarum Scripturæ sacræ,' folio, Antwerp, 1567, 1572; 2 vols. folio, Venice, 1585. The first volume is dedicated to Gregory XIII.; the second to Michael Malena, abbat of Nevers.

BULLOCK, HENRY, D.D., was a fellow of Queen's College, Cambridge (B.A. 1503-4; M.A. 1507; D.D. 1520). He became rector of St. Martin's, Ludgate, which benefice he held till his death. He was also one of Cardinal Wolsey's chaplains. Died 1526. His works are 'De captivitate Babylonica, contra Lutherum,' a Latin translation of Lucian *Περὶ Δαυιδου*, &c. Erasmus, who calls him *Bovillus*, held him in great esteem.

BULMER, WILLIAM, an eminent typographer of

London, was born at Newcastle-upon-Tyne 1746, and died Sept., 1830.

BULOW, FREDERICK WILLIAM, a celebrated Prussian general, born 1755; died 25 Feb., 1816.

BULSTRODE, EDWARD, a lawyer, born in Buckinghamshire 1588. He was educated at St. John's College, Oxford, from whence he removed to the Inner Temple, where he was called to the bar; and in 1649 he was made a Welsh judge. Died April, 1659. His works are 'A Golden Chain, or Miscellany of divers sentences of the sacred Scriptures, and of other authors, &c.' and 'Reports of Cases in B.R. regn. Jac. I. and Car. I.,' in 3 parts.

BULSTRODE, SIR RICHARD, eldest son of the preceding, was educated at Pembroke Hall, Cambridge. He also studied the law, but quitted it, and espoused the cause of Charles I. After the Restoration he was appointed agent at Brussels, and in 1675 received the honour of knighthood. Disapproving of the Revolution, he went over to France, and remained there many years; but at length returned, and is said to have died at the extraordinary age of 101, in 1732. He wrote one hundred and eighty-five elegies on religious subjects; 'Letters to the Earl of Arlington;' 'Essays;' and 'Memoirs and Reflections upon the reigns and governments of Charles I. and II.'

BULSTRODE, WHITLOCKE, son of the preceding, became prothonotary of the Marshal's Court, and died 27 Nov., 1724, æt. 74. He published his father's Essays, and wrote a treatise on the transmigration of souls; 'Essays, ecclesiastical and civil;' Letters to Dr. Wood, physician to the Pretender; and 'Compendium of the Crown Laws.'

BULTEAU, LOUIS, a French writer, author of An Essay on the Monastic History of the East, and of an abridgment of the History of the Order of St. Benedict, was born 1625, and died 6 April, 1693.

BULWER, JOHN, M.D., a physician, and the first English writer on dactylogy, and other methods of communicating knowledge to the deaf and dumb. Of his personal history hardly anything is known, except that he was the son of Thomas Bulwer, a physician, that he taught the deaf and dumb, and that he was styled the Chiro-sopher. The titles of his publications are 'Chirologia, or the Natural Language of the Hand, composed of the speaking Motions, and discoursing Gestures thereof; whereunto is added, Chironomia, or the Art of Manuall Rhetoricke, consisting of the natural Expression digested by Art in the Hand, as the chiefest Instrument of Eloquence, by Historical Manifestos exemplified out of the authentick Registers of common Life and civill Conversation, with Types or Chyrogams: a long-wished-for Illustration of this Argument,' 1644; 'Philopocphus, or the Deafe and Dumb Man's Friend, exhibiting the philosophical verity of that Subtile Art, which may inable one with an observant Eie to heare what any Man speaks by the Moving of his Lips. Upon the same Ground, with the Advantage of an historical Exemplification, apparently proving that a Man born Deaf and Dumb may be taught to heare the Sound of Words with his Eie, and thence learne to speake with his Tongue,' 1648; 'Pathomyotamia, or a Dissection of the Significant Muscles of the Affections of the Mind, being an Essay to a new Method of observing the most important movings of the Muscles of the Head; as they are the nearest and immediate Organs of the voluntarie or im-

petual Motions of the Mind; with the Proposal of a new Nomenclature of the Muscles,' 1649; 'Anthropometamorphosis: Man transform'd; or, the artificial Changeling Historically presented,' 1653; 'Vultispe Criticus, seu Physiognomia Medici,' MS. Addit. 80g.

BUNBURY, HENRY WILLIAM, an ingenious artist, was the youngest son of Sir William Bunbury, of Mildenhall, Suffolk, who died 1764. Henry was educated at Westminster School, from whence he removed to Catharine Hall, Cambridge. After leaving the university he never engaged in any profession, but devoted himself chiefly to the fine arts. His principal residence was at Bury St. Edmund's; but at length he settled at Keswick in Cumberland, where he died in May, 1811. Mr. Bunbury was long distinguished by the excellence of his caricatures, some of which attracted the notice, and called forth the admiration, of Sir Joshua Reynolds. But although Bunbury excelled in the *vis comica*, he never descended to indecency or personality. His principal work is the humorous volume of drawings and illustrations, entitled 'Directions for bad horsemen, by Geoffrey Gambado.' In the delineation of mountain scenery he drew with the hand of a master, and his performances of that kind are full of animation and taste.

BUNEL, PIERRE, a learned Frenchman, born at Toulouse 1499; died 1546. His Latin epistles were printed in 1581.

BUNN, ALFRED, a London theatrical manager and comic writer, died 20 Dec., 1860.

BUNNEY, EDMUND, a divine, born in Buckinghamshire 1540, and educated at Oxford. He became chaplain to Archbishop Grindal, who gave him a prebend in the church of York, and the rectory of Bolton Percy. He had subsequently a prebend in Carlisle Cathedral, another in St. Paul's, and lastly the sub-deanery of York. Died 26 Feb., 1616-17. His works are 'The Sum of Christian Religion,' 'Abridgment of Calvin's Institutions,' 'Sceptre of Judah,' 'The Coronation of King David, &c.,' pamphlets against Persons, the Jesuit; and 'The Corner Stone, or a form of teaching Jesus Christ out of the Scriptures.'

BUNNEY, FRANCIS, younger brother of the preceding, was born in Buckinghamshire 8 May, 1543, and educated at Oxford, where he became fellow of Magdalen College. In 1572 he obtained a prebend in Durham Cathedral; next year the archdeaconry of Northumberland; and in 1578 was presented to the rectory of Ryton, county Durham. Died 16 April, 1617. He wrote three tracts against Cardinal Bellarmine and the Roman Church; 'Exposition of Romans iii. 28, on Justification by Faith,' and 'Plain and familiar exposition of the Ten Commandments.'

BUNNIK, JOHN VAN, a landscape painter, born at Utrecht 1654; died 1717. His brother Jacob was also a painter, and died 1725.

BUNON, ROBERT, a celebrated French dentist, born 1702; died 25 Jan., 1748.

BUNSEN, CHRISTIAN CHARLES JOSIAH, baron, a distinguished writer and diplomatist, born at Korbach, in the principality of Waldeck, 25 Aug., 1791. After receiving a suitable education at Göttingen he travelled, visiting, among other countries, Holland and Denmark. In the last-named country he acquired the Icelandic language under the learned Magrussen. About the end of

1815 he visited Berlin, where he became acquainted with Niebuhr, and this acquaintance had much to do with his future life. He repaired to Paris in 1816, and acquired much knowledge in oriental languages from Sylvestre de Sacy; but he at length fixed himself at Rome, where his friend Niebuhr was then minister for Prussia. Niebuhr procured him the post of secretary of embassy, and by his help in literary matters did all he could to put him fairly on the road to fortune. In 1822 Frederick III. of Prussia visited Rome, when the courtly secretary so recommended himself to his royal master by a display of great theological erudition, that on the retirement of Niebuhr in 1824 he was appointed chargé d'affaires, and afterwards he became minister. This post he held for nearly twelve years, displaying great zeal to forward Protestant interests in various negotiations between Prussia and the Holy See. He was afterwards accredited to Switzerland, and last of all to England; but his great and real occupation was literature, which he pursued with an energy that caused his character as a diplomatist to be lost in that of a man of letters. He died at Bonn 28 Nov., 1860. His most important works are a 'Description of the City of Rome,' 'Ignatius of Antioch and his times,' 'The Position of Egypt in the History of the World,' and 'Hippolytus and his times.'

BUNYAN, JOHN, a pious writer, was born at Elstow, in Bedfordshire, in 1628. He learnt to read and write, and followed his father's business, which was that of a travelling tinker. For some years he led a dissolute life; but at length he was converted, and began to study the Scriptures, in which he acquired a great knowledge. In the civil war he entered into the parliament army, and was present at the siege of Leicester. About 1655 he became member of a Baptist congregation at Bedford, to whom he occasionally preached; for which, at the Restoration, he was taken up and confined in Bedford Gaol twelve years and a half, supporting himself and family all the while by tagging laces. It was here that he wrote his famous *Pilgrim's Progress*, a religious allegory, which has gone through countless editions, and been translated into many languages. On his release from prison, for which he was indebted to Bishop Barlow, of Lincoln, he became teacher of the Baptist congregation at Bedford. He also travelled into different parts of England to visit the people of that persuasion, on which account he was called Bishop Bunyan. He died in London of a fever 31 Aug., 1688. His works have been often printed collectively and in separate form. Macaulay remarks of the '*Pilgrim's Progress*':—'That wonderful book, while it obtains admiration from the most fastidious critics, is loved by those who are too simple to admire it. Dr. Johnson, all whose studies were desultory, and who hated, as he said, to read books through, made an exception in favour of the *Pilgrim's Progress*. That work was one of the two or three works which he wished longer. It was by no common merit that the illiterate sectary extracted praise like this from the most pedantic of critics and the most bigoted of Tories. In the wildest parts of Scotland the *Pilgrim's Progress* is the delight of the peasantry. In every nursery the *Pilgrim's Progress* is a greater favourite than Jack the Giant-killer.'

BUONAFEDE, APPIANO, a poet, born at Comacchio, in the States of the Church, 1716. He was

an abbat of the Celestines; and the best of his poetical works is the 'Ritratti poetici degl' Uomini illustri,' the poetical iconology of great men; and of his prose works, *The History and Spirit of Philosophy*, 6 vols. 4to. He died at Rome Dec., 1793.

BUONAMICI, CASTRUCCIO, an Italian historian, born at Lucca 1710; died 1761. His most considerable work is '*De Bello Italico Commentarii*,' which has been translated into English by Wishart.

BUONAMICI, LAZZARO, professor at Rome, and afterwards at Padua, was born 1479, and died 11 Feb., 1552. Some of his letters and poems are extant.

BUONANNI, JAMES, duke of Montalbano, was a native of Syracuse, and died 1636. He wrote '*L' Antica Siracusa illustrata*.'

BUONANNI, PHILIP, a Jesuit, born 7 Jan., 1638, at Rome, where he died 30 March, 1725. He wrote several works on natural history; *History of the Church of the Vatican*; *Collection of the Medals of the Popes*; *Catalogue of the military and equestrian orders*, &c.

BUONAROTTI. See MICHAEL ANGELO.

BUONMATTEI, BENEDICT, a grammarian, born at Florence 9 Aug., 1581; died 27 Jan., 1647. The most esteemed of his works is his grammar '*Della Lingua Toscana*.'

BUONONCINI. See BONONCINI.

BUONTALENTI, BERNARD, a Florentine architect, sculptor, and miniature painter, born 1536; died 1608.

BURBADGE, RICHARD, a celebrated English actor, the original performer of many of the principal characters in Shakspeare's plays, died 13 March, 1618-19. He was also a portrait painter of considerable skill.

BURCH, EDWARD, an English artist. His early life was spent in obscurity, but his genius was discovered by the drawings of the human figure, which he exhibited to the original academy in St. Martin's Lane. He afterwards devoted himself to gem-engraving, in which line he attained superior eminence; and there is scarcely a royal cabinet in Europe but possesses some of his beautiful performances. On the demise of Richard Wilson he was elected librarian to the Royal Academy, which situation he held till his death in Feb., 1814, aged 84.

BURCHIELLO, DOMINIC, a barber of Florence, author of a number of burlesque poems, died 1448.

BURCKHARDT, JOHN CHARLES, an eminent astronomer, born at Leipsic 30 April, 1773; died at Paris 21 June, 1825.

BURCKHARDT, JOHN LOUIS, a traveller, was born at Lausanne in Switzerland, 1784. Being of an ardent and enterprising turn, young Burckhardt came to England, and offered his services to the society for prosecuting discoveries in the interior of Africa. After learning the languages and acquiring the knowledge necessary for an expedition of this kind, he went to Egypt, and proceeded to Cairo, with the intention of joining the caravan which arrived there every year from Timbuctoo. While waiting there he assumed the Mussulman habit, and the name of Sheik Abraham, and thus was enabled to make several discoveries. At length the long-expected caravan reached the capital; but before the time fixed for its return Burckhardt was attacked by a fever, which carried him

off 15 Oct., 1817. He bequeathed all his oriental MSS. to the university of Cambridge, but the observations made in his travels were communicated to the African Society.

BURDER, GEORGE, an Independent minister, born in London 5 June, 1752; officiated successively at Lancaster, Coventry, and Fetter Lane, London; and died 29 May, 1832. He was one of the leading men in the formation of the London Missionary Society, and the projector of the Religious Tract Society. His '*Village Sermons*' are well known.

BURDER, HENRY FORSTER, D.D., minister of an Independent chapel at Hackney, wrote numerous works on theological subjects between 1811 and 1856. Died 29 Dec., 1864.

BURDER, SAMUEL, D.D., a divine, who was educated at Clare Hall, Cambridge, and became lecturer of Christ Church, Newgate Street, London. He published, among other works, '*The moral Law considered as a rule of life to believers, designed as an antidote to Antinomianism*,' 1795; '*A concise Dictionary for the profitable employment of the Christian*,' 1800; '*Oriental Customs, in illustration of the Scriptures*,' 2 vols.; and '*The Scripture Expositor*.'

BURDETT, Sir FRANCIS, bart., was born 25 Jan., 1770. After passing through Westminster School he went to Oxford, but did not graduate. In 1790 he went on a continental tour, in the course of which he became a convert to the revolutionary doctrines then so popular in France and other countries. On his return he married a daughter of Mr. Coutts, the banker, and received with her a large fortune. He succeeded to the baronetcy on the death of his grandfather, 1797. By the influence of the duke of Newcastle he was returned to parliament for Boroughbridge, and at the outset of his public career was an ardent supporter of ultra-liberal measures. Afterwards, when member for Westminster, he assailed the government so vehemently and incessantly that his political enemies took the earliest opportunity afforded by his want of discretion to make his conduct the subject of legal proceedings. Early in 1810 he addressed a letter to his constituents, in which he denied the power of committing for libel that the House of Commons had recently exercised in the case of Mr. John Gale Jones. This letter was brought under the notice of the house, and a resolution was agreed to, declaring that the publication of such a document was a gross breach of their privileges. Another resolution immediately followed, that the hon. baronet be committed to the Tower. Sir Francis, however, refused to surrender to the serjeant-at-arms, and his house was consequently broken into. He was seized and taken to the Tower, escorted by a large body of infantry and dragoons. The populace warmly sympathised with him, and on the return of the troops some lives were lost among the mob. The prorogation of parliament put an end to his imprisonment. When the riots occurred in Manchester in 1819, he wrote a letter to his constituents, for which he was prosecuted by the attorney-general, found guilty of libel, and sentenced to three months' imprisonment in the King's Bench, and to pay a fine of £1000. In 1837 he ceased to represent Westminster, and was afterwards returned for North Warwickshire, when he joined the Conservative party, of which he was ever afterwards a supporter. Died 23 Jan., 1844.

BURDON, WILLIAM, an ingenious writer, was born at Newcastle-upon-Tyne in 1764. He was educated at Emmanuel College, Cambridge, where he took his degrees in arts, and obtained a fellowship, which he resigned because he would not enter into orders. He died in London 30 May, 1818. His works are, 'Three Letters to the bishop of Llandaff,' 'Examination of the Pursuits of Literature,' 8vo.; 'A Vindication of Pope and Grattan,' 'Thoughts on Politics, Morality, and Literature,' 8vo.; 'Materials for Thinking,' 2 vols. 8vo.; 'Life and Character of Bonaparte,' 'Letters on the Affairs of Spain,' 'Treatise on the Privileges of the House of Commons,' &c.

BURE, GUILLAUME FRANÇOIS DE. See **DE BURE**.

BUREN, MARTIN VAN, an American statesman, born 5 Dec., 1782, was appointed secretary of state 1829; ambassador to London 1831; president of the United States 1836; and died 24 July, 1862.

BURETTE, PIERRE JEAN, a French physician, born at Paris 21 Nov., 1665; died 19 May, 1747. He studied the oriental languages, and wrote several dissertations, chiefly on ancient games and music.

BURFORD, ROBERT, a panoramic artist, proprietor of the Panorama, Leicester Square, London, died 30 Jan., 1861, aged 69.

BÜRGER, GODFRED AUGUSTUS, a German poet, was born near Halberstadt 1 Jan., 1748, and died 8 June, 1794. His ballads of 'Leonora' and 'The Fierce Huntsman' have been translated into English. He may be regarded as one of the best of the German lyric poets.

BURGERSDYCK, FRANCIS, professor at Leyden, and author of a valued treatise on Logic, was born 1590, and died 1629.

BURGES, AMBROSE, an English Dominican friar, passed through the highest offices of his order with distinguished credit, and died at Brussels 27 April, 1747, æt. 67. He wrote the *Annals of the Church* during the first five ages.

BURGES, GEORGE, a Greek critic, was born at Bengal, and after receiving a fitting preliminary education at the Charterhouse, under Dr. Raine, was sent to Trinity College, Cambridge, where he greatly distinguished himself in classics (B.A. 1807; M.A. 1810). In consideration of his services in the cause of classical learning, Queen Victoria, in 1841, granted him a civil service pension of £100 per annum. Mr. Burges was one of the principal writers in Valpy's 'Classical Journal,' and, during the period of its existence, he crossed many a critical lance with Dr. Blomfield, who, previously to his being raised to the episcopal bench, was one of the conductors of the Cambridge 'Museum Criticum.' Mr. Burges also edited the 'Troades' and 'Phœnissæ' of Euripides; the 'Supplices,' 'Eumenides,' and 'Prometheus' of Æschylus; the 'Philoctetes' of Sophocles; Plato's Four Dialogues; 'Greek Anthology;' Poppo's Prolegomena on the Peculiarities of Thucydidean Phraseology. In addition to these, he was author of a play in five acts, called 'The Son of Erin, or the Cause of the Greeks.' Died 11 Jan., 1864, aged 78.

BURGES, MARY ANNE, sister of Sir James Bland Burges, bart., of Beauport, Sussex, assisted M. de Lue in his last work on Geology, and was the author of an extremely popular book, entitled 'The Progress of the Pilgrim of Good-Intent in Jacobinical Times.' This was originally pub-

lished anonymously, and reached its tenth edition in 1822. Miss Burges finished, a short time before her death, a MS. account of the British Lepidoptera, in which each insect is traced from its egg, the various plants on which they feed fully described, and with drawings which manifest a correctness of design and delicacy of colouring little, if at all inferior to those of the celebrated Manan. She devoted a great part of her income to works of benevolence and charity, and died at her house, Ashfield, near Honiton, Devonshire, 10 August, 1812, æt. 49.

BURGESS, ANTHONY, a nonconformist clergyman, was the son of a clergyman at Watford, Hertfordshire, and received his education at St. John's College, Cambridge. He afterwards became a fellow of Emmanuel College, and took his degree of M.A. In 1635 he obtained the living of Sutton Coldfield, Warwickshire, but was ejected for nonconformity after the Restoration, and spent the remainder of his days at Tamworth. The celebrated Dr. John Wallis was his pupil, and says he was 'a pious, learned, and able scholar, a good disputant, a good tutor, an eminent preacher, and a sound and orthodox divine.' Mr. Burgess's principal works are, 'Spiritual Refinings; or a Treatise of Grace and Assurance,' 'Sermons on John xvii.,' 'The Doctrine of Original Sin,' and 'Commentary on 1 and 2 of Corinthians.'

BURGESS, CORNELIUS, D.D., a Puritan divine, was descended from the Burgesses of Batcomb, in Somersetshire, and educated at Oxford. He was chaplain to Charles I., but on the breaking out of the civil war he joined the Presbyterians, and had a large share of the plunder of the church. Died 9 June, 1665. Several of his devotional and controversial tracts have been printed.

BURGESS, DANIEL, a witty dissenting minister, born at Staines, Middlesex, 1643, and educated at Westminster School and Magdalen College, Oxford. Subsequently he became preacher to a dissenting congregation in Brydges Street, Covent Garden, over which he presided nearly thirty years. Died Jan., 1712-13. One of his biographers has furnished us with two instances which illustrate the general character of his preaching. Speaking of the 'robe of righteousness,' he said, 'If any of you would have a good and cheap suit, you will go to Monmouth Street; if you want a suit for life, you will go to the Court of Chancery; but if you wish for a suit that will last for eternity, you must go to the Lord Jesus Christ, and put on his robe of righteousness.' In the reign of William III. he assigned a new motive for the people of God who were the descendants of Jacob being called Israelites, viz., because God did not choose that his people should be called Jacobites! One of his sermons is entitled 'The Golden Snuffers.'

BURGESS, JOHN CART, an English water-colour painter, and author of several works on drawing, was born about 1788, and died 19 Jan., 1863.

BURGESS, THOMAS, an English prelate, was the son of a grocer at Odiham, Hampshire, where he was born 19 Nov., 1756. After passing through Winchester School and Corpus Christi College, Oxford, he was collated by his patron, Dr. Shute Barrington, bishop of Salisbury, to a prebend in his cathedral 1787. After Dr. Barrington's translation to Durham, he gave Mr. Burgess a prebend in that church 1791. In 1803 he was promoted to the see of St. David's. Here he displayed the most exemplary attention to the affairs of his diocese,

and formed a society for the foundation of a provincial college for the instruction of ministers for the Welsh church, who have not the means to obtain a university education. He was translated to Salisbury 1825; and died 19 Feb., 1837. He published a number of works on classical learning and divinity, a list of which will be found in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for May, 1837.

BURGESS, THOMAS, D.D., an English Catholic prelate, was born in Lancashire 1 Oct., 1791, and educated at Ampleforth, where he became a professed monk of the order of St. Benedict 13 Oct., 1807. Afterwards he became secularized, and was stationed successively at Prior Park, near Bath, Portland Chapel, Bath, and Monmouth. On the resignation of Dr. Hendren, the first bishop of the new see of Clifton, Dr. Burgess was selected to succeed him, and was consecrated 27 July, 1851. He died at Westbury-on-Trym, 27 Nov., 1854.

BURGH, JAMES, a moral and political writer, born at Madderty, Perthshire, 1714. He was educated at St. Andrew's for the ministry, which he declined, and then entered into the linen trade, but without success, whereupon he removed to London, and became corrector in the printing-office of Mr. Bowyer. After this he was an assistant in the grammar school of Great Marlow, in Buckinghamshire, and while there published a pamphlet entitled 'Britain's Remembrancer,' which ran through five editions. This was in 1746, and the next year he opened a school at Stoke Newington, which he conducted with reputation nineteen years, and then retired to Islington, where he died 26 Aug., 1775. He wrote 'The Dignity of Human Nature,' 'The Art of Speaking,' 'Crito, or Essays on various subjects,' 'Political Disquisitions,' 'A Warning to Dram Drinkers,' 'Hymn to the Creator,' and 'Directions for young Persons.'

BURGH, ULICK DE, marquis of Clanricarde. See CLANRICARDE.

BURGHLEY, WILLIAM CECIL LORD, K.G., a celebrated statesman, was only son of Richard Cecil, Esq., yeoman of the robes, by his wife Jane, daughter and heiress of William Heckington, Esq., of Bourn in Lincolnshire. He was born at Bourn 13 Sept., 1520, and had his school education at Grantham and Stamford. In 1535 he became a member of St. John's College, Cambridge, where he was so diligent a student that he hired the bell-ringer to call him at four o'clock every morning. Leaving the university, after six years' residence, without a degree, he became a member of Gray's Inn 6 May, 1541. In 1547 he came into possession of the office of *custos brevium*, worth nearly £240 per annum. The duke of Somerset, lord protector, made him master of his requests, and he accompanied that nobleman in his expedition against Scotland, as one of the judges of the marshalsey. He was present at the battle of Musselburgh, 'where he was like to have byn slaine, but myraculously saved by one, that putting forth his arm to thrust Mr. Cecill out of the level of the canon, had his arme stricken off.' In 1547 he was returned to parliament for the borough of Stamford, and in the following year was appointed secretary to the lord protector. On the fall of that nobleman he was committed to the Tower, but was liberated on giving a recognizance in 1000 marks to present himself on due warning before the privy council to answer any accusation which might be brought against him. On 5 Sept., 1550, he was

appointed one of the secretaries of state, and sworn of the privy council, and in the following year he was created a knight. Reluctantly and against his judgment he was induced to subscribe the instrument by which Edward VI. settled the crown on Lady Jane Grey, and although he at first sullenly acquiesced in her accession, he soon sent in his adhesion to Queen Mary, who granted him a general pardon. It is said, but the statement is open to grave doubt, that she would have continued him as secretary of state if he would have embraced the Catholic religion. Certain it is that he conformed to the change of religion which ensued. He accompanied Lord Paget and Sir Edward Hastings to Brussels to fetch over Cardinal Pole, and was one of the ambassadors on the part of England who met the French and Spanish ambassadors between Calais and Ardres. In the parliament which met 21 Oct., 1555, he served as one of the knights for the county of Lincoln. During Mary's reign he had been the confidential friend and adviser of the Princess Elizabeth, who, immediately upon her accession to the crown, appointed him secretary of state. From this time his history is the history of the reign in which he bore so conspicuous a part. On Shrove Sunday, 25 Feb., 1570-1, he was created Lord Burghley; in June, 1572, elected K.G.; and on 15 July following appointed lord high treasurer. He was also for many years chancellor of the university of Cambridge, and in 1593 became the first chancellor of the university of Dublin. His death occurred at Burghley House, in the Strand, 4 Aug., 1598, and on the 29th of the same month he was buried at St. Martin's, Stamford Baron, in Northamptonshire, his obsequies being also performed on the same day in Westminster Abbey. By his first wife, Mary, daughter of Peter Cheke, he had a son, Thomas, who was created earl of Exeter; and by his second wife, Mildred, daughter of Sir Anthony Cooke (she died 1589), he had issue, Robert, who became earl of Salisbury. Lord Burghley was assuredly a most successful statesman. For nearly forty of the most eventful years in our history he had the chief direction of affairs, and during that period the material prosperity of the kingdom increased in a most extraordinary manner, while numerous perils of a very formidable character were triumphantly surmounted.

BURGO, DE. See BURKE.

BURGOYNE, JOHN, an English officer and dramatic author, was the natural son of Lord Bingley. He entered early into the army, and in 1762 had the command of a force sent to Portugal for the defence of that kingdom against the Spaniards. He distinguished himself in the American war by the taking of Ticonderago; but was at last obliged to surrender at Saratoga, with his army, to General Gates. He was elected M.P. for Preston, and on his refusal to return to America, pursuant to the convention, he was dismissed the service. He published some pamphlets on that subject, but is best known as the author of three dramas, 'The Maid of the Oaks,' 'Bon Ton,' and 'The Heiress.' Died 4 Aug., 1792.

BURGUNDY, MARGARET DUCHESS OF, third daughter of Richard duke of York, and sister of Edward IV., king of England, became the wife of Charles the Bold, duke of Burgundy, who was slain 1477. Her resentments and friendships were equally warm; and, well knowing the jealousy entertained by King Henry against her family, she

determined to do all in her power to make him repent, for which purpose she hired a body of two thousand veteran Germans, under the command of Martin Swartz, a brave and experienced officer, and sent them to Ireland to join Simmel, who was crowned at Dublin as Edward V., but was afterwards defeated at the battle of Stoke, in Nottinghamshire. She then patronised and supported the unfortunate Perkin Warbeck. Died 1503.

BURIDAN, JOHN, a learned Frenchman of the fourteenth century. He was rector of the university of Paris, but being expelled by the realists, he went to Germany, where he established a school which, it is said, was the cradle of the university of Vienna. He wrote a Commentary on Aristotle's Physics, but is principally remarkable for the sophism or argument commonly called 'Buridan's Ass.' He supposed a hungry ass, or an ass equally hungry and thirsty, placed between two bushels of oats, or a bushel of oats and a vessel of water, each being equidistant from him. He then inquired what the ass would do. If it were answered that the animal would remain there till starved to death, he brought a laugh on his side, since that evidently appeared absurd. If it were answered that the ass would eat and drink in that situation, 'Then,' cried he, 'the ass has free will, or of two equal attractions one is greater than the other.' The term 'Buridan's Ass' has since been proverbially used to express difficulty and hesitation in determining between two objects. Died about 1358.

BURIGNY, JEAN LEVESQUE DE, a French writer, born at Rheims 1691; died at Paris 8 Oct., 1785. His works are, *On the Authority of the Popes*; *History of the Pagan Philosophy*; *History of Sicily*; *History of the Revolutions of Constantinople*; *Lives of Grotius, Erasmus, Bossuet, and Du Perron*.

BURKE, EDMUND, a distinguished orator and politician, was the son of an attorney in Dublin, where he was born 1 Jan., 1730. He was educated in the school of Abraham Shackleton, a Quaker, at Ballitore, near Carlow; and in 1746 he was entered of Trinity College, Dublin, but left it in 1749, and soon after became candidate for the professorship of logic at Glasgow, without success. In 1753 he entered of the Middle Temple, where he applied himself more to general literature than the law, and supported himself by writing for the booksellers. In a dangerous illness, occasioned by too close an application to his studies, he removed to the house of Dr. Nugent, a physician, whose daughter he afterwards married. In 1756 he published, without his name, 'A Vindication of Natural Society,' which was so complete an imitation of the style of Bolingbroke, as for a time to impose upon the friends of that writer. His next performance was 'A Philosophical Enquiry into the Origin of our Ideas of the Sublime and Beautiful,' which procured for the author the esteem of the first literary characters of the time, particularly Dr. Johnson. Shortly after this, Mr. Burke suggested to Dodsley the plan of the 'Annual Register,' the historical part of which he wrote for several years. In 1761 he went to Ireland with Lord Halifax, by virtue of which connection he obtained a pension of £300 a year. On his return to England, he wrote some pamphlets, which led to his acquaintance with Mr. Fitzherbert, father of Lord St. Helen's, through whom he became known to the marquis of Rockingham; and when that nobleman was made first lord of the treasury

in 1765, he appointed Mr. Burke his private secretary. Soon after this he was returned to parliament for Wendover. He was also enabled by this connection to purchase a villa near Beaconsfield, which continued to be his principal residence during the remainder of his life. The Rockingham party did not long continue in power, and on going out of office Mr. Burke wrote a pamphlet, entitled 'A Short Account of a Short Administration,' after which he became an active member of the opposition. In 1768 Mr. Grenville published 'The Present State of the Nation,' which was answered by Burke, whose next publication was a pamphlet entitled 'Thoughts on the Causes of the Present Discontents.' In the contest between Great Britain and the colonies, Mr. Burke distinguished himself as a vehement opponent of government, for which the dissenters of Bristol, in 1774, elected him one of the representatives of that city; but at the next election, in 1780, he was rejected by them for having supported the free trade of Ireland, and the bill for relieving the Roman Catholics, in consequence of which he took his seat for Malton. On the return of the marquis of Rockingham to power, in 1782, he obtained the post of paymaster-general of the forces; but this was of short duration, for on the death of the marquis, Lord Shelburne became first lord of the treasury, and Mr. Burke, with his friends, retired. During this interval he brought in and carried his famous bill for the reform of the civil list. After the general peace of 1783, Mr. Burke had his share in the coalition ministry, and of the abuse which attended it. The next great business in which he engaged was the impeachment of Warren Hastings, towards whom he displayed a spirit of rancorous animosity. While this prosecution was going on, the king's illness occasioned an extraordinary sensation in the public mind; and it is to be lamented that the conduct of Burke in the debates on the regency was highly indecorous. But his deportment at the beginning of the French Revolution must be allowed to atone for his errors. Here he shone with unparalleled lustre, and, compared to the party with whom he had so long acted, he might justly have been called another Abdiel; for he stood alone, and, like a prophet, warned his country of the danger resulting from those principles which his former associates now made their public creed. In consequence of this patriotic part, a separation took place between him and Fox; but prior to this schism Mr. Burke published his 'Reflections on the French Revolution,' which attracted wonderful attention, and many publications appeared in answer to it. Mr. Burke, after this, printed a variety of pamphlets in support of his views; as 'A Letter to a Member of the National Assembly'; 'An Appeal from the New Whigs to the Old'; 'Letter to a noble Lord on the Subject in Discussion with the Duke of Bedford'; 'Thoughts on a Regicide Peace'; &c. His zeal was rewarded with a pension of £1200 a year. He died at Beaconsfield 8 July, 1797. His works have been printed in 5 vols. 4to., and 10 vols. 8vo.

BURKE, THOMAS, D.D., an Irish Catholic prelate, born at Dublin 1710. At the age of thirteen he was sent to Rome to prepare himself for orders, and at the early age of fifteen was invested with the habit of a Dominican friar, making his profession in the following year. During his novitiate he studied philosophy, and for five years afterwards

applied himself closely to theology, in which he made such progress as to attract the particular notice of Pope Benedict XIII. At Rome he gradually attained to all the honours of his order, and returned to his native city in 1743. He continued in Ireland from that period, and was promoted by the pope to the see of Ossory 1769. This reward of his talents and virtues he only enjoyed seven years, dying at Kilkenny 25 Sept., 1776. His great work is entitled *Hibernia Dominicana. Sive Historia Provinciæ Hiberniæ Ordinis Prædicatorum*, 4to., Cologne, 1762, to which he added a Supplement in 1772. The historical part is extremely valuable; but the political tendency of the work excited great alarm among the bishops and clergy of Ireland. Seven of the prelates met at Thurles, and signed a declaration, 28 July, 1775, expressive of their disapproval of the publication, as tending to weaken and subvert the fidelity and allegiance due to George III.

BURKE, WILLIAM, a near kinsman and intimate friend of the celebrated Edmund Burke, was a native of London, and received his education at Westminster School and Christ Church, Oxford. He became M.P. for Great Bedwin, Wilts; secretary to the island of Guadalupe 1762; under-secretary of state 1766-8; and died 1798. He published a translation of Brissot's Letters to his Constituents, for which a preface was written by his cousin Edmund. In 1859 a work, by J. C. Symonds, was published at London, in which an attempt is made to prove 'William Burke the author of Junius.'

BURKITT, WILLIAM, a divine, born at Hitcham, Suffolk, 25 July, 1650, and educated at Pembroke Hall, Cambridge. In 1692 he became vicar of Dedham, Essex, where he continued till his death in Oct., 1703. He wrote a 'Practical Exposition of the New Testament,' which passed through numerous editions.

BURLAMAQUI, JOHN JAMES, a learned civilian, was descended from an ancient and noble family, originally of Lucca, but settled at Geneva, where he was born 1694. He became professor there, but afterwards went to reside with Prince Frederick of Hesse Cassel, who had been his pupil. After an absence of some years he returned to his native place, was appointed councillor of state, and died 3 April, 1748. He is known by his *Principles of Natural and Political Law*.

BURLEY, WALTER, an English secular priest, born 1275, wrote a Commentary on Aristotle, and 'De Vita et Moribus Philosophorum,' Cologne, 1472, a rare book.

BURLINGTON, RICHARD BOYLE, third EARL OF, and fourth earl of Cork, was born 25 April, 1695. He married Lady Dorothy Savile, eldest daughter of the marquis of Halifax, by whom he had three daughters, one only of whom survived him, who married the duke of Devonshire. The earl of Burlington was distinguished for his skill in architecture and taste in picturesque gardening. He patronised Kent, and had an enthusiastic veneration for Inigo Jones. Besides his works on his Yorkshire estate, he highly ornamented the house built by his father in Piccadilly. Other buildings designed by him were his villa at Chiswick, the dormitory at Westminster School, the assembly room at York, the duke of Richmond's house at Whitehall, and General Wade's house in Cork Street. Both these last were ill-contrived and inconvenient; but the latter had so beautiful a front

that Lord Chesterfield said, 'as the general could not live in it to his ease, he had better take a house over against it, and look at it.' Lord Burlington published an edition of the antique baths, from drawings of Palladio. Died Dec., 1753.

BURLOWE, HENRY BEHNES. See BEHNES.

BURMAN, FRANCIS, professor of divinity at Utrecht, author of Commentaries on the Pentateuch, and other theological works, was born at Leyden 1628, and died 12 Nov., 1679.

BURMAN, FRANCIS, son of the preceding, also became professor of divinity at Utrecht. He published, in Latin, a Discourse on the Persecution of Diocletian; and in Dutch, a Harmony of the Gospels, &c. Born 1671; died 1719.

BURMAN, GASPARD, a magistrate of Utrecht, where he died 22 Aug., 1755. He wrote a Latin Life of Pope Adrian VI., and a work entitled 'Trajectum Eruditum,' or an account of the learned men of Utrecht.

BURMAN, JOHN, of the same family as the foregoing, was professor of botany and medicine at Amsterdam, and published two curious books, 'Rariarum Africanarum plantarum decades decem,' and 'Thesaurus Zeylandicus.' Born 26 April, 1706; died 1780.

BURMAN, NICHOLAS LAURENCE, a physician, and professor of botany at Amsterdam, rendered great services to the cause of botanical science, on which he wrote several works. Born 1734; died 1793.

BURMAN, PETER, son of Francis (who died 1679), was born at Utrecht 6 July, 1668, and became professor of history and eloquence, and rector of the university of Leyden. He wrote a book on Roman taxes, and edited Virgil, Ovid, Petronius, Quintilian, Suetonius, Justin, Velleius, Phædrus, Valerius Flaccus, Lucan, &c. As a critic he occupies the first rank, and his editions of the classics will ever bear testimony to his judgment. Died 31 March, 1741.

BURMAN, PETER, the younger, son of Francis Burman, and nephew of the first-mentioned Francis, was born at Amsterdam 13 Oct., 1714, and became professor of eloquence and history at Franeker. He edited Aristophanes, Claudian, Anthologia veterum Latinorum epigrammatum, and Propertius; and composed four books of Latin poems. Died 24 June, 1778.

BURN, JOHN, son of Richard Burn, LL.D., was bred to the law, but did not practise. He edited his father's works, improved with valuable additions. Died 1802, aged 58.

BURN, RICHARD, LL.D., a divine, and legal writer, was born at Winton, Westmoreland, and educated at Queen's College, Oxford. On obtaining the vicarage of Orton, in his native county, he was appointed a justice of the peace, which led him to compile his 'Justice of Peace, and Parish Officer, upon a plan entirely new, and comprehending all the law to the present time,' 1755. This has passed through many editions. In 1760 he published his 'Ecclesiastical Law,' first in 2 vols. 4to., and next in 4 vols. 8vo. In 1764 he wrote 'A History of the Poor Laws,' and in 1776, 'Observations on the Bill proposed in Parliament for erecting County Workhouses.' He likewise published, in conjunction with Joseph Nicolson, 'The History and Antiquities of the two counties of Westmoreland and Cumberland,' 2 vols. Dr. Burn was chancellor of the diocese of Carlisle, and died 20 Nov., 1785.

BURNABY, ANDREW, D.D., was born 1732, at Ashfordby, Leicestershire, to which living his great-grandfather, grandfather, and father, successively presented themselves. On leaving Westminster School, he entered Queen's College, Cambridge, graduating B.A. 1754, and M.A. 1757. In 1759 and 1760 he travelled through the North American Settlements, and the account which he printed of these travels went through three editions. After this he became chaplain to the British factory at Leghorn. In 1769 he obtained the vicarage of Greenwich, which he retained till his death on 9 March, 1812. Besides the above-mentioned work he published an account of a tour made by him in Corsica; and several sermons and charges delivered in his capacity of archdeacon of Leicester.—*Al. West.*

BURNEL, HENRY, a gentleman who flourished about the end of Charles I.'s reign, wrote a play called 'Landgartha, a Tragi-Comedy, presented in the New Theatre in Dublin with good applause, being an antient story.' Dublin, 1641.

BURNES, SIR ALEXANDER, an enterprising eastern traveller and diplomatist, born at Montrose 16 May, 1805. He entered the Indian army, and eventually acquired the rank of lieutenant-colonel. In 1831 he explored the geography of the Indus, being sent, in the following year, on a mission to central Asia. The details of the latter journey have been published in the celebrated 'Travels to Bokhara,' one of the most interesting works in the English language. Afterwards he was the government agent at Cabul, and was slain during an insurrection in that city 2 Nov., 1841. A narrative of his residence at Cabul was published shortly after his death.

BURNES, JAMES, K.H., LL.D., was born at Montrose, 1803; educated at Edinburgh; became physician-general at Bombay; and died 19 Sept., 1862. Dr. Burnes was author of several useful works on the geography and manners of the East; of these the best known is his 'Visit to the Amcers of Scinde.'

BURNET, ELIZABETH, was the eldest daughter of Sir Thomas Blake, and was born 8 Nov., 1661. At the age of seventeen she married Robert Berkeley of Spetchley, Worcestershire, and after his death became the third wife of Gilbert Burnet, bishop of Salisbury. Died 1707-8. She composed

A Method of Devotion; or Rules for holy and devout Living, with Prayers on several Occasions, and Advice and Devotions for the holy Sacrament.' Her life was published by Dr. Goodwyn, archdeacon of Oxford, and afterwards archbishop of Cashel.

BURNET, GILBERT, a celebrated prelate, born at Edinburgh 18 Sept., 1643. He received his education at Aberdeen, and in 1663 went over to Holland, where he studied Hebrew under a learned Jew. On his return he stopped at London, and was chosen a fellow of the Royal Society. He entered into episcopal orders in 1665, and was presented to the living of Saltoun; and in 1669 he was appointed professor of divinity at Glasgow. In 1673, however, he settled in London, was made chaplain to the king, preacher at the Rolls, and lecturer of St. Clement's. At this time he engaged in writing the History of the Reformation, the first volume of which came out in 1679, and procured for its author the thanks of parliament. The second volume was published in 1681; but the third did not appear till 1714. Before this he

published three interesting biographical works—the Lives of the 'Dukes of Hamilton, a Life of Sir Matthew Hale, and another of the Earl of Rochester. After the execution of Lord Russell, whom he attended on the scaffold, Dr. Burnet was brought into some trouble and deprived of his ecclesiastical appointments, whereupon he travelled into France and Italy. Of this tour he afterwards published an account, in letters addressed to Mr. Boyle. He now settled in Holland, where he married a Dutch lady, which furnished an excuse for the States' refusal delivering him up, when demanded by James II. The doctor accompanied the prince of Orange to England, and in 1689 was consecrated bishop of Salisbury; but having, in a pastoral letter to his clergy, asserted the right of William and Mary to the throne, on the plea of conquest, he gave such offence, that his discourse was ordered by the parliament to be burnt by the hangman. On the death of his second wife he married Mrs. Berkeley, a widow lady of fortune. Among other important trusts committed to the bishop was that of the education of the young duke of Gloucester, son of Princess Anne of Denmark. In 1695 our author's 'Exposition of the Thirty-nine Articles' was published, and incurred the censure of the lower house of convocation. He died 17 March, 1714-15, and was buried in the church of St. James', Clerkenwell. Besides the works already mentioned, he wrote a treatise 'On the Pastoral Care;' Several Sermons; Controversial Pieces; 'The Life of Bishop Bedell;' and 'The History of his own Life and Times.'

BURNET, GILBERT, second son of the bishop, was educated at Merton College, Oxford, after which he took orders, and in 1718 was appointed chaplain to the king. He had a share in the paper called 'The Free-Thinker,' and took an active part on the side of Hoadly, in the Bangorian controversy. He also abridged the third volume of his father's History of the Reformation; but died young. He is not to be confounded with Gilbert Burnet, rector of Great Coggeshall, Essex, who published an abridgment of Boyle's Lectures.

BURNET, JAMES, a Scotch landscape painter, born 1788; died 27 July, 1816.

BURNET, JOHN, founder of the literary prize at Aberdeen, was born in that city 1729, and died 9 Nov., 1784.

BURNET, SIR THOMAS, M.D., brother of the celebrated bishop, was a physician of eminence and the author of several medical treatises. He practised at Edinburgh, and was living 1699, but the date of his decease is unknown.

BURNET, THOMAS, LL.D., an English writer, was born at Croft, Yorkshire, 1635, and after a preliminary education in the grammar school of North Allerton, was sent to Clare Hall, Cambridge, of which he became a fellow. He afterwards removed to Christ's College. Through the interest of his former pupil, the earl of Ossory, afterwards duke of Ormond, he obtained the mastership of the Charterhouse in 1685. After the Revolution he was appointed chaplain in ordinary to King William, and also clerk of the closet. Died 27 Sept., 1715. He wrote 'Telluris Theoria Sacra;' 'Archæologia Philosophica;' 'De Fide et Officiis Christianorum;' 'De Statu Mortuorum et Resurrectionis;' and 'De futura Judæorum Restauratione.' With the exception of Roger Ascham there are few of our modern writers who surpass Dr. Burnet in the elegance of Latin composition.

BURNET, THOMAS, D.D., a divine, was educated at New College, Oxford; became rector of West Kingston, Wiltshire, and prebendary of Salisbury; and died May, 1750. His four principal works are an 'Answer to Tindal's Christianity as old as the Creation,' 'Treatise on Scripture Politics,' sermons preached at Boyle's lecture; and 'Essay on the Trinity.'

BURNET, Sir THOMAS, third and youngest son of the bishop, was bred at Merton College, Oxford, after which he became a student of the Temple, where for some time he led a dissipated life; but at last took a serious turn, and one evening, his father observing him to be very thoughtful, asked what he was meditating. 'A greater work,' replied he, 'than your lordship's History of the Reformation.' 'Ay!' said the bishop, 'what is that?' 'The reformation of myself,' answered the young man; and he fulfilled his promise, by becoming one of the best lawyers of his time. He published several political pamphlets, some poems, and the posthumous history of his father, with a memoir of the bishop. He was for some time consul at Lisbon, and on his return resumed the profession of the law. In 1736 he was called to the degree of a serjeant, and in 1741 became one of the justices of the Common Pleas. Died 5 Jan., 1753.

BURNETT, GEORGE, a miscellaneous writer, was born at Huntsfell, Somersetshire, being the son of a respectable farmer. He evinced more intellect than the rest of his family, and after a suitable introduction to classical literature under the care of a clergyman in the neighbourhood, he was sent to Balliol College, Oxford, with a view to his taking orders in the Established Church. After two or three years he became disgusted with a college life, and, in conjunction with some university friends, formed a plan of emigration to America upon a thoroughly Utopian scheme of policy, which was, in brief, as follows:—Individual property was defined to be a great evil: all the evils and the errors in our civil institutions arise from the system of individual property: *ergo*, if individual property be done away with, all the evils and errors in our civil institutions will be done away with. Ultimately this wild scheme was very prudently abandoned. After lingering about for a year or two, dependent upon the supplies which he drew from his father, he sought a situation more congenial to his feelings and opinions, and got himself admitted a student in the dissenting college at Manchester. After some time he was appointed pastor of a congregation at Yarmouth, but did not remain there long. He afterwards became for a short time a student of medicine in the university of Edinburgh, and then became an assistant surgeon in a regiment of militia. He soon, however, quitted this employment, and went to Poland with the family of Count Zamsyska, as English tutor, but in less than a twelvemonth returned to England, quite without employment. Soon after his return he published an Account of Poland, and afterwards, with the assistance of the booksellers, brought out his 'Specimens of English Prose Writers,' 3 vols. 8vo., London, 1807. He also wrote a preliminary introduction to the 'Universal History,' published under the name of Mavor. His last production was 'Extracts from the Prose Works of Milton.' This unhappy hack writer died in the Marylebone Infirmary in Feb., 1811.

BURNETT, GILBERT THOMAS, professor of botany in King's College, London, and Demonstrator to the Society of Apothecaries, was born in London 15 April, 1800, and died 27 July, 1835. He was author of 'Outlines of Botany,' 2 vols. 8vo.

BURNETT, JAMES, Lord Monboddoo. See MONBODDO.

BURNETT, JOHN, a Scotch advocate, author of a treatise on the Criminal Law of his native country, was born about 1764, and died 8 Dec., 1810.

BURNEY, CHARLES, Mus.D., was born at Shrewsbury 1726. He received his education at the grammar school of his native town, after which he was placed under Mr. Baker, the organist of Chester Cathedral. In 1741 he returned to Shrewsbury, and in 1744 came to London, where he was chosen organist of St. Dionis, Backchurch, but afterwards removed to Lynn, where he continued nine years. In 1760 he returned to the metropolis, and in 1769 obtained the honorary degree of doctor in music at Oxford. The year following he travelled through France and Italy, of which tour he published an interesting account in 1771. The next year he travelled through the Netherlands, Germany, and Holland, of which journey he also published an account. In 1776 appeared the first volume of his History of Music, and the remaining four volumes came out at different intervals, the last being published in 1789. The next work of importance from the pen of Dr. Burney was a History of the Musical Festival in commemoration of Handel, 1785. In 1796 he published the Life of Metastasio. Besides these productions he wrote 'The Cunning Man;' 'An Essay towards a History of Comets;' the 'Plan of a Musical School;' and 'An Account of Little Crotch, the Infant Musician.' The doctor lived some time in the house that had been occupied by Sir Isaac Newton, near Leicester Square, but on being appointed organist of Chelsea College, he removed thither, and died there 15 April, 1814.

BURNEY, CHARLES, D.D., second son of the preceding, was born at Lynn 1757. He was educated at Charterhouse, after which he removed to Caius College, Cambridge, and from thence to King's College, Aberdeen, where he took his master's degree in 1781. The next year he became assistant in an academy at Highgate, and soon afterwards in that of Dr. Rose at Chiswick. While here he wrote some criticisms in the 'Monthly Review,' particularly on the Monstrophics of Mr. Huntingford, afterwards bishop of Hereford. About this time he married the daughter of Dr. Rose, and in 1786 opened a school at Hammersmith, from whence in 1793 he removed to Greenwich. The year before this he had obtained the degree of doctor of laws from Aberdeen and Glasgow. Having conducted his school with the highest reputation for many years, he took orders, on which occasion the archbishop of Canterbury conferred on him the degree of D.D. He was also presented to the living of St. Paul, Deptford, the rectory of Cliffe, a prebend in Lincoln Cathedral, and made chaplain in ordinary to the king. Died 28 Dec., 1817. His library was purchased by parliament and presented to the British Museum. His publications are an Appendix to Scapula's Lexicon; Remarks on the Greek verses of Milton; Richardi Bentleii et doctorum virorum epistolæ; 'Tentamen de metris ab Æschylo in opericis cantibus adhibitis;' an

abridgment of Pearson on the Creed; Philemonis Lexicon Græcæ; and a Sermon at the anniversary of the Sons of the Clergy at St. Paul's. His son, Charles Parr Burney, D.D., became archdeacon of Colchester, and died 1 Nov., 1864.

BURNEY, FRANCES. See D'ARBLAY.

BURNEY, JAMES, an English admiral, was the eldest son of Dr. Burney, author of the History of Music. He entered the navy at an early age, and accompanied Captain Cook in his two last voyages. In 1781 he was appointed to the command of the 'Bristol,' of fifty guns, and in due course rose to the rank of rear-admiral. He was a man of science, and became a fellow of the Royal Society. As an author he distinguished himself by 'A Plan of Defence against Invasion,' 1796; 'Measures recommended for the Support of Public Credit,' 1797; 'A Chronological History of the Discoveries in the Pacific Ocean,' 4 vols.; 'Chronological History of North-Eastern Voyages of Discovery, and of the early Eastern Navigations of the Russians;' 'Experiments to discover a Method for ascertaining the Direction of Currents;' 'A Chart of the Coast of China, with a Memoir.' He also contributed some papers to the Philosophical Transactions, particularly one in which he expresses his opinion that the most extreme point of Asia to the east and the opposite coast of America were once united. Died 17 Nov., 1821, aged 72.

BURNEY, WILLIAM, LL.D., the founder of the Royal Academy at Gosport, died 20 Feb., 1832, æt. 70. He was the author of an extensive Marine Dictionary and other valuable works.

BURNHAM, RICHARD, a dissenting minister, who became pastor of Grafton Street Chapel, Soho, London, was born 1749, and died 30 Oct., 1810. He published a volume of Hymns.

BURNS, ALLAN, was, like his brother, Dr. John Burns, mentioned hereafter, an eminent surgeon and writer on anatomy. He was born at Glasgow 18 Sept., 1781, and died 22 June, 1813.

BURNS, JAMES DRUMMOND, minister of the Trinity Presbyterian Church at Hampstead, wrote 'The Vision of Prophecy, and other poems.' Died in France 27 Nov., 1864.

BURNS, JOHN, M.D., professor of surgery at Glasgow, his native place, was born 1774, and died 18 June, 1850. He published 'The Principles of Midwifery,' and other esteemed works.

BURNS, ROBERT, the celebrated Scotch poet, was the son of a small farmer and gardener, near the town of Ayr, and was born 25 Jan., 1759. He received a scanty education, and at an early age was employed in the labours of the field. At intervals, however, he cultivated his mind by reading, and even wrote some verses which excited the wonder of the neighbouring rustics. After some time spent in agricultural occupations he became partner with a flax-dresser; but the concern came to an end in consequence of an accidental fire. On the death of his father he took a farm, in conjunction with his brother, but this project also failed. While thus engaged he formed a connection with a young woman, in consequence of which he was about to leave Scotland for Jamaica, and was only prevented by the want of money to pay his passage. At this time he was advised to print his poems by subscription, and accordingly a small volume appeared from the Kilmarnock press in 1786. It met with such success that Burns visited Edinburgh to superintend a new edition. Having realised nearly £500, he

took a farm at Dumfries; and married the object of his affection. A love of conviviality, however, disarranged his affairs, and to repair them he obtained a place in the excise. He thereupon went to Dumfries, where he died 21 July, 1796. Burns was the poet of nature. His poems were published in 1800, in 4 vols. 8vo., for the benefit of his family, and have since passed through innumerable editions.

BURRELL, Lady SOPHIA, a poet, was daughter of Sir Charles Raymond, bart., of Valentine's Essex. She married in 1773 Sir William Burrell, and after his decease became the wife of the Rev. William Clay. Died 20 June, 1802. She published two volumes of poems, and two tragedies, 'Maximian' and 'Theodora.'

BURRHUS. See BORRI and BURROUGHS.

BURROUGH, EDWARD, a preacher among the Quakers, was born in Westmoreland 1634. He was at first a member of the Church of England, afterwards a Presbyterian, and lastly a Quaker. He had the courage to reprehend Cromwell for his severities, and obtained from Charles II. the suspension of the persecutions against the Quakers of New England. He was imprisoned, and died of the gaol distemper in Newgate 14 Feb., 1663. His works were printed in one volume, folio.

BURROUGHS, JEREMIAH, a Puritan divine, was born 1599, and educated at Cambridge, which university he was obliged to quit on account of nonconformity. He then went to Holland, and became pastor of a congregation at Rotterdam till the Rebellion, when he returned to England, and was chosen preacher by two congregations, one at Stepney and the other at Cripplegate. He died 14 November, 1646. He published a Commentary on Hosea, and a work on Patience and Resignation, 4to.

BURROUGHS, Sir JOHN, Garter king-at-arms, was a native of Sandwich in Kent. He studied at Gray's Inn, and in 1623 was made keeper of the records in the Tower and secretary to the earl marshal, previous to which appointment he was knighted. In 1633 he was made Garter, and at the beginning of the civil war received the degree of D.C.L. at Oxford, where he died 21 Oct., 1643. He published 'Impetus Juveniles et quadam sedatoris aliquid animi Epistolæ,' under the Latinised name of *Burrhus*; and 'The Sovereignty of the British Seas.'

BURROW, Sir JAMES, an English lawyer, and master of the Crown Office, was born in 1701. On the death of Mr. West in 1772, he was appointed to act as president of the Royal Society till the anniversary election in 1773, and the society addressing the king at that time, his majesty conferred on him the honour of knighthood. He published 4 vols. of Reports, and one of Decisions in the court of King's Bench. He also wrote an Essay on Punctuation, and some Anecdotes of Oliver Cromwell and his family. Died 5 Nov., 1782.

BURROW, REUBEN, a mathematician, born at Hoberley, Yorkshire. He received a common education; after which he became clerk to a merchant in London, and next usher to a writing-master in Bunhill Row. From thence he removed to Portsmouth, where he kept a school some time but without success, on which he returned to London, and was employed by Dr. Maskelyne whom he accompanied in making observations on the mountain of Schehallian. After this he wa-

appointed drawing master in the Tower, and while in this situation became editor of the Gentleman's and Lady's Diaries. In 1773 he published a *Restitution of Apollonius on Inclinations*; and a tract on Projectiles. In 1782 he was employed on a trigonometrical survey of Bengal, but while engaged in this important work he died in 1791. In 1796 appeared 'A short Account of the late Mr. Burrow's Measurement of a Degree of Longitude, and another of Latitude, near the Tropic, in Bengal.' Several of his papers are in the Asiatic Transactions.

BURSERIUS, JOHN BAPTIST, an Italian physician, who wrote 'Institutions of Practical Medicine,' and died 1785.

BURT, Captain EDMUND, agent to General Wade, chief surveyor during the making of the roads through the highlands of Scotland, died in London 4 Feb., 1755. He was author of the amusing 'Letters from the North of Scotland,' from which Sir Walter Scott and Lord Macaulay have drawn so largely. They were originally published in 1754.

BURTON, CASSIBELAN, only son of the historian of Leicestershire, made a metrical translation of Martial, which was published in 1658. Born 1609; died 28 Feb., 1681.

BURTON, EDMUND, a classical scholar, born at Westminster in or about 1721. After receiving a liberal education at Westminster School, he was elected thence in 1738 to Trinity College, Cambridge (B.A. 1741; M.A. 1745). Afterwards he was called to the bar, and took up his residence in Dartmouth Street, Westminster. I have not met with the date of his decease. His works consist of an English prose translation of Persius's Satires, 1752; 'Ancient Characters deduced from Classical Remains,' 1763; an edition of 'Manilius,' 1783; and a Dissertation upon Suicides, 1790. He was also a valuable contributor to the 'Gentleman's Magazine,' under the assumed name of Ruben du Mont.—*Al. West.*

BURTON, EDWARD, an English Jesuit, was born in London, and at the age of twenty-five became a novice of the Society of Jesus at Louvaine, and died in England about 1624, aged 40. He translated Father Veron's 'Defeat of Henche, the Calvinistic Minister,' Douay, 1616.

BURTON, EDWARD, D.D., professor of divinity at Oxford, was born at Shrewsbury 13 Feb., 1794, and died 19 Jan., 1836. He published many works on classical and theological subjects.

BURTON, HENRY, a Puritan divine, born 1579 at Birdsall, Yorkshire. He was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he proceeded M.A., though he took his B.D. degree at Oxford. Afterwards he became tutor to the two sons of a certain noble knight, by whose interest he was made clerk of the closet to Prince Henry, during whose lifetime he composed a Treatise of Antichrist. After the death of Prince Henry he became clerk of the closet to Prince Charles, and at the age of thirty entered the ministry. After seven years' service, however, he was compelled to leave the court in consequence of a dispute with the bishops. After this he obtained the rectory of St. Matthew, Friday Street, and employed himself in preaching and writing. He was summoned to the Star Chamber for printing without licence a book against bowing at the name of Jesus; and Archbishop Laud prohibited him from preaching, though this sentence was afterwards set aside by the court of Arches.

He was summoned again for writing 'The Baiting of the Pope's Bull.' A sermon he preached on the 5th of Nov. caused him to be exposed in the pillory 14 June, 1637. He was also sentenced to lose both his ears, and to be imprisoned for life in Lancaster Gaol, but Guernsey was afterwards selected as the place of his confinement. In Nov., 1640, an order came from the parliament for his release, and he was soon afterwards restored to his living. Died 7 Jan., 1648. He wrote many pamphlets, chiefly controversial. [*MS. Addit.* 25,475, f. 56.]

BURTON, HEZEKIAH, an English divine, who was successively fellow of Magdalen College, Cambridge, prebendary of Norwich, rector of St. George's, Southwark, and of Barnes in Surrey. He died in 1681. He wrote the preface to Bishop Cumberland's Laws of Nature, and after his death Dr. Tillotson published two volumes of his Sermons.

BURTON, JOHN, M.D., an antiquary and physician, was born at Ripon, in Yorkshire, in 1697. He was educated at Christ Church, Oxford, but took his degree of M.D. at Rheims; after which he settled at York as a physician, where he became eminent, till, by falling into the hands of the rebels in 1745, his loyalty was called in question, and some severe reflections were thrown upon him, from which he defended himself in a pamphlet called 'British Liberty endangered.' Before this he published 'A Treatise on the Non-Naturals, with an Essay on the Chincough,' 8vo. In 1751 he printed 'An Essay towards a New System of Midwifery,' 8vo.; and in 1753 'A Letter to Dr. Smellie, containing Remarks on his Treatise of Midwifery.' But his greatest work is entitled 'Monasticon Eboracense; and the Ecclesiastical History of Yorkshire,' folio, 1758. Died 19 Jan., 1771.

BURTON, JOHN, D.D., was born at Wembworth, Devonshire, 1696, and educated at Corpus Christi College, Oxford, where for nearly fifteen years he was an indefatigable tutor. In 1733 he was elected a fellow of Eton College, and about the same time succeeded Dr. Littleton as vicar of Maple-Durham, Oxfordshire. He found on his living his predecessor's widow and three infant daughters in an unprotected state; and the benevolence with which he treated the mother ended in marriage. His retirement here was employed in improving the neighbourhood, and in suggesting hints for removing obstructions in the navigation of the Thames. After the death of his wife in 1748 he spent his time at Eton, and in 1766 was presented to the rectory of Worplesdon, Surrey. Died 11 Feb., 1771. He published 'Opuscula Miscellanea; Sermons; The Genuineness of Lord Clarendon's History of the Rebellion, printed at Oxford, vindicated;' 'Dissertatio et notæ criticae spectantes ad Tragedias quasdam Græcas editas in Pentalogia;' and 'Papists and Pharisees compared; or Papists the corrupters of Christianity,' occasioned by Philips's Life of Cardinal Pole.

BURTON, ROBERT, a learned writer, born at Lindley, Leicestershire, 8 Feb., 1576. He was the younger brother of the Leicester antiquary, and was educated at Sutton Coldfield, after which he became a commoner of Brasenose College, Oxford, from whence he removed to Christ Church, on being elected to a studentship there. In 1614 he took the degree of B.D., and in 1616 was presented to the vicarage of St. Thomas, in Oxford, to which was

afterwards added the rectory of Segrave, Leicestershire. Burton was an hypochondriac, and much given to astrology. He died 25 Jan., 1639-40. His famous 'Anatomy of Melancholy' was printed first in quarto, and afterwards in folio. It is a storehouse of learning on all kinds of subjects, intermingled with quaint observations and witty illustrations, from which many modern writers have drawn amply, without acknowledgment. Burton's 'Philosophaster' and 'Poemata' were published by the Roxburghe Club in 1862.

BURTON, ROBERT, the assumed name of an author who published a number of what are termed 'Chapmen's Books,' at the end of the seventeenth and beginning of the eighteenth century. They were published by Nathaniel Crouch, who is said by Dunton to have been the compiler of them.

BURTON, WILLIAM, a topographer, brother of Robert Burton, the author of the 'Anatomy of Melancholy,' was born at Lindley, Leicestershire, 24 Aug., 1575, and educated at Brasenose College, Oxford, from whence he removed to the Inner Temple. He was in due course called to the bar, and became a reporter in the court of Common Pleas. He died at Falde, Staffordshire, 6 April, 1645. His 'Description of Leicestershire' was published in 1622. He also compiled a work in MS. entitled 'Antiquitates de Dadlington,' and left a great number of heraldic and topographical collections.

BURTON, WILLIAM, an antiquary, was born in London 1609, and educated in St. Paul's School, from whence he removed to Queen's College, Oxford, in 1625. On taking the degree of bachelor in civil law, he left the university, and became usher to Thomas Farnaby; but afterwards he was appointed master of the grammar school at Kingston-upon-Thames. He died at London, 28 Dec., 1657. His works are 'Laudatio funebris in obitum D. Thomæ Alleni,' 4to.; 'Annotations on the First Epistle of Clement to the Corinthians,' 4to.; 'Græcæ Linguae Historia; A Commentary on Antoninus's Itinerary, or Journey of the Roman Empire, so far as it concerneth Britain, folio. This last is a very valuable work. He also translated Alstedius on the Millennium, 1643, 4to.

BURY, ARTHUR, D.D., a native of Devonshire, was educated at Exeter College, Oxford, from which he was ejected by the parliamentary visitors. At the Restoration he obtained a prebend of Exeter, and in 1665 was made rector of Exeter College, and chaplain to the king. His 'Naked Gospel,' in which he avowed the principles of the Socinians, caused his ejection from his preferment, and the work was burnt by order of the university of Oxford. He vindicated his conduct in some pamphlets, and died near Exeter about the end of the seventeenth century.

BURY, ELIZABETH, daughter of Captain Adams Lawrence, of Linton, Cambridgeshire, was born at Clare, Suffolk, 1664, and became the wife, first, of Griffith Lloyd, Esq., and afterwards of Samuel Bury, a dissenting minister. She died at Bristol 1720, leaving behind her a large Diary, which was published by her husband.

BURY, HENRY DE. See BENERIGUS.

BURY, JOHN, a graduate of Cambridge (B.A. 1553; M.A. 1555), translated from Greek into English Isocrates' 'Paranensis,' or admonition to Demonicus, 8vo., London, 1557, with a dedication to his uncle, Sir William Chester.

BURY, RICHARD DE, as he is commonly called, though his real name was Richard Augerville, was born at Bury St. Edmund's, in Suffolk, 1281, and educated at Oxford. He was tutor to Edward III., by whom he was preferred to the bishopric of Durham 1333. In the following year he was made lord high chancellor, and in 1336 treasurer of England. Died 24 April, 1345. He was a very learned prelate, and founded a noble library at Oxford for the use of the students. He wrote a treatise containing rules for the management of the library, how the books were to be preserved, and upon what conditions lent out to scholars. It is entitled 'Philobiblon, seu de Amore Librorum et Institutione Bibliothecæ.' It was first printed at Cologne 1483, and was republished at Oxford 1599, under the editorship of Thomas James.

BUS, CÉSAR DE, a French priest, founder of an order called the Fathers of the Christian Doctrine, was born at Cavaillon 3 Feb., 1544, and died at Avignon 15 April, 1607.

BUSBECQ, AUGIER GHISLAIN DE, a writer and diplomatist, born at Comines, in Flanders, 1522. He was sent ambassador to Constantinople, afterwards to France and elsewhere, and died 28 Oct., 1592, leaving accounts of his Travels, Letters, and other works, in Latin.

BUSBY, CHARLES AUGUSTINE, an architect and civil engineer, son of Dr. Busby, the translator of Lucretius, died at Brighton 18 Sept., 1834. Many of the most magnificent parts of Brighton will remain the monuments of his genius. He was the inventor of the hydraulic orrery.

BUSBY, RICHARD, D.D., the most eminent schoolmaster of his time, was born at Luton, Lincolnshire, 22 Sept., 1606, and educated at Westminster School, from whence he was elected to Christ Church, Oxford (B.A. 1628; M.A. 1631). On entering into orders he obtained the prebend and rectory of Cudworth, Somersetshire. In 1640 he was appointed head master of Westminster School, which office he retained for about fifty-five years. In 1660 he obtained a prebendal stall in the church of Westminster, and was made treasurer and canon residentiary of Wells. In the same year he was created D.D. by the university of Oxford. He died 6 April, 1695, and was buried in Westminster Abbey. Wood says 'He was a person eminent and exemplary for piety and justice, an encourager of virtuous and forward youth, of great learning and hospitality, and the chief person that educated more youths that were afterwards eminent in the Church and State than any master of his time.' If the common report is to be relied upon, he never spoilt the child by sparing the rod: indeed Dr. Johnson says he used to call the rod his 'sieve,' and to remark that 'whoever did not pass through it was no boy for him.' The publications which pass under Dr. Busby's name are not numerous, and were all for the use of the school. Some of them, more or less altered, continued in use at Westminster till a few years ago.—*Biog. Brit.; Al. West.*

BUSCHETTO DA DULICCHIO, a celebrated architect and machinist in the eleventh century, a native of Greece. He built the magnificent cathedral at Pisa.

BUSCHING, ANTHONY FREDERICK, a celebrated German geographer, was born at Stadthagen, in Westphalia, 27 Sept., 1724, and died at Berlin 28 May, 1793.

BUSCHING, JOHN GUSTAVUS, an historian and

antiquary, son of the above, was born at Berlin 19 Sept., 1783, and died 4 May, 1829.

BUSCHIUS, HERMAN, born at Sassenberg, in Prussian Westphalia, 1468, professed the belles lettres in several towns of Germany, and died 1534. He was author of Latin poems, and commentaries on various classical authors.

BUSEMBAUM, HERMAN, a Jesuit, born at Nottelen, in Westphalia, 1600, became rector of the colleges of Hildesheim and Munster, and died 31 Jan., 1668. He composed a famous work, entitled 'Medulla Theologiæ Moralis,' in which the papal authority is carried to the height of extravagance.

BUSH, PAUL, an English prelate, was educated at Oxford, and became a member of the religious order called Bons-hommes, of which he became provincial. He was also chaplain to Henry VIII., and for his ready compliance at the dissolution of his monastery was made the first bishop of Bristol 1542. Being married, he was deprived of his see in the reign of Edward VI., and passed the remainder of his life privately at Bristol, where he died 11 Oct., 1558, æt. 68. His works are 'An exhortation to Margaret Burges, Wife to Jo. Burges, Clothier, of Kings wood, in the County of Wilts,' 8vo., London, n.d.; 'Notes on the Psalm beginning with Miserere mei Deus, &c.,' 'Treatise in praise of the Cross,' 'Dialogues between Christ and the Virgin Mary,' and 'Treatise of salves and curing remedies.'

BUSH, WILLIAM, a dissenting minister, who, for half a century, was pastor of a congregation at Enfield, in Middlesex, died 17 Sept., 1777, aged 77. He published 'An Earnest Invitation to the House of God, or the true Christian's love to God's Publick Worship, being the substance of two sermons,' 8vo., London, 1730; and 'The Inadvertencies and Indiscretions of Good Men a great cause of general Corruption: a Sermon on 1 Tim. v. 22,' 8vo., 1747.

BUSHE, Sir CHARLES KENDAL, chief justice of the Queen's Bench in Ireland, died 7 July, 1843.

BUSHELL, THOMAS, was born in Worcestershire about 1594, and educated at Oxford, probably at Balliol College. He was taken into the service of Lord Bacon, on whose fall he settled at Enstone, Oxfordshire, where he entertained Charles I. and his queen, for which he was appointed farmer of the mines in Wales. At the Restoration he procured an Act of Parliament for working the lead mines in Somersetshire. Died April, 1674. He published 'The several Speeches and Songs at the presentation of the Rock at Enstone, to the queen's most excellent majesty,' 1636; 'A just and true remonstrance of his Majesty's Mines Royal in Wales,' 1642; and an 'Extract, or Abstract of the lord chancellor Bacon's Philosophical Theory of Mineral Prosecutions,' 1660.

BUSLEYDEN, or EUSLIDIUS, JEROME, a native of Arlon, in Luxemburg, who, through the interest of his brother Francis, archbishop of Besançon, obtained several important employments. He was the friend of Erasmus and Sir Thomas More, and founded, at Louvaine, the college of three languages which bears his name. Died 26 Aug., 1517.

BUSSIERES, JEAN DE, a French Jesuit, author of Latin poems, an abridgment of the History of France, &c., was born 1607, and died 26 Oct., 1678.

BUSSY, ROGER RABUTIN, COMTE DE, a French writer, born 1618. His 'Amours des Gaules'

gave such offence that he was thrown into the Bastille. He wrote several other works, which show great knowledge and ingenuity. Died 9 April, 1693.

BUSTON, THOMAS or STEPHEN, who had been servant to a gentleman of fortune named Thomas Pound, was sent by him to Rome, where he became a Jesuit 1575. His superiors, finding him to be a person every way qualified, sent him, in 1578, as a missionary to the East Indies, where he resided for nearly forty years. He died at Goa 1619, aged 70. He wrote a grammar of the Hindustani language; a Christian Doctrine in the same language; and a large work in that language, entitled 'Pazana,' concerning the mysteries of faith.

BUTCHELL, MARTIN VAN, an empiric and eccentric character, was born in London 5 Feb., 1735. He resided between thirty and forty years in Mount Street, Berkeley Square, and died after 1806.

BUTCHER, RICHARD, an antiquary, was born at Stamford in or about 1587, and became town clerk of his native town. In 1646 he published 'The Survey and Antiquitie of the Towne of Stamford,' which was reprinted 1717.

BUTE, JOHN STUART, EARL OF, eldest son of John, the second earl, was born 1713, and received his education at Eton. In 1761 he was appointed a secretary of state, and in the following year succeeded Mr. Pitt as first lord of the treasury. The history of the administration of Lord Bute belongs to the history of the country; but whatever were his merits or demerits, he was certainly the most unpopular English minister of modern times. The only important event in Lord Bute's administration was the termination of the war with France, by the peace of Paris, concluded 10 Feb., 1763. It was long a strong popular belief that the English minister was bribed by France to consent to this treaty: but no evidence worthy of credit was ever brought forward to confirm this rumour. Lord Bute resigned 8 April, 1763, and died 10 March, 1792. He was a liberal patron of men of genius, both in literature and the arts.—*Nat. Cycl.*

BUTLER. See ORMOND, DUKE OF; OSSORY, EARL OF.

BUTLER, ALBAN, a learned divine of the Roman church, was second son of Simon Butler, Esq., of Appletree, Northamptonshire, where he was born 1710. At a very early age he was sent to a school in Lancashire, from which he was removed, when he was about eight years old, to the English college at Douay. Shortly afterwards he had the misfortune to lose both his father and mother. After he had completed the usual course of study, he was admitted an alumnus of Douay College, where he became professor, first of philosophy, and then of divinity. In 1745 he accompanied the earl of Shrewsbury and the Hon. James Talbot and Thomas Talbot on their travels through France and Italy. Being sent on the English mission, he was stationed first in Staffordshire, and afterwards at Warkworth, in Northumberland. He was then appointed chaplain to Edward, duke of Norfolk, and charged with the education of that nobleman's nephew and presumptive heir. His first residence, after receiving this appointment, was at Norwich, in a house generally called the Duke's Palace. Thither some large boxes of books belonging to him were sent, but by mistake they

were delivered at the bishop's palace. The bishop opened them, and finding them full of Catholic books, refused to deliver them to their owner. While at Douay, however, Mr. Butler had gained the good will of the duke of Cumberland, by reason of his having been very active in ministering to the wants of the English prisoners who were taken at the battle of Fontenoy. He now applied to the duke for assistance, and his royal highness at once wrote to the bishop, who was induced to restore the books to their rightful owner. Mr. Butler subsequently accompanied his pupil to Paris, where he completed and sent to press his 'Lives of the Saints,' which had cost him the labour of thirty years. Soon after his return to England, he was chosen president of the English college at St. Omer, in which station he continued till his death, on 15 May, 1773. Mr. Butler's literary reputation rests mainly on his 'Lives of the Saints,' a work of great value and research. It was first published in 1745, in 5 vols. 4to.; and in 1779-80 an edition was published at Dublin, in 12 vols. 8vo., and in 1799-1800 at Edinburgh in the same form, to which was prefixed a memoir of the author, by his nephew, Charles Butler. Other editions of this famous work are 12 vols. 8vo., London, 1812-13; 2 vols. 8vo., Dublin, 1833-6; and it has been translated into French. His other works are 'Letters on the "History of the Popes," published by Mr. Archibald Bower,' 'Travels through France and Italy, and part of Austrian, French, and of Dutch Netherlands, during the years 1745 and 1746,' 8vo., Edinburgh, 1803, edited by Charles Butler; 'The Moveable Feasts, Fasts, and other Observances of the Catholic Church, With Life, by Charles Butler. To which is added, A Continuation of the Feasts and Fasts, by a Catholic Priest,' 8vo., Dublin, 1839; 'Short Life of Sir Toby Matthews,' 'Life of Mary of the Cross, a pious nun in the English convent of the Poor Clares at Rouen,' 'Meditations and Discourses on the sublime truths and important duties of Christianity,' edited by Charles Butler, 3 vols. 8vo., London, 1791-3. Mr. Alban Butler corresponded with many persons of distinction, both among the communicants with the church of Rome, and the separatists from her. Among the former may be reckoned the learned and elegant Lambertini, afterwards Pope Benedict XIV.; and among the latter was Dr. Lowth, bishop successively of Oxford and London.

BUTLER, CHARLES, an English divine, born at High Wycomb, Buckinghamshire, 1559, and educated at Magdalen Hall and Magdalen College, Oxford. After acting for some time as master of the free school at Basingstoke, he was presented to the vicarage of Lawrence Wotton, Hampshire, where he died 29 March, 1647. He wrote 'The Feminine Monarchy; or a Treatise on Bees,' 1609, a work not more curious for its matter, than for the manner of printing, as it abounds with new typographical characters, cast on purpose, and a very singular mode of orthography; 'Rhetoricæ libri duo,' 'De propinquitatē matrimonium impediēte regulā generalis,' on the marriage of cousins-german; 'Oratoria libri duo,' 'English Grammar,' and 'The Principles of Music,' a work highly praised by Dr. Burney.

BUTLER, CHARLES, nephew of Dr. Alban Butler, above-mentioned, was born in London 1750, and educated at the English college at Douay. On returning to his native country he

studied the law, and acquired a great reputation and practice as a conveyancer. He acted as secretary to the committee formed in 1787 for the abolition of the penal laws against the Catholics, and throughout his life he displayed great zeal in promoting the interests of his co-religionists. Mr. Butler died at his house in Great Ormond Street, London, 2 June, 1832, leaving behind him an unblemished character and a considerable literary reputation. Among the numerous productions of his pen are 'Horæ Biblicæ; being a connected Series of Notes on the Text and Literary History of the Bibles or Sacred Books of the Jews and Christians; and on the Bibles or Books accounted Sacred by the Mahometans, Hindus, Parsees, Chinese, and Scandinavians,' 2 vols.; 'Notes on the Koran, the Zend-Avesta, the Vedas, the Kings, and the Edda'; 'Horæ Juridicæ Subsecivæ; or Notes on the Grecian, Roman, Fendal, and Canon Law'; 'An historical and literary Account of the Formularies, Confessions of Faith, or Symbolic Books of the Roman Catholic, Greek, and principal Protestant Churches'; 'Historical Memoirs of the English, Irish, and Scottish Catholics, since the Reformation,' 4 vols.; 'Reminiscences, with a Correspondence between Dr. Parr and the author,' 2 vols.; 'The Book of the Roman Catholic Church. In a Series of Letters addressed to Robert Southey, Esq., on his Book of the Church'; an edition (conjointly with Mr. Hargrave) of Coke upon Littleton; and biographical memoirs of Fénelon, Bossuet, St. Vincent of Paul, Henri-Marie de Boudon, Michel de l'Hôpital, Dom de Rancé, Thomas à Kempis, and Erasmus. His 'Philological and Biographical Works' were published in 5 vols. 8vo., London, 1817.

BUTLER, JOHN, third son of Edmond Butler (by courtesy), Baron Dunboyne, was bred to the church, and having been created D.D., was appointed Catholic bishop of Cork. On the death of his nephew, 1786, the barony of Dunboyne devolved upon him, and he applied to the court of Rome for permission to marry, but his request was, of course, scouted with contempt. After much hesitation he determined to conform to the Established Church, and accordingly read his recantation in Clonmel church 19 Aug., 1787. Having taken this step, to the great scandal of the Catholic world, he married Maria, daughter of Theobald Butler, Esq., of Wilford, county Tipperary. Being, however, disappointed in the hope of having children, he left his wife, who survived him, returned to the old church, and spent the last years of his life at Maynooth College, to which he bequeathed the sum of £10,000. Died 7 May, 1800.

BUTLER, JOHN, bishop of Hereford, was born at Hamburg Dec., 1717. On entering into orders, he became a popular preacher in London, and so eminent as a political writer that, soon after the accession of George III., he was made chaplain in ordinary and prebendary of Winchester. He was also promoted to the archdeaconry of Surrey, on which, as he never had a university education, he procured a Lambeth degree. In 1777 he was advanced to the bishopric of Oxford, from whence in 1788 he was translated to Hereford, where he died 10 Dec., 1802. He was author of 'An Answer to the Cocoa Tree (a pamphlet, so called) from a Whig,' 1762; 'Serious Considerations on the Measures of the present Administration,' i.e. of Lord But; 'Account of the Character of the

Right Hon. Richard Legge;' Sermons and Charges. His name occurs in the list of persons suspected to have written the Letters of Junius.

BUTLER, JOSEPH, a learned prelate, born at Wantage, Berkshire, 1692. Being intended for the ministry among the dissenters, he was placed under Mr. Jones, who kept an academy at Tewkesbury, and while there wrote an anonymous letter to Dr. Clarke, containing remarks on some of his arguments in his 'Demonstration of the Being and Attributes of God,' with which the doctor was so pleased that he inserted them in his next edition, though he then knew not who was the author of them. During his residence at Tewkesbury he studied the subject of nonconformity, the result of which was a determination to enter the Established Church; and, accordingly, in 1714 he became a commoner of Oriel College, Oxford, where he formed an intimacy with Mr. Talbot, son of the bishop of Durham, by whose interest he was appointed preacher at the Rolls, and successively rector of Haughton and Stanhope. In 1736 he was made clerk of the closet to Queen Caroline, who delighted much in his conversation. Two years afterwards he was consecrated bishop of Bristol, and in 1740 made dean of St. Paul's, on which he resigned the rectory of Stanhope. In 1746 he was nominated clerk of the closet to the king, and in 1750 was translated to the see of Durham. He died at Bath 16 June, 1752, and was interred in Bristol Cathedral. He published a volume of Sermons, preached at the Rolls Chapel; and a valuable work, entitled 'The Analogy of Religion, natural and revealed, to the Constitution and Course of Nature,' 1736. He also printed a Charge on External Religion, which brought on him the imputation of being inclined to the Church of Rome, till Archbishop Secker published a refutation of the slander.

BUTLER, SAMUEL, the author of 'Hudibras,' was born at Strensham, Worcestershire, and baptized 8 Feb., 1612. He received his education at the grammar school at Worcester, and afterwards resided six or seven years at the university of Cambridge, though he did not graduate. On his return home he became clerk to a justice of the peace. He next went to live in the family of the countess of Kent, and was employed as amanuensis by the learned Selden. After this he resided with Sir Samuel Luke, of Bedfordshire, who was a zealous Puritan, and a commander under Cromwell. Here Butler became acquainted with the characters of the leading men of that party, and formed the plan of his 'Hudibras.' The idea of this poem, which gives so faithful a picture of the cant and hypocrisy of his times, was taken generally from Don Quixote; but the humour and verse are wholly Butler's own, in which he stands unrivalled. After the Restoration he became secretary to the earl of Carbury, who appointed him steward of Ludlow Castle. About this time he married Mrs. Herbert, a lady of family and some fortune. In 1663 was published the first part of his 'Hudibras;' the second in 1664; and the third, or concluding part, in 1678. He died in London 25 Sept., 1680, and was buried at the expense of his friend Mr. Longueville, in the churchyard of St. Paul's, Covent Garden. In 1721 Alderman Barber, the printer, erected a monument to his memory in Westminster Abbey. His posthumous works have been published, but his fame rests exclusively on his 'Hudibras,' the best

edition of which is that by Dr. Grey, 2 vols. 8vo., 1744. A masterly French translation, by John Towneley, appeared in 1757.

BUTLER, SAMUEL, an English prelate, born at Kenilworth, Warwickshire, 30 Jan., 1774. From Rugby School he proceeded to St. John's College, Cambridge, where he was elected to a fellowship. He was appointed head master of Shrewsbury School 1798; bishop of Lichfield 1836; and died 4 Dec., 1840. Among his publications are an edition of *Æschylus*, enriched with the notes of Stanley; and a popular 'Sketch of Modern and Ancient Geography.'

BUTLER, THOMAS, LL.D., took the degree of B.A. at Cambridge 1548, but afterwards went abroad, and was created doctor of the civil and canon laws in some foreign university. He chiefly resided at Rome, with his friend Thomas Godwell, bishop of St. Asaph. He is author of 'A treatise of the holy sacrifice of the altar called the masse. In which by the word of God, and testimonies of the apostles and primitive church, it is proved that our Saviour Jesus Christ did institute the masse, and the apostles did celebrate the same. Translated out of Italian into English,' 8vo., Antwerp, 1570.

BUTLER, WEEDEN, a divine, born at Margate 1742, followed the legal profession for some years, when he entered the church, and became curate and amanuensis to the celebrated Dr. Dodd, whom he succeeded as preacher at Charlotte Chapel, Pimlico. He afterwards kept, for forty years, a classical school at Chelsea. Died 14 July, 1823. He published 'The Cheltenham Guide;' Jortin's Tracts, 2 vols., 1790; Wilcock's Roman Conversations, 2 vols., 1797; and biographies of Dr. Hildesley, bishop of Sodor and Man, and Dr. Stanhope, dean of Canterbury.—*Rose*.

BUTLER, WILLIAM, the most celebrated physician of his age, was born at Ipswich about 1535, and educated at Clare Hall, Cambridge, of which he became a fellow. In July, 1563, he was incorporated of the university of Oxford. In Oct., 1572, the university of Cambridge granted him a licence to practice physic, he having then been a regent in arts for six years. He was usually called doctor, but never took the degree of M.D. He acquired the most extraordinary reputation in his profession, and it is said that 'he was the first Englishman who quickened Galenical physic with a touch of Paracelsus, trading in chemical receipts with great success.' Like many other eminent medical men, his habits were very eccentric, and numerous anecdotes are related respecting his odd ways. Here is a sample. 'The Dr. lying at the Savoy in London, next the water side, where was a balcony look't into the Thames, a patient came to him that was grievously tormented with an ague. The Dr. orders a boate to be in readiness under his window, and discoursed with the patient (a gent.) in the balcony, when, on a signal given, two or three lusty fellows came behind the gent. and threw him a matter of twenty feet into the Thames. This surprise absolutely cured him.' Mr. Butler died at Cambridge 20 Jan., 1617-18.

BUTLER, WILLIAM, an educational writer, was born at St. John's, near Worcester, 12 Oct., 1748. In 1765 he settled in London, where he followed the calling of a writing-master and schoolmaster for many years. His death took place at Hackney 1 Aug., 1822. Among his useful publications are 'Arithmetical Questions;' 'Exercises on the

Globes,' 'Chronological Exercises,' and 'Geographical Exercises on the New Testament.'

BUTLER, WILLIAM ARCHER, professor of moral philosophy in the university of Dublin, and rector of Raymochy, co. Donegal, died 5 July, 1848. He was author of 'Sermons Doctrinal and Practical,' edited by T. Woodward, 8vo., Dublin, 1849, which went through several editions, and was followed by a second series, edited by J. A. Jeremie; 'Letters on the Development of Christian Doctrine, in reply to Mr. Newman's Essay. Edited by T. Woodward,' 8vo., Dublin, 1850; 'The Church's Seasons a Safeguard against partial views of Christianity,' 8vo., London, 1853; and 'Lectures on the History of ancient Philosophy. Edited from the author's MSS., with notes, by W. H. Thompson,' 2 vols. 8vo., Cambridge, 1856.

BUTT, GEORGE, D.D., a divine and poet, born 26 Dec., 1741, was educated at Westminster School and Christ Church, Oxford. He was appointed rector of Stanford and of Clifton, Worcestershire, 1771; chaplain to the king 1783; vicar of Kidderminster 1787; rector of Notgrove, Gloucestershire, 1793; died 30 Nov., 1795. He published some single sermons and several volumes of poems. Mrs. Sherwood revised and published, in 1824, a play of his called 'The Spanish Daughter.'—*Al. West.*

BUTTER, NATHANIEL, an English journalist, who with much difficulty aided in starting the first printed newspaper. This was commenced in 1622, and at different times was entitled 'The Weekly Newes,' 'Newes from most parts of Christendom,' 'Weekly Newes from Italie and Germanie,' 'The Last News,' 'More News,' 'Our Last News,' &c. He appears to have been a collector of news before he conceived the idea of a printed periodical news-sheet, and to have at one time followed the occupation of a correspondent. In 1641 he published a weekly account of the 'Passages in Parliament.' Died 22 Feb., 1663-4.

BUTTER, WILLIAM, M.D., a physician, was born in Derbyshire 1726, and graduated at Edinburgh. After practising some time at Derby he settled in London, where he died 21 March, 1805. All his works are on subjects connected with his profession.

BUTTERFIELD, ROBERT, a graduate of St. John's College, Cambridge (B.A. 1622-3; M.A. 1626), wrote 'Maschil; or, A Treatise to give Instruction touching the State of the Church of Rome since the Council of Trent. Whether shee be yet a True Christian Church. And if she have denied the Foundation of our Faith. For the Vindication of the right Reverend Father in God, the L. Bishop of Exeter, from the cavills of H. B. [Henry Burton] in his Book intituled *The seven Vials*,' 8vo., 1629.

BUTTERFIELD, SWITHUN, an English writer, was, there is every reason to believe, a member of Pembroke Hall, Cambridge. He died in or about 1611. His works are 'A Summarie of the Principles of the Christian Religion, selected in Manner of Common-Places out of the Writings of the best Divines of our Age,' 8vo., London, 1822; 'A Catechism, or the principles of the true Christian religion: breifely selected out of manie good books,' 8vo., London, 1590; 'A great abridgement of the common lawes,' MS.; 'An abridgement of the civil lawes,' MS.; 'Collection of policies in peace and war, written 1604,' MS. &c.

BUTTERWORTH, JOSEPH, an eminent law

bookseller of Fleet Street, London, some time M.P. for Dover, died 30 June, 1826.

BUTTMANN, PHILIP CHARLES, a distinguished classical critic, author of three esteemed Greek grammars, was born at Frankfort-on-the-Maine 5 Dec., 1764, and died 21 Jan., 1829.

BUTTON, or WILLIAMSON, RICHARD, D.D., an English Catholic divine, resided chiefly in Staffordshire, where he was living in 1635, aged 70. He composed a learned discourse concerning abbey lands.

BUTTON, THOMAS, a native of England, the first arctic navigator who reached the eastern coast of America through Hudson's Straits, flourished 1613.

BUTTS, Sir WILLIAM, M.D., of Norfolk, was educated in Gonville Hall, Cambridge, and became physician to Henry VIII., who, in 1529, granted him forty marks per annum. His learning and skill are highly spoken of by his contemporaries. Died 17 Nov., 1545.

BUXTON, JEDEDIAH, an extraordinary calculator, born at Elmeton, Derbyshire, about 1704. Though his father was a schoolmaster, Jedediah could neither read nor write; notwithstanding which he attained a power of calculation almost incredible. Such was his abstraction of mind that company, conversation, and confused noises could not distract him when intent on a problem. A person once proposed to him this question: In a body whose three sides are 23,145,789 yards, 5,642,732 yards, and 54,965 yards, how many cubic eighths of an inch? In about five hours Jedediah accurately solved this intricate problem, though surrounded by more than a hundred labourers. He would measure a piece of land by striding over it as exactly as if done by a chain. In 1754 he walked up to London, and whilst in town was introduced to the Royal Society, whom he called 'the volk of the siety court.' He was also taken to Drury Lane Theatre, when, instead of minding the entertainment, he employed himself in counting the words uttered by Mr. Garrick and the steps of the dancers. He lived to be above seventy, and had several children.

BUXTON, RICHARD, a celebrated botanist, died at Manchester 2 Jan., 1865, aged 80.

BUXTON, Sir THOMAS FOWELL, was born 1 April, 1786, and educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he received the university gold medal. In 1811 he joined the firm of Truman, Hanbury, and Co., the well-known brewers, and for several years devoted himself to business with all that energy and perseverance which he afterwards exhibited in more lofty pursuits. His first public effort was a speech on behalf of the distressed inhabitants of Spitalfields, when he not only succeeded in obtaining large pecuniary contributions, but in establishing an extensive and well-organized system of relief. His success on this occasion led him, in conjunction with his sister-in-law, Mrs. Fry, and his brother-in-law, Mr. Hoare, to examine into the state of our prisons. The result of his labours he published in a small volume, entitled 'An Inquiry whether Crime and Misery are produced or prevented by our present system of Prison Discipline.' This attracted much attention, and led to the formation of the Prison Discipline Society, and ultimately to those great improvements in our gaols which modern times have witnessed. In 1828 he was returned M.P. for Weymouth, which he continued to re-

present till 1837. He devoted himself to the carrying out of many philanthropic objects, and in particular the amelioration of our criminal code, and the abolition of the practice of 'suttee' in India. In 1823 he came forward as the recognized successor of Mr. Wilberforce, and he eventually had the satisfaction of seeing his labours for the emancipation of the West Indian slaves crowned with success. He also published a work entitled 'The Slave Trade and its Remedy,' which created a considerable sensation. He was created a baronet 1840, and died at his seat, Northrepps, Norfolk, 19 Feb., 1845.

BUXTORF, JOHN, a learned philologist, born at Camen, in Westphalia, 1564. He became professor of Chaldee and Hebrew at Basle, where he died 13 Sept., 1629. His works are *Lexicon Chaldaicum, Talmudicum, et Rabbinicum*; a small Hebrew and Chaldaic *Lexicon*; *Thesaurus Linguae Hebraicae*, 2 vols.; a Hebrew Bible, with a rabbinical commentary, 4 vols.; *Synagoga Judaica*, on the religious ceremonies of the Jews; *Institutio Epistolaris Hebraica*; *Concordantiae Hebraicae*, &c.

BUXTORF, JOHN, son of the above, was born at Basle 1599, and died 16 Aug., 1664. In a Latin treatise he defended the antiquity of the vowel points with great zeal against Cappellus. He also compiled a Chaldaic and Syriac lexicon, and other works. There were two others of the same family, *John James*, who died 1704, and *John*, who died 1732. They were successively professors at Basle, and writers in the same line; but all the Buxtorfs are charged with being too partial to the rabbins.

BYAM, HENRY, D.D. of Oxford, a learned divine and loyalist, was born at East Luckham, Somersetshire, 31 Aug., 1580, and died 16 June, 1669. He wrote 'Thirteen Sermons, most of them preached before his majesty Charles II. in his exile,' 8vo., London, 1675.

BYFIELD, or BIFIELD, NICHOLAS, a Puritan divine, was born in Warwickshire about 1579, and educated at Oxford, though he left the university without a degree. He became pastor of St. Peter's church, Chester, and afterwards vicar of Isleworth, where he died 1622. His principal works are a *Commentary on the First Epistle of St. Peter*, and another 'on Colossians.' His son, the notorious *Adoniram Byfield*, was educated at Emmanuel College, Cambridge, and was one of the Assembly of Divines. Adoniram is one of the few persons who are stigmatised by name in 'Hudibras.'

BYNEUS, ANTHONY, a Protestant divine and theological writer, born at Utrecht 1654; died at Beveren 8 Nov., 1698.

BYNG. See TORRINGTON, VISCOUNT.

BYNG, ANDREW, D.D., was born at Cambridge about 1574, and educated at Peterhouse in that university. He was elected regius professor of Hebrew 1608, and died Mar., 1651-2. Dr. Byng was one of the divines employed in the Jacobean translation of the Bible.

BYNG, JOHN, son of George Viscount Torrington, was born 1704, served in the glorious expeditions of his father, and was raised to the rank of Admiral. His attempts to relieve Fort St. Philip, Minorca, when blockaded by a French fleet, proved abortive; and his hesitation in engaging the enemy, when a bold attack might perhaps have led to victory, drew the clamours of the nation against him. He was condemned by a court-

martial, and shot at Portsmouth 14 March, 1757, meeting death with calm resignation.

BYNKERSHOEK, CORNELIUS VAN, a Dutch jurist, born 1663; died 16 April, 1743.

BYNNES, RICHARD, D.D., a divine, who, after passing through Westminster School, and Trinity College, Cambridge, became rector of St. Mary's, Stafford, and a prebendary of Lichfield. He contributed some verses to three of the Cambridge collections, and published several single sermons, one of which had been preached before the House of Commons. Died 1713.

BYRCHET, PETER, a fanatic, was educated at Christ's College, Cambridge, and afterwards studied law in the Middle Temple. Having adopted Puritanical principles, he conceived the most intense animosity against Christopher (afterwards Sir Christopher) Hatton, regarding him as a wilful Papist and hinderer of God's glory. On 11 Oct., 1573, Byrchet sallied from the Temple, fully resolved to assassinate Hatton. In the Strand he encountered Captain Hawkins (afterwards Admiral Sir John Hawkins), whom he stabbed with a dagger. Hawkins seized, and with much difficulty disarmed him. Byrchet expressed no contrition until he ascertained that it was not Hatton whom he had stabbed. He was removed to prison, where he killed one of his keepers, and ultimately was hanged in the Strand, near Somerset House, 12 Nov., 1573. This affair rendered the Puritans very unpopular.

BYRNE, EDMUND, a Catholic divine, born about 1657. He received orders at Seville, and in 1707 was appointed archbishop of Dublin. He probably died 1724, in which year his successor was appointed.

BYRNE, MILES, a colonel, who took an active part in the rebellion in Ireland in 1798, and whose 'Autobiographical Reminiscences' were published in 1863.

BYRNE, WILLIAM, an engraver, born in London 1742; died 24 Sept., 1805.

BYROM, JOHN, M.D., F.R.S., a poet and stenographer, born at Kersall, near Manchester, 1691. He received his education at Merchant Taylors' School, and at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he took his degree of B.A. 1711. On the publication of the 'Spectator' he contributed to that paper his famous pastoral of 'Colin and Phebe,' and two essays on the subject of dreaming, which procured for him the patronage of Dr. Bentley, by whose interest he was elected fellow of his college. It should here be remarked that the Phebe of the pastoral was the daughter of Dr. Bentley, and afterwards the wife of Dr. Cumberland. On taking his degree of M.A. he went to Montpellier, where he was created a doctor in physic, and imbibed an extravagant love for the mystic theology of Malebranche and Bourignon, to which he afterwards added that of Behmen. Soon after his return he married his first cousin, and to support himself had recourse to the teaching of an ingenious system of shorthand of his own invention. In 1724 he was elected a fellow of the Royal Society, and by the death of his elder brother came into possession of the family estate. He died at Manchester 28 Sept., 1763. Dr. Byrom's poems were published in 2 vols., 1773, and his Journals and Correspondence have been recently printed by the Chetham Society. His poetical character rests on his pastoral of 'Colin and Phebe,' and on several witty epigrams, one of which is given in

this work in the memoir of Bononcini. In politics Byron was a stanch Jacobite, and he composed the celebrated equivocal toast:—

'God bless the King!—I mean the faith's defender;

God bless—no harm in blessing—the Pretender!
But who Pretender is, and who is King—

God bless us all—that's quite another thing!'

Byron's system of shorthand is one of the neatest and most ingenious ever devised, though for reporting purposes it is inferior to those of Mason, Gurney, Lewis, and Pitman. The best edition is that of Mr. Gawtress, who has introduced into the system many important improvements.

BYRON, GEORGE GORDON BYRON, LORD, was born in London, 22 Jan., 1788. His father, John Byron, the son of the celebrated admiral, was a captain in the Guards, and married first the repudiated marchioness of Caermarthen, on whose death he obtained the hand of Catharine Gordon, by whom he had one son; but he abandoned both after squandering the lady's property, and went to Valenciennes, where he died in 1791. Mrs. Byron went to Aberdeen, where her son was educated, till, on the death of William Lord Byron, he succeeded to the title, and was removed to Harrow School. At the age of seventeen he entered Trinity College, Cambridge, where he remained till 1807, when he took the honorary degree of M.A. The same year he published a small volume of poems, entitled 'Hours of Idleness.' These effusions breathed originality of conception, and were marked by some elegance of versification; but a certain class of critics attacked them with an asperity which roused the feelings of the juvenile author to an exertion of talent which few could have anticipated. His poem entitled 'English Bards and Scotch Reviewers' is a satire of uncommon vigour, and, as far as the occasion called for it, the lash was well applied, though in some instances the young poet committed the fault which he reprehended, in going out of his way to attack men equal in genius to himself, and from whom he had received no provocation. Conscious of his error, he afterwards suppressed this performance. In 1809 Lord Byron, and his friend Mr. Hobhouse, visited the Levant, and while in the Dardanelles, the former tried the experiment ascribed to Leander, of swimming across the Hellespont, which exploit he achieved in little more than an hour. While abroad he lost his mother, and on his return to England in 1811 he took his seat in the House of Peers, where he distinguished himself once by a speech against the bill brought in for the punishment of frame-work breaking. Early the following year he published the first two cantos of his poem, entitled 'Childe Harold's Pilgrimage,' in which he gave an account of his travels. The other portions of this, which is one of the best of Lord Byron's works, came out at distant intervals; the last being published in 1818. 'The Giaour,' 'The Bride of Abydos,' 'The Corsair,' 'Lara,' and 'The Siege of Corinth,' followed each other in rapid succession, and were all eagerly welcomed by the public. On 2 Jan., 1815, Lord Byron married the daughter of Sir Ralph Noel Milbank, with whom he received £10,000, which he soon dissipated. The same year Lady Byron gave birth to a daughter, but a separation took place almost immediately after, attended by circumstances of a very mysterious

nature, and so little to the credit of the husband, that he quitted the kingdom, to return to it no more. After wandering for some time in Switzerland, he went to Italy, and took up his abode at Venice, from whence he removed to Rome, where he wrote the third canto of 'Childe Harold.' Subsequently to this came out 'The Prisoner of Chillon,' 'Manfred, a Dramatic Poem;' and the fourth canto of 'Childe Harold.' In 1818 there appeared a playful poem without his name, entitled 'Beppo, a Venetian Story,' the humour of which does not compensate for its licentiousness. In 1819 was published the wild and horrible tale of 'Mazeppa,' and in the same year a contrast to it, as far as wit and liveliness could make a dissimilarity, in the first part of 'Don Juan;' the other cantos followed, without the name of the publisher, who was ashamed of a performance which outraged all decency. In 1820 was published 'Marino Faliero, the Doge of Venice,' called a tragedy, but deficient in every requisite for the stage. Two other poems of a dramatic cast followed, one called 'Sardanapalus,' and the other 'The Two Foscari.' 'Cain, a Mystery,' made its appearance at this time. After rambling over various parts of Italy, Lord Byron took up his residence at Pisa, where he formed a literary society, the result of which was a periodical publication called 'The Liberal.' To this his lordship contributed a poem entitled 'The Vision of Judgment.' The revolution in Greece could hardly fail to affect the feelings of a man who had spent a considerable time in that interesting country, and celebrated its scenery and the manners of its people in his works. Lord Byron accordingly embarked at Leghorn, and arrived at Cephalonia in August, 1823. He now took an active part in the cause of freedom, and advanced large sums to support the Greeks; but while thus honourably engaged he caught a cold, which led to an inflammation of the chest, and brought about his death at Missolonghi 19 April, 1824. Into the personal character of Lord Byron it is unnecessary to enter; and his literary reputation is too well established to be made the subject of a slight criticism.

BYRON, HON. JOHN, a celebrated British admiral and circumnavigator, born 8 Nov., 1723. In 1764 he undertook, with two frigates, a new voyage round the world, and discovered in the South Sea the island which bears his name. He died at London 10 April, 1786. The Relation of his Voyage appeared in 1766.

BYRTH, THOMAS, D.D., a divine, was a native of Plymouth, and received his education at Magdalen Hall, Oxford. He became incumbent of Latchford, in the parish of Grappenhall, Cheshire; perpetual curate of St. Paul's, Stonehouse, 1833; rector of Wallasey, near Liverpool, 1834; died 28 Oct., 1849, aged 56. He wrote a memoir of Dr. Tattershall of Liverpool, a few sermons on particular occasions, and one or two pamphlets. His 'Remains' were published in 1851, accompanied by a memoir by G. R. Moncriff.

BYSSHE, SIR EDWARD, in Latin *Bisseus*, was born in the parish of Burston, Surrey, in or about 1615, and in 1633 became a commoner of Trinity College, Oxford. He was afterwards called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn. In 1643 he was chosen M.P. for Bletchingley, and in 1646 was constituted Garter king-at-arms, in the place of Sir John Borough, who had followed King Charles to Oxford. In the parliament which met at Westminster in 1654 he

eat for Reigate; and for Gattin in that which assembled in 1658. After the Restoration he was deprived of the office of Garter, but he obtained the place of Clarenceux, and had the honour of knighthood conferred upon him. In 1661 he was again chosen M.P. for Bletchingley, which borough he continued to represent for seventeen years or more, after which he received an annual pension of £100. He died in London 15 Dec., 1679. He was author of 'Notæ in quatuor libros Nicholai Upton, de Studio Militari;' 'Notæ in Johannis de Bado Aureo Libellum de Armis;' and 'Notæ in Henrici Spelmanni Aspidologiam.' These three pieces, originally written in English, but translated into Latin by David Whitford, were printed together at London, fol., 1654. Dallaway says that Byshe was more learned and more perspicuous than his predecessors, and was the first who treated the subject of heraldry as an antiquary and historian, endeavouring to divest it of extraneous matter. Sir Edward also published under his own name a translation from Greek into Latin, with some notes and corrections, 'Palladius de Gentibus Indiæ et Brachmanibus.' 4to., London, 1665.

BYTHNER, VICTORINUS, a philologist, was a native of Poland, who came to England when somewhat advanced in life, and was matriculated at Oxford. For many years he read a Hebrew lecture in the hall of Christ Church, and before the rebellion in 1642 instructed many scholars in that language. After leaving Oxford he repaired to Cambridge, and thence to London. About 1664 he retired into Cornwall, and practised physic, but the time of his death has not been ascertained. He wrote 'Lethargy of the Soul;' 'Tabula directoria: in qua totum TO TEXNIKON Linguæ Sanctæ, ad amussim delineatur;' 'Lingua Eruditiorum,' usually called his Hebrew Grammar; 'Manipulus messis magnæ, sive Grammat. exemplaris;' 'Clavis Linguæ Sanctæ;' and 'Lyra prophetica Davidis regis: sive Analysis Critico-Practica Psalmorum.'

BZOVIVS, ABRAHAM, a voluminous ecclesiastical writer, was born in Poland 1667, and died at Rome 1637. He wrote a continuation of Baronius's Annals; Lives of the Popes, &c.

C.

CAAB, or CAB BEN ZOHAIK, an Arabian poet, author of a panegyric on Mahomet, died 622.

CABALLERO, RAYMOND DIOSADA, a learned Jesuit, born in the island of Majorca 1740; died at Rome 1820. Among his works are an able essay on the early history of printing in Spain; and a treatise 'De Linguâ Evangelicâ,' in which he maintains, against Diodati, that Jesus and his disciples did not speak Greek.

CABANIS, PIERRE JEAN GEORGE, a French physician and writer, born 1757; died 5 May, 1808. He became connected with Mirabeau, and was one of the council of five hundred in the Revolution. His works are, for the most part, on medical subjects.

CABASILAS, NILUS, archbishop of Thessalonica in the fourteenth century, wrote some books against the Latin church. His nephew *Nicholas*, who succeeded him in the archbishopric, was

author of An Exposition of the Greek Liturgy, &c.

CABASSOLE, PHILIPPE DE, a French cardinal and patriarch of Constantinople, was born 1305, and died 26 Aug., 1371. He was the correspondent of Plutarch, and wrote 'De Nugis Curialium,' and a Life of St. Mary Magdalen.

CABASSUT, JEAN, a French priest of the oratory; professor of canon law at Avignon; author of 'Notitia Conciliorum,' and 'Juris Canonici theoria et praxis;' was born 1604, and died 1685.

CABEL, or KABEL, ADRIAN VAN DER, a Dutch painter, born 1631; died 1695.

CABESTAN, or CABESTAING, GUILLAUME DE, a Provençal poet of the thirteenth century, who, according to the custom of that age, sung of various ladies. His last mistress was Trieline Carbonel, whose husband, being jealous of the poet, killed him, tore out his heart, and made his wife eat it. Trieline died of grief 1213.

CABET, ETIENNE, the leader of the communists in France, was born at Dijon 2 Jan., 1788, and died 1856.

CABOT, SEBASTIAN, a navigator, born at Bristol about 1477. He was son of John Cabot, or Gabotto, a Venetian, who in 1495 obtained from Henry VII. letters-patent empowering him and his three sons to discover unknown lands; but it was not till the spring of 1497 that these adventurers sailed from Bristol, with the view of finding a north-west passage to India. In this voyage they discovered Newfoundland; after which they sailed to Florida, and returned with some Indians to England. Thus the discovery of the continent of America is not due to Columbus, who was unacquainted with it till the year after this voyage of John Cabot, concerning whose history we have no further account. Sebastian, in 1517, sailed for the East Indies, but after touching on the coast of Brazil, he shaped his course to Hispaniola and Porto Rico, where he carried on some trade, and returned to England. Soon after this he entered into the service of Spain, and in 1525 sailed from Cadiz to the Canaries, Cape de Verd Islands, and the River Hate. In this voyage he discovered St. Salvador, where he built a fort, and proceeded to Paraguay. He remained on the American coast a considerable time, in order to form an establishment there, but being disappointed, returned to Europe 1531. In the reign of Edward VI. Cabot had a pension settled on him as grand pilot of England; and he also became governor of the company of Merchant Adventurers. While holding this post he procured a licence for an expedition to discover a passage by the north to the East Indies; and drew up ordinances for the voyage, which are preserved in Hakluyt's collection. He was likewise governor of the Russian company. Died about 1557. Sebastian Cabot was the first who noticed the variation of the compass. In 1831 there was published at London 'A Memoir of Sebastian Cabot; with a review of the history of maritime discovery. Illustrated by documents from the Rolls, now first published,' 8vo. Mr. J. Biddle is the reputed author of this valuable work.

CABRAL, or CABRERA, PEDRO ALVAREZ, a Portuguese, sent in 1500 by Emanuel with a fleet to the East Indies. A storm drove him on the coast of Brazil, and he called the place where he landed Santa Cruz. He afterwards reached his destination, and returned to Europe 1501.

CACCIA, WILLIAM, an Italian fresco painter,

commonly called *Montcalvo*, from his residence at that place, was born 1568, and died 1625.

CADAMOSTO, *LEUIS*, a Venetian navigator, born about 1432. He engaged in the service of Henry of Portugal, and in 1455 proceeded to Madeira, and visited the Canaries and the coast of Africa as far as the Gambia. The next year he proceeded as far as the River St. Dominic, and on his return to Portugal was received with great honour. Died about 1480.

CADDICK, *RICHARD*, D.D., of Whitehall and Caddick Lodge, Fulham; minister at Knightsbridge; died 30 May, 1819, aged 79. He published 'Hebrew made Easy, or an Introduction to the Hebrew Language;' and 'Paul's Epistle to the Romans in Hebrew.'

CADE, *JOHN*, a famous rebel in the reign of Henry VI., was slain 11 July, 1450. He was an Irishman by birth.

CADE, *LAURENCE*, a gentleman of good family, was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, but turning Catholic he proceeded to Rome, and was for some time a student in the English College there. On his return he was committed to the Tower, and his friends induced him to recant his opinions at St. Paul's Cross 1581. He then regained his liberty, and soon afterwards returned to the church of Rome. His 'Palinodia' is printed in Aquepontanus.

CADELL, *THOMAS*, an eminent London bookseller, was born at Bristol 1742, and died 1808.

CADET DE GASSICOURT, *CHARLES LOUIS*, a French chemist, born 23 Jan., 1769; died 21 Nov., 1821.

CADET DE VAUX, *ANTOINE ALEXIS*, a French writer on agriculture, born 13 Sept., 1743; died 29 June, 1828.

CADOGAN, *WILLIAM*, first earl of Cadogan, was the son of Henry Cadogan, a barrister, by a daughter of Sir Hardress Waller. He entered early into the army, and in 1703 was appointed colonel of the second regiment of horse, and the year following made brigadier-general, when he distinguished himself greatly at the battle of Hochstedt. He had also a share in all Marlborough's victories; besides which he acted as minister plenipotentiary in the Spanish Netherlands, and afterwards at the Hague. In 1716 he was created Lord Cadogan, and in 1718 made an earl, with the same title. He succeeded the duke of Marlborough as commander-in-chief, and master-general of the ordnance. Died 17 July, 1726.

CADOGAN, *WILLIAM*, M.D., was educated at Oxford, where he took his M.A. degree 1755, being made doctor of physic the same year. He became a fellow of the College of Physicians, before whom he delivered two Harveian orations, both of which were published. Dr. Cadogan made himself famous by prescribing an abstemious regimen in the gout, in Dissertations on that disorder, 1764, which were replied to by several persons. He also published a treatise on the management of children. Died 26 Feb., 1797, aged 86.

CADOGAN, *WILLIAM BROMLEY*, second son of the third baron, and first Earl Cadogan, of the new creation, was born 22 Jan., 1751. He was educated at Westminster School, from whence he removed to Christ Church, Oxford, where he took the degree of B.A. and entered into orders. In 1774 the Lord Chancellor Bathurst gave him the vicarage of St. Giles, Reading; soon after which he was presented to the rectory of Chelsea, when

he obtained the degree of M.A. from the archbishop of Canterbury. Died 18 Jan., 1797. He published some single sermons; and after his death his Discourses, Letters, and Memoirs were published by R. Cecil.

CÆCILIVS STATIVS, a freedman and comic poet, contemporary with Ennius. Some fragments of his writings may be found in the 'Corpus Poetarum,' London, 1714.

CEDMON, the father of Anglo-Saxon poetry, was a monk of Whitby, in Yorkshire, and is said to have died about 680. The best edition of his poems, which possess extraordinary merit, is that published by Thorpe in 1832. Perhaps there never lived an individual who exerted a greater influence on our national modes of thought and expression; and on this ground alone, if on no other, he must rank with the greatest names of our literature. For six centuries he was the great model whom all imitated, and none could equal, and fragments of his verses may be found in the verses of almost every succeeding poet.—*Nat. Cycl.*

CÆLIUS AURELIANUS, an ancient physician, was a native of Africa, but when he flourished is uncertain. His works were printed at Amsterdam, 1722.

CAERNARVON. See *CARNARVON*.

CÆSALPINUS, *ANDREW*, a philosopher, was a native of Arezzo, and going to Rome, became physician to Clement VIII. He was a man of great erudition; and from some passages in his writings it has been conjectured that he was acquainted with the circulation of the blood. He published a treatise 'De Plantis,' and 'Quæstiones Peripateticæ.' Born 1519; died 23 Feb., 1603.

CÆSAR, *CAIUS JULIUS*, was descended from the ancient family of the Julii, and born at Rome 12 July, B.C. 100. After obtaining various appointments he was sent to command in Spain, and on his return was made consul, when he effected a reconciliation between Crassus and Pompey. Through the interest of the latter, he obtained the government of Gaul, where he enlarged the empire by his conquests, which he extended to Britain. This exciting the jealousy of the senate, a decree was passed by the influence of Pompey, to deprive him of his authority; but Cæsar being informed of this, instantly crossed the Rubicon, and thus a civil war commenced. Pompey and his friends, on being apprized of this movement, retired to Dyrrachium, and Cæsar, after subduing Italy, entered Rome. He next went to Spain, where he conquered the partizans of Pompey, and on his return was declared dictator, and soon afterwards consul. His next object was to meet Pompey, whom he defeated on the plains of Pharsalia, and then pursued him into Egypt, where that general was murdered. While in this country Cæsar became enamoured of Cleopatra, by whom he had a son. His danger in this state of voluptuousness was very great, but he had the strength of mind to extricate himself from it, and after defeating all his opponents in Africa, returned to Rome in triumph. But his glory had now reached its height, and though the senate created him perpetual dictator, this only served to raise against him a band of formidable enemies, at the head of whom was Brutus. A conspiracy was accordingly formed to take him off; and he fell in the senate house, on the 15th of March, B.C. 44. Casca gave him the first blow, against whom he was about to defend himself, when the appear-

ance of Brutus among the conspirators struck him so, that he made no further resistance, but gathered his robes around him, and fell at their feet, exclaiming 'Tu quoque Brute!' Cæsar was a man of uncommon talents, of which he gave many proofs, especially in the reformation of the calendar, and in his valuable 'Commentaries.' His ambition was unbounded, and he well expressed it by saying, as he passed through a miserable village in Spain, that he would rather be the first man there than the second at Rome. He owed most of his success to the quickness of his conceptions, the firmness of his resolution, and the celerity of his operations. After his victory over Pharnaces, he wrote an account of it in these brief terms, 'Veni, Vidi, Vici.' His 'Commentaries' have been translated into English by W. Duncan and others.

CÆSAR, Sir JULIUS, a civilian, born at Tottenham, Middlesex, 1557. His father, a Genoese, was physician to Queens Mary and Elizabeth, who held him in great esteem. Julius was educated at Magdalen Hall, Oxford, from whence he went to Paris, where he took the degree of doctor of civil law. In 1583 he was made master of the requests, judge of the admiralty, and master of St. Katharine's Hospital, near the Tower. James I. conferred on him the honour of knighthood, and made him chancellor of the exchequer, which office he resigned 1614, on being appointed master of the Rolls. Died 28 April, 1636. He was exceedingly charitable, and, as a judge, strictly upright. His manuscripts were sold by auction 1757, and many of them are now in the British Museum. His Life has been written by Edmund Lodge, Norroy king-at-arms.

CAPPIAUX, PHILIPPE JOSEPH, a French Benedictine, author of a learned, though unfinished work, the 'Trésor Genealogique,' was born 1712, and died 26 Dec., 1777.

CAPPIN, or CAFFYN, MATTHEW, a Baptist minister of Horsham, who was subjected to much persecution in consequence of charges of heresy being brought against him. Though educated at Oxford he is not mentioned by Wood. He published 'The Deceived and Deceiving Teachers discovered,' 4to., London, 1666. Died 1714, aged 86.

CAGLIARI, PAUL, an Italian painter, called *Paul Veronese*, was born at Verona, about 1530. His most esteemed pieces are at Venice, where he died in April, 1588. His sons, *Gabriel* and *Charles*, were also artists. The first died 1596, the latter 1631. *Benedict Cagliari*, the brother of Paul, was likewise a good painter and sculptor. He died at Venice 1598.

CAGLIOSTRO, Count ALEXANDER, an impostor, born at Palermo 1743. His real name was *Joseph Balsamo*. He was of mean parentage, and at the age of thirteen he became a novice among the friars of mercy at Cartagirona, where his irregularities exposed him to severe chastisement. A series of frauds, of impostures, of villany, and it is even said of murder, obliged him to fly from Palermo; and after practising some of his stratagems at Rome and Messina, he visited the islands of the Archipelago, and Alexandria, and afterwards exhibited his impostures at London, Paris, and almost every city of Europe. He was at last arrested at Rome, and died in the castle of St. Angelo 1794. A compendium of his Life, published by the apostolical chamber at Rome, contains a curious account of a man who, by a versa-

tile genius, a superficial knowledge of philosophy and chemistry, and a pretended intercourse with supernatural agents, imposed upon the credulity, not only of the vulgar, but of the great, the learned, and the opulent.

CAGNATI, MARSILO, a physician and medical writer, died at Rome, 1610.

CAGNOLA, LOUIS, marquis DE, an architect, born at Milan, 1762; died 14 Aug., 1833.

CAGNOLI, ANTHONY, an astronomer, born 1743 at Verona, where he died 6 Aug., 1818.

CAHILL, D. W., D.D., an Irish priest, who acquired considerable notoriety in the United States as a journalist and lecturer on 'the wrongs of Ireland,' died 28 Oct., 1864.

CAHUSAC, LOUIS DE, a French writer, died at Paris May, 1759. He wrote several tragedies, comedies, and operas, and 'Histoire de la danse ancienne et moderne.'

CAIET. See CAYET.

CAILLE, NICOLAS LOUIS DE LA, a French mathematician and astronomer, born 15 March, 1713. He became the disciple of Cassini, and with De Thury projected the meridian line which extended from the observatory to the extremities of France. In 1739 he was named professor at the college of Mazarin, and in 1750 he went to the Cape of Good Hope to see the stars of the southern hemisphere, of 10,000 of which, in the course of two years, he determined the exact position. Died 21 March, 1762. His chief works are 'Astronomiæ fundamenta,' translated into English by Robertson; 'Cours de mathématiques pures;' 'Tables des logarithmes;' 'Cælum australe stellarum;' 'Leçons d'optique;' and 'Journal du voyage au cap de Bonne-Espérance.'

CAIRO, FRANCIS, a painter of Milan, born 1598; died 1674.

CAIUS. See GAIUS.

CAIUS, St., elected Pope 283; died 21 April, 296.

CAIUS, JOHN, M.D., an eminent physician, and the co-founder of Caius College, Cambridge, was born at Norwich 6 Oct., 1510. His school education was in the place of his nativity, and he became a student at Gonville Hall, Cambridge, 1529 (B.A. 1532-3; M.A. 1535). He was appointed principal of Physwick Hostel 1533, and elected a fellow of Gonville Hall the same year. He left England in 1539, and in 1541 was Greek professor at Padua, being on the 13th of May in the same year created M.D. of that university. While at Padua he studied anatomy under the famous Vesalius. After making a tour through Italy, France, and Germany, he returned to England, 1544, and was admitted a fellow of the College of Physicians. He practised successively at Cambridge, Shrewsbury, and Norwich, but ultimately removed to London, and was appointed one of the physicians to Edward VI. He was also physician to Queen Mary. In 1555 he became president of the College of Physicians, and held the office till 1560. Previously to his election, and during the reign of Henry VIII., he had, at the request of that monarch, commenced the delivery of lectures on anatomy for the instruction of the surgeons of London; and he continued to lecture to them on that science for twenty years together, rightly judging that his doing so was by no means inconsistent with the dignity of his position as president of the College of Physicians. On 4 Sept., 1557, he obtained the letters-patent of Philip and Mary, by which Gon-

ville Hall was refounded as Gonville and Caius College, he being declared a co-founder with Edmund Gonville and William Bateman, bishop of Norwich. He richly endowed the college, enlarged its site, built an additional court, and erected the three singular gates respectively inscribed to Humility, to Virtue and Wisdom, and to Honour. Dr. Caius was president of the new foundation from 1558-9 to 1573, shortly before which date Dr. Byng the vice-chancellor caused search to be made in the college for vestments and ornaments used in the celebration of the Catholic service. These were found and destroyed, to the great grief of Caius, who appears to have been always inclined to the ancient faith. After having been elected president of the College of Physicians no fewer than nine times this learned man died in London 29 July, 1573. It is related that in his last sickness his sole diet was woman's milk; and that whilst he lived upon the milk of an angry, fretful woman he was himself angry and fretful, but that being advised to take it of a good-natured, patient woman he became so beyond the common temper of his age. Dr. Caius will be ever memorable for his munificent benefactions, which evince his warm attachment to literature. He was, moreover, eminent as a classical scholar, a physician, an anatomist, a naturalist, and an antiquary. Gesner speaks of him as a man of consummate erudition, fidelity, and diligence, and terms him the most learned man of his age. A full list of his works is given in Cooper's 'Athenæ Cantabrigienses.' The most important are 'De Medendi Methodo,' 'A boke or counsell against the disease commonly called the sweat or sweating sickness,' 1552; 'De antiquitate Cantabrigiensis Academiæ,' 1568 and 1574; 'De Canibus Britannicis libellus,' 'De ratorum animalium atq. stirpium historia libellus,' 'De libris propriis,' 'Historia acad. Cantabrig,' 1574; 'De pronuntiatione Græcæ et Latinae Linguae cum scriptione nova libellus,' 'Annales Collegii de Goveville et Caius,' MS.; and 'Annales Collegii Medicorum,' MS.

CAIUS, THOMAS, a divine, was born either in Yorkshire or Lincolnshire. He studied at University College, Oxford, obtained a fellowship at All Souls, and became registrar of the university, but was deprived of the latter preferment in consequence of his negligence. In the reign of Elizabeth he was made prebendary of Salisbury, and in 1561 elected master of University College. Died May, 1572. He translated Erasmus on the Gospel of St. Mark, and published a work entitled 'Assertio Antiquitatis Oxoniensis Academiæ,' printed with Dr. John Caius's Answer, 2 vols. 8vo., 1730.

CAJADO, HERMIO, a Latin poet of Portugal, died 1508.

CAJETAN, a cardinal, whose proper name was *Thomas de Vio*, was born at Gaeta, in the kingdom of Naples, 20 Feb., 1469. Having entered the Dominican order 1484, he became so eminent in it as to be created doctor and professor of divinity, then procurator-general of his order, and at length general in 1508. He was essentially serviceable to Pope Julius II. and Leo X., the latter of whom created him cardinal 1517, and sent him to Germany, as his legate, the year following. Cardinal Cajetan attended the election of the Emperor Charles V., 1519, and held several conferences with Luther. He became bishop of Gaeta the same year, and went as legate into Hungary 1523. Died 9 Aug., 1534. Cardinal Cajetan was one of

the ablest divines of his time. His principal works are Commentaries on the Scriptures and on the Summary of St. Thomas of Aquin.

CAJETAN, CONSTANTINE, a Benedictine monk, born at Syracuse 1560, became librarian of the Vatican, and died at Rome 17 Sept., 1650. He furnished Baronius with much material for his 'Annals,' and published editions of numerous ecclesiastical writers, and some original works of his own, in one of which he seeks to prove that Gersen was the author of the 'Imitation of Jesus Christ.'

CAJETAN, HENRY, an Italian cardinal, who, after the assassination of Henry III. of France, 1589, was sent to that country by Sixtus V., in order to procure the election of a Catholic king. Being unsuccessful in his mission, he was recalled, and despatched the same year to Poland, in order to induce Sigismund to join the imperialists against the Turks; but here again he met with no success. Died 1599, aged 49.

CALABER, QUINTUS, or COINTUS SMYRNEUS, a Greek poet, who wrote a supplement to the Iliad. He is supposed to have lived in the fifth century, and to have been a native of Smyrna. His poem was first brought to light by Cardinal Bessarion, who found it in a church in Calabria, on which account this author is commonly called Quintus Calaber.

CALABRESE. See PRETI.

CALAMY, BENJAMIN, D.D., son of Edmund Calamy the elder, was educated at Catharine Hall, Cambridge, of which he became fellow and tutor. He was appointed minister of St. Mary's, Aldermanbury, London, 1677, and chaplain to the king. In 1683 he preached a famous sermon, afterwards published under the title of 'A Discourse about a Scrupulous Conscience,' for which he was attacked by De Laune, a warm Nonconformist, who was sent to prison by the government. Calamy interfered with Jeffreys for the unhappy libeller, but all applications were unavailing, and De Laune being fined in a sum which he could not pay, died a victim to the oppressive measures of the times. In 1683 Dr. Calamy was admitted to the vicarage of St. Lawrence, Jewry, with St. Mary Magdalen, Milk Street, annexed; and two years afterwards obtained a prebend of St. Paul's. His happiness was interrupted by the sufferings of his friend, Alderman Cornish, who was executed for high treason. Died Jan., 1686. Some of his sermons were published after his death by his brother.

CALAMY, EDMUND, B.D., a Presbyterian divine, born in London Feb., 1600, and educated at Pembroke Hall, Cambridge. Felton, bishop of Ely, made him one of his chaplains, and gave him the vicarage of St. Mary's, Swaffham-prior, Cambridge-shire, which he resigned to be lecturer at Bury St. Edmunds, where he continued ten years. He then removed to the living of Rochford, Essex, and in 1639 was appointed minister of St. Mary, Aldermanbury, London. Though he conformed to the Church of England, he soon joined the popular party, and was engaged in writing the treatise against episcopacy, called 'Smectymnuus,' from the initials of the five authors, Stephen Marshall, Edmund Calamy, Thomas Young, Matthew Newcomen, and William Spurstow. He was one of the Assembly of Divines; and in his sermons before the parliament and the citizens of London, he displayed the eloquent preacher and zealous

partisan. He, however, resisted the usurpation of Cromwell, and promoted the restoration of Charles II. with such loyalty that he was offered the bishopric of Lichfield, which he refused. He was one of the commissioners at the conference at the Savoy, and was soon afterwards ejected from St. Mary, Aldermanbury, for nonconformity. The sight of the great fire of London is said to have broken his heart. Died 29 Oct., 1666. He published several single sermons; and five sermons entitled 'The Godly Man's Ark, or a city of refuge in the day of his distress,' eighth edition, 1683.

CALAMY, EDMUND, D.D., an eminent dissenting minister, grandson of the preceding, was born 5 April, 1671. Having completed his education at different schools in England, he was sent to Utrecht; and in 1694 was ordained at London, in the Presbyterian way. After officiating to different congregations, he succeeded Vincent Alsop at Westminster. In 1702 he published an abridgment of Baxter's Life and Times, with an account of the ejected ministers; a subsequent edition of which was enlarged to 4 vols. This work occasioned a controversy between the author and Hoadly, afterwards bishop of Winchester. In 1709 Mr. Calamy made a tour in Scotland, where the degree of D.D. was conferred on him by three universities. Died 3 June, 1732. He published a number of sermons and tracts, and left in MS. an historical account of his own life; but his most valuable work is his Lives of the Nonconformists, to which every student of English biography must acknowledge his obligations. An abridgment of this work, in 2 vols. 8vo., under the title of 'The Nonconformists' Memorial,' was published by the Rev. Samuel Palmer in 1775, and republished, with additions, in 1802, 3 vols. 8vo.

CALANDRUCCI, HYACINTH, an Italian painter, born 1646; died 1707.

CALAS, JEAN, a merchant of Toulouse, who was accused of having strangled his son 1761, from his aversion to a design which the young man had formed of abjuring the Protestant religion and turning Catholic. He was condemned, and broken alive on the wheel 9 March, 1762.

CALASIO, MARIUS DE, a learned Franciscan, professor of Hebrew at Rome, author of an excellent Hebrew Concordance. Born about 1550; died 1620.

CALCAGNINI, CELIO, was born at Ferrara 17 Sept., 1479, and after serving in the Imperial army, and being engaged in diplomacy, became professor of literature in his native city, where he died 7 April, 1541. His Latin works were printed at Basle 1544.

CALCAR, JOHN DE, a painter, so called from a small town in the duchy of Cleves, where he was born 1499. He died at Naples 1546. He was a disciple of Titian, and his works are hardly distinguishable from those of his master.

CALDARA. See CARAVAGGIO.

CALDECOTT, THOMAS, an eminent barrister, and a bench of the Middle Temple, was educated at Oxford, and died at Dartford 1833, aged 60. He was a Shaksperian commentator and a great collector of scarce books. His collection was brought to the hammer shortly after his decease. He published 'Reports of Cases relative to the Duty and Office of a Justice of the Peace 1776-85,' forming a continuation of Sir James Burrow's reports; and a specimen of an edition of Shak-

spere, in a volume comprising 'Hamlet' and 'As You Like It,' 8vo., 1819.

CALDER, JAMES T., author of a 'History of Caithness,' died at Elwickbank, Shapinsay, 15 Jan., 1864, aged 65.

CALDER, JOHN, D.D., a divine, was born at Aberdeen 1733, and became pastor of a dissenting congregation in London, where he died 1815. He wrote the notes to Nichols's edition of the Tatler, 1786, and translated Le Courayer's Last Sentiments on Religion; but is chiefly known on account of his unsuccessful attempt to prepare for the press an improved edition of Chambers's Cyclopædia, an undertaking subsequently accomplished under the superintendence of Dr. Rees.—Rose.

CALDER, Sir ROBERT, baronet, a British admiral, born 2 July, 1745; died 13 Aug., 1818. In 1805 he attacked the Franco-Spanish fleet on its return from the West Indies, but after the engagement had lasted four hours it was discontinued by order of the British admiral, who was subsequently tried by court-martial, and reprimanded for his conduct on this occasion.

CALDERARI, Count OTTONE DE, an Italian architect and writer on architecture, born about 1730; died 26 Oct., 1803.

CALDERBANK, JAMES, an English Benedictine, who, after officiating as priest at Bath for three years, went to Liverpool, where he died 9 April, 1821. He published 'A Series of Letters in answer to certain questions proposed by a clergyman of the Established Church,' 8vo., 1814.

CALDERINUS, DOMITIUS, an Italian scholar, professor of belles lettres at Rome, was born about 1445, and died 1477. He published editions of Juvenal and Martial; also commentaries on the latter author.

CALDERON DE LA BARCA, DON PEDRO, a celebrated Spanish dramatist, born at Madrid 1601; died 25 May, 1681. He acquired honour by his military services, and became a knight of the order of St. James. Afterwards, however, he entered the priesthood, and was appointed a canon of Toledo. Philip IV. king of Spain took particular pleasure in seeing his pieces acted. Calderon is esteemed the best Spanish dramatist after Lope de Vega. His plays were printed at Madrid 1689, in 9 vols. 4to.; to which were afterwards added his 'Autos Sacramentales,' in 6 vols. 4to.

CALDERWOOD, DAVID, a Scotch Presbyterian divine, born 1775. He opposed the design of James VI. to bring the Church of Scotland to a conformity with that of England, for which he was banished the kingdom. He then went to Holland, where he published in 1625 a book called 'Altare Damascenum,' in which he attacked the Church of England with great asperity. He returned home, and about 1636 began an ecclesiastical History of Scotland, of which a part has been printed. In 1643 he was employed in drawing up the form of the 'Directory for the Public Worship of God' by the General Assembly. He died at Jedburgh about 1652.

CALDWALL, RICHARD, M.D., a physician, born in Staffordshire about 1513, and educated at Oxford. He was elected president of the College of Physicians 1570. Dr. Caldwell founded a chirurgical lecture in the College of Physicians, and translated Horatio Moro's 'Tables of Surgery.' Died 1585.

CALDWELL, ANDREW, an Irish barrister, born

1732; died 1808. He published *Observations on the Public Buildings of Dublin*; and an *Account of the extraordinary Escape of James Stewart* (commonly called Athenian Stewart) from being put to death by some Turks.—*Rose*.

CALENDAR, JAMES LIVINGSTON, EARL OF, a Scotch nobleman, gentleman of the bed-chamber to Charles I., who created him Lord Livingston 1633, and earl of Calendar 1641. On the breaking out of the civil war he took the side of the parliament, but afterwards attached himself to the king, and signalized himself on various occasions, particularly by the taking of Carlisle. Died Oct., 1672.

CALENDARIO, PHILIP, an architect and sculptor, celebrated for the beautiful porticos which he erected round the palace of St. Mark at Venice, about 1354.

CALENTIUS, ELISIUS, a Latin poet, was a Neapolitan, and tutor to Frederick, son of Ferdinand I., king of Naples. Pontanus and Sannazarius speak in very high terms of his elegies and his poem on the battle of the 'Rats and Frogs.' Died 1503.

CALEPINO, AMBROSE, an Augustinian, born at Calepio in Italy; celebrated for his Latin dictionary. Born 6 June, 1435; died 30 Nov., 1511.

CALETTI, JOSEPH, called *Il Cremonese*, an artist of Ferrara, born about 1600; died 1660.

CALEY, JOHN, an English antiquary, and keeper of the public records, was born 1763, and died 28 April, 1834. He was a contributor to the *Archæologia*, and in conjunction with Bandinell and Ellis prepared the new edition of Dugdale's 'Monasticon.'

CALFILL, JAMES, D.D., a Protestant divine, was born at Edinburgh, or, according to some writers, in Shropshire, in or about 1530, and educated at Eton and at King's College, Cambridge. He soon, however, removed to Oxford, and was constituted a canon of Christ Church. He afterwards became Margaret professor of divinity at Oxford, and archdeacon of Colchester. It is probable that he was elected to succeed Dr. Sandys as bishop of Worcester, but he died before consecration, in Aug., 1570. He was author of 'An Answer to the Treatise of the Crosse,' by John Martiaill, 8vo., 1565, reprinted for the Parker Society 1846.

CALHOUN, JOHN CALDWELL, an American statesman, was born 18 March, 1782; became secretary of war 1817; vice-president 1825; secretary of state 1844; died 31 March, 1850. The peculiar doctrine of this eminent man was that the Constitution of the United States was a mere treaty, from the conditions of which any state might separate itself, if such a step were deemed desirable by the inhabitants.

CALIAVARI, LUKE, an Italian painter and engraver, born 1665; died 1729.

CALIGNON, SOFFREY DE, a native of St. Jean in Dauphiné, and secretary to M. Lesdiguières. He was a Protestant minister, and assisted De Thou in drawing up the edict of Nantes. Died Sept., 1606, aged 56. He wrote 'Le Mépris des Dames,' a satire; and to him has been attributed 'L'Histoire des choses plus remarquables advenues en France en Années 1587, 1588, et 1589, par S. C.' 1590, 8vo.

CALIGULA, CAIUS CÆSAR, fourth Roman emperor, succeeded Tiberius A.D. 37, and was slain A.D. 41. He was son of Germanicus and

Agrippina, but degenerated into so horrible a monster that even his predecessor's reign was remembered with regret. Nothing could exceed his blasphemies and impieties. His folly was so great that he suffered himself to be adored, affecting to represent all the heathen gods and goddesses in his own person. To all this profane Caligula joined the most infamous debauchery, unheard-of cruelties, and everything that could disgrace humanity.

CALIXTUS, ST., succeeded Pope Zephyrinus 217, and died 14 Oct., 222.

CALIXTUS II. (Guy, son of the duke of Burgundy), one of the greatest and most illustrious popes the church ever had. He was elected 1119, and died 13 Dec., 1124.

CALIXTUS III., a Spaniard, was elected pope 1455, died 6 August, 1458.

CALIXTUS, GEORGE, a Lutheran divine, professor of divinity at Helmstadt, wrote 'Anti-Moguntinus,' a treatise against the celibacy of the clergy, &c. He was the founder of the sect called Calixtines, whose object was to reconcile the discordant opinions of all the Protestants. Born 14 Dec., 1586; died 18 March, 1656.

CALKOEN, JOHN FREDERICK VAN BEECK, an astronomer and mathematician, born at Groningen 5 May, 1772; died at Utrecht 25 March, 1811.

CALL, Sir JOHN, baronet, an English military engineer, died 7 March, 1801, aged 69.

CALLANAN, JEREMIAH JOSEPH, a poet, was a native of Cork, and was originally intended for the priesthood, but, changing his determination, he quitted Maynooth and entered Trinity College, Dublin, directing his studies to the law. His subsequent course of life became unsettled. The drudgery of a teacher's life, which his necessities forced him to adopt, he uneasily bore and repeatedly attempted to escape from, but in vain. He died at Lisbon in Sept., 1829, and shortly afterwards his Poems were printed, including the 'Recluse of Inchindony,' 'Donald Com,' &c.

CALLANDER, JOHN, a Scotch antiquarian writer, died 14 Sept., 1789.

CALLARD DE LA DUQUERIE, JEAN BAPTISTE, professor of medicine at Caen, where he established a botanical garden. His great work is 'Lexicon Medicum Etymologicum.' Born 1630; died 1718.

CALLCOTT, Sir AUGUSTUS WALL, R.A., an eminent landscape painter, brother of John Wall Callcott, the musical composer, was born 20 Feb. 1779, at Kensington, where he died 25 Nov., 1844. His pictures are characterized by classic elegance of composition, neatness and precision of drawing, finished execution, and a chaste, silvery tone, verging on coldness. He appears to have modelled his style on that of Claude, and his forte lay in the representation of scenes of tranquil beauty.

CALLCOTT, JOHN WALL, MUS.D., an English musician, born at Kensington 1766; died near Bristol 15 May, 1821. He was celebrated for his original genius and profound science, and printed many of his compositions, though the greater part of them remain in MS. His fame rests mainly on his admirable glees, catches, and canons. He was author of a useful elementary work, 'The Musical Grammar,' and 'A Statement of Earl Stanhope's System of Tuning Keyed Instruments.' The degree of doctor was conferred upon him by the university of Oxford.

CALLCOTT, MARIA LADY, daughter of Rear Admiral George Dundas, was born 1788, and became the wife first of Capt. Graham, R.N., and afterwards of Sir Augustus Callcott, mentioned above. In early life she visited India, South America, and Italy, and afterwards published accounts of her travels. This highly gifted lady died at Kensington 21 Nov., 1843. Among her works are an account of her travels in India, 1812; 'Three Months in the Environs of Rome,' 1820; 'Memoirs of the Life of Poussin;' 'History of Spain,' 2 vols., 1828; 'Essays towards the History of Painting;' 'Little Arthur's History of England;' 'The Little Brackenburners;' and a 'Scripture Herbal.'

CALLENBERG, JOHN HENRY, an oriental scholar, professor of divinity at Halle, was born 12 Jan., 1694, and died 16 July, 1760. He endeavoured to promote Protestantism in the East by printing and distributing versions of the Bible in various oriental languages, but met with no success.

CALLET, JEAN FRANÇOIS, a French mathematician, born 25 Oct., 1744; died 14 Nov., 1798.

CALLIACHI, NICHOLAS, was born in the island of Candia 1645, and became professor of literature and philosophy at Padua, where he died 8 May, 1707. His works are 'De ludis scenecis mimorum;' 'De Gladiatoribus;' 'De Suppliciis Servorum;' 'De Osiride;' and 'De Sacris Eleusiniis Mysteriis.'

CALLICRATIDAS, a Lacedemonian general, who died 405 B.C.

CALLIERES, FRANÇOIS DE, a French diplomatist, who acted as plenipotentiary at the congress of Ryswick. He was also a writer, his most curious work being 'Des mots à la mode et des nouvelles façons de parler.' His 'Treatise concerning the manner of Negotiating with Sovereigns' has been translated into English. Born 14 May, 1645; died 5 May, 1717.

CALLIERGUS, ZACHARIAS, a celebrated printer, was a Cretan by birth, and carried on business first at Venice and afterwards at Rome. Flourished 1499-1523.

CALLIMACHUS, a Greek poet and grammarian, who flourished in the time of Ptolemy Euergetes. His works have been translated into English by Dodd and Tytler.

CALLIS, ROBERT, a legal writer, was born in Lincolnshire, studied at Gray's Inn, and was called to the degree of serjeant-at-law. He published 'The Reading upon the Statute 23 Hen. VIII. cap. 5, of Sewers,' 1647. The fifth and best edition, by W. J. Broderip, was published 1824. Callis was likewise author of 'The Case and Argument against Sir Ignoramus of Cambridge,' 4to., London, 1648.

CALLISEN, HENRY, a celebrated Danish physician and surgeon, born 1740; died 5 Feb., 1824.

CALLISTHENES, of Olynthus, a celebrated philosopher and historian, who was a disciple and relation of Aristotle. Flourished about 328 B.C. His writings are lost.

CALLISTUS, JOHN ANDRONICUS, one of the revivers of learning in the fifteenth century, was a native of Thessalonica, and taught Greek at Rome.

CALLOT, JACQUES, an engraver, born at Nancy 1593. At an early age he eloped from his parents and went to Rome, where he learned to design and engrave under two celebrated artists. His etchings having attracted the notice of Charles,

prince of Lorraine, he persuaded Callot to accompany him to his father's court, where he had a pension settled upon him. In 1628 he visited France, and was employed in engraving the siege of Rochelle, soon after which he returned to Nancy, where he executed a prodigious number of plates. Died 28 March, 1635. Callot engraved in several styles, and all his works are valuable.

CALLY, PIERRE, a French ecclesiastic, professor of eloquence and philosophy at Caen, where he died 31 Dec., 1709. He prepared the Delphin edition of Boetius' 'De Consolatione Philosophiæ,' and published several works of his own, the best known among which is 'Durand commenté, ou l'accord de la Philosophie avec la Théologie, touchant la Transubstantiation,' 1700. The author revived the opinion of Durand, who said that if the church decided that there was a transubstantiation in the eucharist, there must remain something of what was bread, to make a difference between the creation and production of a thing which was not, and annihilation, or a thing reduced to nothing. The bishop of Bayeux opposed this doctrine, and Cally recanted.

CALMET, AUGUSTIN, a learned French Benedictine, abbat of St. Leopold of Nancy, and afterwards of Senones, was born 26 Feb., 1672, and died 25 Oct., 1757. He wrote a commentary on the books of the Old and New Testament, 23 vols. 4to., besides a number of other valuable works, of which the following have been translated into English: 'Antiquities sacred and profane; or a Collection of critical Dissertations on the Old and New Testament, translated by N. Tindal,' 4to., London, 1727; 'A historical, critical, geographical, and etymological Dictionary of the Bible. Translated from the French, with occasional remarks by John Colson and the Rev. Sam. D'Oyley,' 3 vols. folio, London, 1732; 'Dictionary of the Holy Bible, edited by the late Charles Taylor, with considerable additions, especially in respect to illustrations from the works of recent travellers in the Holy Land,' fifth edition, 5 vols. 4to., London, 1828; and 'Dissertations upon the Apparitions of Angels, Dæmons, and Ghosts, and concerning the Vampires of Hungary, Bohemia, Moravia, and Silesia,' 1759.

CALMO, ANDREW, a dramatic writer of Venice, born about 1510; died 23 Feb., 1571.

CALONNE, CHARLES ALEXANDRE DE, an eminent statesman, born at Douay 20 Jan., 1734, became successively procurator-general to the parliament of Flanders, intendant of Metz, and in 1783 comptroller-general of the finances. In this last office he continued till 1787; but having ventured to advise the king to restore his finances by convening the notables in a national assembly, to whom he proposed the plan of suppressing the pecuniary privileges and exemptions of the nobles, clergy, and magistracy, the resentment of those powerful bodies fell upon him, and he was disgraced. In his retirement he wrote 'Requête au Roi;' and 'Réponse à l'Écrit de M. Necker.' In 1791 he attended the French princes at Coblenz, and while in their service proposed a plan of counter-revolution, which, however, was not approved by the royalists. In 1802 he obtained leave to return to Paris, where he died on 29 Oct. the same year. Besides the above pieces, he wrote 'An Essay on Agriculture;' 'Observations sur plusieurs matières du droit civil et coutumier;' 'De l'Etat de la France présent et à venir,' 1790; 'Des

Finances publiques de la France'; 'Lettre à l'auteur des Considerations sur l'Etat des Affaires publiques,' 1798; and 'Tableau de l'Europe.'

CALOVIUS, ABRAHAM, a native of Morungen in Brunswick, divinity professor at Rostock, and afterwards at Wittemberg. He was a strong Lutheran, and opposed the union of the Protestant churches. His followers were called Calovians. He composed a number of works chiefly on controversial subjects. Born 1612; died 25 Feb., 1686.

CALPRANÈDE, GAUTHIER DE COSTES, Seigneur de LA, a French writer, born about 1612. He became gentleman in ordinary to the king, and was in high favour at court for his pleasantry. Died 20 Aug., 1663. He wrote some plays, particularly 'Mithridates,' and 'The Earl of Essex,' but is chiefly known by his voluminous romances of 'Cassandra,' 'Cleopatra,' and 'Pharamond.'

CALPURNIUS, TITUS, a Sicilian poet of the third century, who wrote seven eclogues, which possess considerable merit.

CALTHROPE, Sir CHARLES, a judge, was a native of Norfolk; became attorney-general for Ireland 1584; was constituted a justice of the Common Pleas in that kingdom 1606; and died 6 Jan., 1616, aged about 92. He was author of a 'Reading on Copyholds,' 4to., London, 1635.

CALVART, DENIS, a Flemish painter who settled in Bologna, where he opened an academy of painting, which produced Guido, Albano, Domenichino, and other eminent artists. Born about 1553; died 1619.

CALVERT. See BALTIMORE, LORD.

CALVERT, CHARLES, a landscape painter, of Manchester, was born in Derbyshire 23 Sept., 1785, and died at Bowness, Westmoreland, 26 Feb., 1852.

CALVERT, JAMES, a divine, was born at York, and after receiving an academical education at Cambridge, obtained the living of Topcliffe, in his native county, but was ejected for nonconformity 1662. Died Dec., 1698. He published a learned book concerning the ten tribes, entitled 'Naphthali, seu collectatio theologica de Reditu decem Tribuum, Conversione Judæorum et mens. Ezekielis.'

CALVERT, THOMAS, uncle of James, mentioned above, was born at York 1606, and educated at Cambridge, after which he obtained the vicarage of Trinity, in the King's Court, in his native city. During the Rebellion he became a preacher at the cathedral, but was ejected from his preferments at the Restoration. Died March, 1679. He published 'Mel Coeli, an exposition of Isaiah, chap. 53,' 'The Blessed Jew of Morocco: a demonstration of the true Messiah, translated from the Arabic of Rabbi Samuel,' 'Heart-Salve for a wounded Soul,' and some translations from the Latin.

CALVI, LAZZARO, an Italian painter, died 1607, aged 105.

CALVIDIUS, LÆTUS. See GUILLET.

CALVIN, JOHN, one of the reformers, was born at Noyon in Picardy 10 July, 1509. He was educated at Paris, with a view to the church, and accordingly two benefices were procured for him; but becoming dissatisfied with the tenets of the Church of Rome, he resigned his preferments, and applied himself to the law. At the age of twenty-four he published a Commentary on Seneca's treatise 'De Clementia,' on which occasion he altered his name from Cauvin to Calvin. Soon

after this a persecution arose against the reformers, brought on them by a speech of Nicholas Cop, rector of the university of Paris, the materials of which were furnished by Calvin, who in consequence retired to Saintonge, where he was protected by the queen of Navarre. By the interest of her majesty this storm passed over, and Calvin returned to Paris 1534, but thinking his life in danger, he removed soon afterwards to Basle, where in 1535 he published his 'Institutions of the Christian Religion,' dedicated to Francis I. But this important work was not completed till 1558. Soon after this Calvin went to visit the duchess of Ferrara, and on his return from Italy passed through Geneva, where William Farel, the reformer, denounced the divine judgments against him, if he did not continue there as his fellow-labourer. To this requisition the magistrates added their earnest entreaties; and Calvin accordingly was chosen one of their ministers, and professor of divinity. This was in 1536, and the next year Calvin called upon the people to swear to a confession of faith, in which they made a renunciation of 'popery,' a strange measure, which it is impossible to justify upon any principle of religion or policy. About this time, however, Calvin and Farel incurred the resentment of the magistrates for refusing to administer the eucharist indiscriminately, and for not submitting to the regulations of the synod of Berne, in regard to the use of unleavened bread, the baptismal fonts, and the celebration of ecclesiastical festivals. As the pastors would not yield to the consistory, they were banished, and Calvin went to settle at Strasbourg; but in 1541 he was recalled, and the first measure he set about was to settle the Presbyterian form of church government. The rigour of the system which he established was compared by many to the terror of the inquisition; and the conduct of Calvin, in causing Servetus to be burnt as a heretic, did not tend to lessen the parallel. Calvin died 27 May, 1564. While at Strasbourg he married Ideoletta de Bure, widow of an Anabaptist whom he had converted. She bore Calvin one son, who died in infancy. The theological system of Calvin is founded upon the irrespective decrees of the Almighty, without any regard to the will or merits of man. As a commentator he stands in the first rank, and has been commended by Scaliger, Huet, Horsley, and other scholars of mark. The best edition of his works is that of Amsterdam, 1671, 9 vols. fol.

CALVISIUS, SETH, author of some valuable works on chronology and music, was born at Gorsleben in Thuringia 21 Feb., 1556, and died at Leipzig 23 Nov., 1615 or 1617.

CAMASSEI, ANDREW, an Italian painter, died 1648, aged 47.

CAMBACÈRE, JEAN JACQUES RÉGIS, Duke of Parma, a French statesman and writer, born 18 Oct., 1757; died 8 March, 1824.

CAMBERT, ROBERT, a musical composer, was born at Paris about 1628, came to England in the reign of Charles II., and died in London 1677.

CAMBIASO, or CANGIAGO, LUKE, an Italian painter, born 1527; died 1585. His principal works are at Genoa.

CAMBRENSIS, GIRALDUS. See GIRALDUS.

CAMBRIDGE, PRINCE ADOLPHUS FREDERICK OF BRUNSWICK-LUNENBURGH, DUKE OF, seventh and youngest surviving son of George III. and Queen Charlotte, was born 24 Feb., 1774, and died at

Cambridge House, Piccadilly, London, 8 July, 1850.

CAMBRIDGE, RICHARD OWEN, was born in London 14 Feb., 1717. From Eton he was sent to St. John's College, Oxford; and in 1737 he became a member of Lincoln's Inn, but never practised the law. He settled for some time on his estate at Whitminster, Gloucestershire, where he wrote his poem called 'The Scribleriad,' but in 1748 he took a house in London, and soon afterwards purchased a villa at Twickenham, where he died 17 Sept., 1802. Mr. Cambridge wrote twenty-one papers in 'The World,' several elegant poems, and 'A History of the War upon the Coast of Coromandel.'

CAMBRONNE, PIERRE JACQUES ETIENNE, baron, a French general, born 26 Dec., 1770; died 28 Jan., 1842.

CAMBYSSES, king of Persia, succeeded his father, Cyrus the Great, B.C. 529, and died B.C. 521.

CAMDEN, CHARLES PRATT, EARL, was third son of Sir John Pratt, chief justice of the King's Bench, and born 1713. He received his education first at Eton and afterwards at King's College, Cambridge, where he took his degree of M.A., and was then entered of the Inner Temple. In due time he was called to the bar, but did not make any progress in his profession for several years. At length, by the interest of Henley, afterwards lord chancellor, he obtained considerable practice and the friendship of Mr. Pitt. On the advancement of Henley to the House of Lords in 1757, Mr. Pratt was made attorney-general, and in 1762 he was constituted chief justice of the Common Pleas. In this elevated situation he distinguished himself by his conduct in the affair of Wilkes, whom, after a very elaborate declaration of the law bearing on the case, he ordered to be discharged. For this the corporation of London voted him the freedom of the city in a gold box, and caused his portrait to be placed in Guildhall. He also received similar marks of distinction from other places. In 1765 he was created a peer, and the year following advanced to the dignity of lord chancellor, in which office he acted with credit to himself and justice to the public. Having on the occasion of the Middlesex election expressed his opinion against the court, the seals were taken from him, on which several other members of the cabinet resigned their places. On the question of libels Lord Camden always opposed the doctrine laid down by high authority, viz., that juries were only the judges of the matter of fact and not of the law. At the time of the American war he resisted the coercive measures of the government. In 1782 he was appointed president of the council, which office he resigned the following year, but was afterwards reappointed, and held it till his death on 13 April, 1794.

CAMDEN, JOHN JEFFREYS PRATT, MARQUIS, K.G., son of Charles, first Earl Camden, was born 1759, and educated at Trinity College, Cambridge. Shortly after coming of age he was, at the general election of 1780, returned to parliament as one of the members for Bath, and in the same year was appointed one of the tellers of the Exchequer, which office he held for the extraordinary period of sixty years. He succeeded his father in the peerage 1794, and in 1795 was sent to Ireland as lord-lieutenant, in which post he remained till 1798. Earl Camden was secretary for the colonies from May, 1804, to June, 1805; president of the

council from the latter date to Feb., 1806, and again from March 1807, to April, 1812, being in Sept. of the last-named year advanced to the dignity of marquis. He was elected chancellor of the university of Cambridge 1834, and died 8 Oct., 1840.

CAMDEN, WILLIAM, an eminent historian and antiquary, born in London 2 May, 1551. He received his education first at Christ's Hospital and next at St. Paul's School, from whence, at the age of fifteen, he removed to Oxford, and entered as a servitor of Magdalen College; but missing a demi's place he migrated to Broadgate Hall, now Pembroke College, and afterwards to Christ Church. He next stood candidate for a fellowship at All Souls' College, but without success, on which he quitted Oxford and came to London, where he pursued his studies under Dr. Gabriel Goodman and his brother Godfrey, afterwards bishop of Gloucester. We find that he had taken his degree of bachelor before 1588, and in 1613 the university conferred on him that of master. In 1575 he became usher of Westminster School, and spent all his leisure hours in the study of English antiquities, which laid the foundation of his *Britannia*. This work first appeared in 1586, dedicated to Lord Burghley, and such was its reception that eight editions of it were published in four years, and another at London in 1594. The title is the same in all, viz., '*Britannia, sive florentissimorum regnorum Angliæ, Scotiæ, Hiberniæ, et insularum adjacentium, ex intima antiquitate, chorographica descriptio.*' In 1589 he was presented to a prebend in Salisbury Cathedral, which kind of preferment was then commonly given to laymen. In 1593 he became head master of Westminster School, for the use of which he composed a Greek Grammar, printed in 1597, in which year he was made Clarenceux king-at-arms. This last promotion so irritated Ralph Brooke, York herald, that he wrote a virulent book against the *Britannia*, but was answered by Camden in his next edition. In 1600 he published an account of the monuments in Westminster Abbey; and in 1603 appeared at Frankfort his Collection of the old English Historians. His next publication, entitled '*Remaines of a greater work concerning Britain, the inhabitants thereof, their language, names, surnames, empresses, wise speeches, poesies, & epitaphs,*' was printed in 1605, and has gone through several editions. On the discovery of the Gunpowder Plot the king directed Camden to translate the account of the trial of the conspirators into Latin. This he did, and his translation was published 1607. This year also he printed a new and enlarged edition of his *Britannia*. In 1615 he published his Latin History of Queen Elizabeth; but the second part did not come out till after the author's death, being printed at Leyden 1625, and afterwards by Hearne, from Camden's own manuscript. In 1623 he founded his professorship of history at Oxford, and appointed Degory Wheare, fellow of Exeter College, the first professor. Camden died at Chiselmhurst, Kent, 9 Nov., 1623, and was buried in Westminster Abbey. The *Britannia* was translated into English, first by Philemon Holland, folio, 1610; next by Bishop Gibson, with additions, in 1694, folio, reprinted in 1722, 2 vols. folio; and again, with more matter, in 1752 and 1772; and lastly Mr. Gough published an enlarged edition in 3 vols. folio, 1789.

CAMELFORD, THOMAS PITT, LORD, was son

of Thomas Pitt, Esq., lord warden of the stannaries, &c., and nephew of the first earl of Chatham. He was born 1737, and died 19 Jan., 1793. His lordship was author of tracts concerning the American War, &c., privately printed.

CAMERARIUS, JOACHIM, a German scholar, born at Bamberg 12 April, 1500. He became professor of literature at Nuremberg, and afterwards assisted in the establishment of the university of Leipsic, where he died 17 April, 1574. Camerarius was the friend of Erasmus and of Melancthon, whose life he wrote. His literary labours were great, as he translated Herodotus, Demosthenes, Euclid, Xenophon, Homer, Theocritus, Sophocles, Lucian, and Theodoret.

CAMERARIUS, JOACHIM, son of the preceding, was born 6 Nov., 1534, at Nuremberg, where he died 11 Oct., 1598. He published some treatises on botany.

CAMERON, Sir ALAN, lieutenant-general, died 9 March, 1828. In 1793 he raised the 79th regiment, or Cameron Highlanders, at the head of which he afterwards served with great gallantry in the Low Countries and the Peninsula.

CAMERON, ALEXANDER, a Scotch Catholic prelate, born at Auchindryne, in Castleton of Braemar, Aberdeenshire, 28 July, 1747; nominated coadjutor to Bishop Hay 1797; consecrated bishop of Maximianopolis, in Palæstrina Secunda, 1798, at Madrid; returned to Scotland 1802; succeeded as fifth vicar apostolic of the Lowland District, on the resignation of Bishop Hay, 1806; resigned his vicarial faculties 1825; and died at Edinburgh 7 Feb., 1828.

CAMERON, Sir EWEN, or EVAN, of Lochiel, a celebrated Highland chief, who was a zealous royalist, and appeared with a numerous train of his followers, the Camerons, at the battle of Killcrankie. Sir Ewen has been called the 'Ulysses of the Highlands.' Born 1629; died 1718. His grandson, Donald Cameron (who died 1748), took a leading part in the rebellion of 1745.

CAMERON, JOHN, a Protestant divine, born at Glasgow about 1580. He studied at the university of his native place, and after reading lectures in Greek, went to France, where the Protestant ministers appointed him master of their new college at Bergerac, from whence he removed to the philosophical professorship at Sedan, and remained there two years. He then went to Paris, and next to Bordeaux, where he was appointed one of the ministers, and officiated with such reputation as to be called to the theological chair in the university of Saumur. Here he remained till 1620, when the civil war rendered it necessary for him to visit England. He was well received by King James, who appointed him professor of divinity at Glasgow; but this situation not being agreeable he went back to Saumur in less than a year, and afterwards removed to Montauban, where he died of a wound which he received from a furious zealot in 1625. He was author of Theological Lectures, published in 3 vols. by Louis Capellus; and 'Myrothecium Evangelicum.' Cameron adopted a more enlarged mode of explaining the doctrine of grace than that of Calvin, which naturally raised him many enemies. He was, however, followed by Amyraut.

CAMERON, MARGARET, a Gaelic poet, was a

native of Argyleshire. The first edition of her Songs was published at Edinburgh 1785; the second at Inverness 1805.

CAMERON, RICHARD, a Scotch covenanting divine, who was zealous in opposing the indulgence, and who was slain by the king's troops 20 July, 1680, while fighting at the head of his adherents.

CAMERON, WILLIAM, a Scotch clergyman, minister of Kirknewton, was born 1751, and died 17 Nov., 1811. Two volumes of his poems have been published.

CAMIDGE, JOHN, Mus.D., a musical composer, who was organist of York Minster 1842-50. He took his doctor's degree at Cambridge. Died 21 Sept., 1859, aged 69.

CAMOENS, LOUIS, the most celebrated poet of Portugal, is supposed to have been born at Lisbon in 1524. His father belonged to a noble family, and his mother to the illustrious house of Sâ. Camoens studied at the university of Coimbra, and after completing his education returned to Lisbon. He lost one of his eyes in a campaign against the Moors at Ceuta, and afterwards passed to the East Indies, in the hope of bettering his fortunes. Here he began his celebrated 'Lusiad,' but on his return he had the misfortune to be shipwrecked, and with difficulty saved his life, swimming with his right hand, and supporting his poem with his left. He finished his poem 1569, and dedicated it to King Sebastian, but his hopes of patronage were cruelly disappointed. The merits of the poet were neglected by the monarch, and Camoens, feeling all the miseries of indigent virtue, expired in the midst of his ungrateful countrymen, a prey to the deepest wretchedness, 1579. The 'Lusiad,' an epic national picture of Portuguese glory, is his greatest poem, being vastly superior to his other works. It has been translated into English by Fanshawe (1655), Mickle (second edition), 1778, and Musgrave (1826). An English version of some of Camoens' Poems, with remarks on his life and writings, and notes, by Viscount Strangford, was published in 1804.

CAMPAN, JEANNE LOUISE HENRIETTE GENEST, was born at Paris 6 Oct., 1752, and at an early age was appointed reader to the aunts of Louis XVI., after which she passed into the service of Marie Antoinette, whose secretary, M. Campan, she married. At the breaking out of the Revolution she displayed the most devoted attachment to her unfortunate mistress, and pleaded hard, but without success, to be allowed to share her captivity. In 1794 she established a school at St. Germain, which was highly successful, and was afterwards removed to Ecouen under the patronage of Napoleon I. On the restoration of the Bourbons this devoted servant of the royal family was treated with the basest ingratitude, and her establishment at Ecouen suppressed. This had a prejudicial effect on her health, and she died 16 March, 1822. Madame Campan wrote 'Memoirs of the private life of Marie Antoinette,' 'Conversations of a Mother with her Daughter,' and several other educational works.

CAMPANELLA, THOMAS, a Dominican friar, born at Stilo, in Calabria, 5 Sept., 1568. While still a young man, he distinguished himself by a thesis against an old professor of his order. This so irritated his opponent that he accused Campa-

the state, and of holding erroneous opinions. The consequence was that he underwent an imprisonment of twenty-seven years, and was seven times put to the torture. At length, however, he was released at the request of Pope Urban VIII. In 1624 he went to Paris, where he was patronized by Richelieu. Died 21 March, 1639. His most famous work, 'Atheismus Triumphatus,' appeared in 1631. He also wrote 'Monarchia Messie Jesu,' 'Discorsi della liberta,' 'Civitas Solis,' a romance of the Utopian kind; and 'De Monarchia Hispanica Discursus,' wherein the king of Spain is instructed how he might attain to universal dominion.

CAMPANUS, JOHN ANTHONY, an Italian writer, bishop of Terrano, was born 1427, and died 15 July, 1477. He wrote the life of Pius II, and of the famous commander Andrew Braccio, besides orations, letters, Latin poems, and moral and political treatises.

CAMPBELL. See ARGYLE.

CAMPBELL, ALEXANDER, a poet and miscellaneous writer, born in Perthshire 1764; died 15 May, 1824. His chief publications are, 'An Introduction to the History of Poetry in Scotland,' 'Journey from Edinburgh through various parts of North Britain,' 2 vols.; 'The Grampians desolate, a poem,' 'History of the Rebellion in Scotland in 1745-46,' and 'Albyn's Anthology, or a select collection of the melodies and local poetry peculiar to Scotland and the Isles.'

CAMPBELL, SIR ALEXANDER, bart., a gallant general, who became governor of Madras, was born in Perthshire 1759, and died in India 11 Oct., 1824.

CAMPBELL, ARCHIBALD, a prelate of the Scotch Episcopal church, and a near relation of the great duke of Argyll. He was a nonjuror, and in 1721 was elected bishop of Aberdeen, which charge he resigned in 1724. He died in London about 1744. Bishop Campbell was author of 'The Doctrine of a Middle State between Death and the Resurrection,' folio, 1721.

CAMPBELL, COLIN, a Scotch architect, who wrote 'Vitruvius Britannicus,' 3 vols. folio; and built some elegant edifices in Kent. He was surveyor of the works at Greenwich Hospital, and died about 1734.

CAMPBELL, SIR COLIN, LORD CLYDE. See CLYDE.

CAMPBELL, DANIEL OF DONALD, a Scotch divine, was the only son of Patrick Campbell, of Quoycrook, in Caithness. He was born 1665; graduated as M.A. in the University and King's College of Aberdeen, 1687; and was inducted, 31 Dec., 1691, minister of the united parishes of Kilmichael, Glasrie, Killinure, and Lochgear, in Argyshire, of which a large portion was then possessed by his kinsmen, the clan Iver. Died 28 March, 1722. He was author of the following religious manuals, which formerly were very popular in the Western Highlands:—'Sacramental Meditations on the Sufferings and Death of Christ,' Edinburgh, 1698, which went through several editions, and was translated into Gaelic; 'The Frequent and Devout Communicant,' 'Meditations on Death,' Edinburgh, 1718, Glasgow, 1741; 'Dæmonomachie, or War with the Devil, in a short Treatise by way of Dialogue between Philander and Theophilus,' Edinburgh, 1718; 'Man's Chief End and Rule,' Edinburgh, 1721; and 'Meditations on Eternity,' Edinburgh, 1721.

CAMPBELL, DONALD, of Barbreck, a Scotch gentleman, who commanded a regiment of cavalry in the service of the Nabob of the Carnatic, and published a curious account of 'A Journey overland to India, partly by a Route never gone before by any European,' 4to., London, 1796. Died 1804, aged 53.

CAMPBELL, DUNCAN, a Gaelic poet, whose 'Nuadh Orain Ghailach' were published at Cork 1798, with the following English title-page, which supplies all the biographical particulars that I have been able to find respecting him:—'A New Gaelic Song Book, composed by Duncan Campbell, from Argyshire; born at Lochlongside, in Stronchulin, in the Parish of Kilmonn, Coual; now a Soldier in the second Battalion of Rothsay and Caithness Fencibles.'

CAMPBELL, FREDERICK WILLIAM, a gentleman who resided at Birkfield Lodge, near Ipswich, Suffolk, died 1846. He was author of a privately-printed work, entitled 'A Letter to Mrs. Campbell of Barbreck, containing an Account of the Campbells of Barbreck, from their first Ancestor to the present Time,' 4to., Ipswich, 1830.

CAMPBELL, GEORGE, D.D., a Scotch divine, was born in Argyshire 1696, and educated at St. Andrew's, where he became professor of history 1718. Died 1767. He wrote 'Oratio de vanitate luminis nature,' 'The Apostles no Enthusiasts,' 'An Inquiry into the original of Moral Virtue,' and a Vindication of the Christian Religion.—Anderson.

CAMPBELL, GEORGE, D.D., was born at Aberdeen on Christmas Day 1719. From the grammar school of his native city he went to Marischal College, but was afterwards articled to a writer to the signet at Edinburgh. In 1741 he relinquished the law, and began the study of divinity, after which he was licensed to preach, and in 1748 was presented to the church of Banchory Ternan, near Aberdeen. After remaining nine years in this parish, he was chosen one of the ministers of Aberdeen, where, in 1759, he was appointed principal of Marischal College. In 1763 he published his Dissertation on Miracles, in answer to Hume, for which he received the degree of D.D. from King's College. In 1771 he was elected professor of divinity. His Philosophy of Rhetoric appeared in 1776; and the same year he published a sermon on the American War, of which six thousand copies were quickly sold. In 1779 he printed an address to quiet the apprehensions of the people in regard to the toleration of the Catholics. The last work which Dr. Campbell published was his Translation of the Gospels, with preliminary Dissertations and Notes. Some years before his death he resigned his professorship, on which occasion a pension of £300 a year was settled on him by the king. Died 6 April, 1796. His Lectures on Ecclesiastical History were published in 1800, 2 vols. 8vo., with his life prefixed. His Lectures on Systematic Theology and the Pastoral Character have also been printed.

CAMPBELL, GEORGE, a Scotch minor poet, born at Kilmarnock 1761; died about 1818. His best pieces are 'A Morning Contemplation,' 'Ossian's Address to the Sun,' and 'A Winter Evening Scene, a Farm House in the Country.'

CAMPBELL, HECTOR, M.D., a physician and medical writer, died at his residence, Queen Street, Cheapside, London, 12 Jan., 1837, aged 76. He was a very clever and intelligent man, but occa-

sionally eccentric; and numbered among his sincere friends Sir Isaac Heard, Garter king-at-arms, George Harrison, Clarenceux king-at-arms, and Mr. Chamberlain Clarke. To the disgrace of the College of Physicians it is to be recorded that Dr. Campbell suffered a fine and imprisonment for publishing a paper against that institution. His works are, 'Objections to the opinions and practice of Dr. William Lower in bilious and liver complaints,' 8vo., London, 1809; Translation of the London Pharmacopœia, 18mo., London, 1810; and 'The impending Ruin of the British Empire; its cause and remedy considered,' 8vo., London, 1813.

CAMPBELL, Sir HUGH, of Cawdor, a Scotch gentleman, who was knighted 1660, and died 1716. Being very anxious for the introduction of the Lord's Prayer as a part of the regular service of the Presbyterian church, he repeatedly addressed letters to the presbytery of Inverness, to Principal Carstairs, of Edinburgh, and to the General Assembly. He also published the following works on the subject:—'An Essay on the Lord's Prayer,' 8vo., 1704; 'Letters relative to an Essay on the Lord's Prayer,' 8vo., Edinburgh, 1709.

CAMPBELL, JOHN, LL.D., an historical, biographical, and political writer, born at Edinburgh 8 March, 1708. At the age of five years his parents brought him to England, and he never afterwards visited his native country. He was designed for the law, but renounced that profession on the expiration of his clerkship, and devoted himself to literary pursuits. His first known performance was the 'Military History of Prince Eugene and the Duke of Marlborough,' 2 vols. folio, 1736. About this time also he printed a History of the Bible, 2 vols. folio; and the reputation which he acquired from these publications induced the proprietors of the 'Ancient Universal History' to engage him in that great undertaking. While thus employed he found time to compose several other works, as the Travels of Edward Browne; Memoirs of the Duke of Ripparda; A Concise History of Spanish America; and the well-known 'Lives of the Admirals,' which first appeared in 2 vols. 1744, and were afterwards extended to 4 vols. In 1743 he published a curious tract, entitled 'Hermippus Redivivus, or the Sage's Triumph over Old Age and the Grave;' and the year following an improved edition of Harris's Collection of Voyages and Travels, 2 vols. folio. He next contributed a number of valuable articles to the 'Biographia Britannica.' In 1748 he wrote the Introduction to Chronology, and the article on Trade and Commerce, for Dodsley's Preceptor. His next publication was 'The Present State of Europe,' of which six editions were printed. He now embarked in the 'Modern Universal History,' of which he wrote by far the best portion. Such was his reputation that the university of Glasgow conferred on him the degree of doctor of laws, and his correspondence was sought by men of letters in every part of the world. Besides the publications here mentioned Dr. Campbell wrote an astonishing number of tracts, for one of which, in vindication of the peace of 1763, he was appointed his majesty's agent for the province of Georgia. His two last works were 'A Treatise upon the Trade of Great Britain to America,' 1772; and 'A Political Survey of Great Britain,' 2 vols., 1774. Dr. Campbell died at his residence, Queen Square, London, 28 Dec., 1775.

CAMPBELL, JOHN, a British admiral, died 16 Dec., 1790.

CAMPBELL, JOHN, a Scotch divine, who for thirty-seven years was minister of Kingsland Chapel, London. He took a deep interest in foreign missions, and twice visited the South African stations of the London Missionary Society. His works are 'Travels in South Africa,' 'Voyages and Travels of a Bible,' &c. Born March, 1766; died 4 April, 1840.

CAMPBELL, JOHN, LORD, was the son of a Scotch minister of narrow fortunes, and was born 1781. After receiving a preliminary education at St. Andrew's, he quitted North Britain and came to London, whilst still a beardless lad, to take his lot amongst those whom the first Lord Colchester designated 'blackguard news-writers.' He obtained employment on the 'Morning Chronicle,' first as theatrical critic, and afterwards as a reporter. In 1806 he was called to the bar, but briefs came in very slowly; indeed, he laboured under almost every disability that it was possible for an intelligent young man of honest repute to labour under. He had, however, three things in his favour—his patience, dogged resolution, and nationality. To gain favour with the attorneys, he introduced their names into his 'Reports of Cases determined at Nisi Prius in the Courts of King's Bench and Common Pleas and on the Home Circuit,' published between 1812 and 1816. Thus, steadily plodding onwards, Campbell slowly advanced to position and practice, and married, in 1821, Elizabeth, the eldest daughter of Sir James Scarlett, afterwards Lord Abinger. In 1827 he took silk, and in 1830, when nearly fifty years of age, entered the House of Commons as member for Stafford. In 1832 he became solicitor-general, and took his seat as the representative of Dudley. The attorney-generalship fell to him in 1834, when, on his failing to achieve re-election at Dudley, he was returned by Edinburgh, which constituency he continued to represent till he entered the House of Peers in 1841. In that year he was sent, with a peerage, to preside over Irish equity; but the Irish chancellorship immediately fell from his hands on the resignation of Lord Melbourne's cabinet; and for the next five years, without profession or office, the ex-chancellor devoted himself entirely to literature. Prudential considerations no longer existed to restrain him from indulging his humour, and he entered on those labours which resulted in the production of the 'Lives of the Lord Chancellors,' and the 'Lives of the Chief Justices.' In 1846, on the formation of Lord John Russell's cabinet, he accepted the chancellorship of the duchy of Lancaster; in 1850, when close on seventy years of age, he became chief justice of the Queen's Bench; and in 1859, length of days bringing him the prize he had so long desired and struggled for, he took his seat upon the woolsack. Died 23 June, 1861. As an orator Lord Campbell was far below the average of his profession; and as an advocate he in no cause displayed either subtlety or tact of a high order. The period, perhaps, in which he appeared to best advantage was when he sat as chief justice of the Queen's Bench, and by a conscientious and sagacious discharge of his judicial functions, made even his enemies allow that his high sense of his own merits was not altogether unsupported by facts. In Chancery Lord Campbell was, for the most part, a mere form. As to

his literary productions, when the circumstances under which they were composed are remembered, it is an abuse of charity to abstain from condemning their hastiness and inaccuracy. As gossiping reviews of the books out of which they are compiled, the 'Lives' will bear comparison with the higher sort of lively magazine articles, but Lord Campbell put them forth as grave history, and not as mere books of 'ana.' His most serviceable literary work was the Libel Act (which allowed a person to plead justification), and his Act for the Suppression of Obscene Publications. These Acts have in no small degree contributed to the freedom of discussion and the purity of the press, and of themselves they would be sufficient witnesses to his fame.—*Athenæum*.

CAMPBELL, JOHN, D.D., a Congregationalist minister, was born in Scotland 5 Oct., 1794, and received his education at the universities of St. Andrews and Glasgow. He was first a minister in Ayrshire, and subsequently became pastor at the Tabernacle, Moorfields, London. After holding this position about twenty years his health compelled him to retire, and he then devoted himself to literature. He started a paper called the 'British Standard,' with the object of vilifying and holding up to public execration the doctrines of the Catholic Church, and likewise published a number of 'religious' works with the same charitable design. He was created D.D. by the university of St. Andrews 1844, and died in London 26 March, 1867.

CAMPBELL, Sir NEIL, a British general, born about 1770; died 14 Aug., 1827.

CAMPBELL, THOMAS, LL.D., the poet, was born at Glasgow 27 July, 1777. He was well educated at the college of Glasgow, and while still a young man removed to Edinburgh, where he made himself honourably known among the choice spirits of the place, devoting himself to private tuition. He published 'The Pleasures of Hope' in 1799. This work was profitable to him in more ways than one, since it enabled him to take the German tour, the earlier and later fruits of which were the noblest lyrics of modern times, 'Hohenlinden,' 'Ye Mariners of England,' and 'The Exile of Erin,' which may all be dated from this tour. Returning from the continent Mr. Campbell again sojourned for awhile in Edinburgh, and wrote several of his celebrated ballads and poems. In 1803 he was drawn southward by the attractions of London. He married his cousin, Miss Matilda Sinclair, in the autumn of the same year, and at once commenced a course of literary activity of which few traces remain. Among his labours was an historical work entitled 'Annals of Great Britain from the Accession of George III. to the Peace of Amiens,' 3 vols. 8vo., 1807. His conversational powers drew around him many friends, and to these, probably as much as to the liberal principles which he unflinchingly maintained from first to last, may be ascribed the interest taken in him by Charles Fox, who placed him on the pension-list at £200 a year. In 1809 he published 'Gertrude of Wyoming,' with 'Lord Ullin's Daughter,' and 'The Battle of the Baltic,' adding to a subsequent edition the ballad of 'O'Connor's Child.' He was afterwards engaged to deliver a course of lectures on poetry at the Royal Institution, and met with a success which induced him to publish his well-known 'Specimens of the British Poets, with biographical and critical notices, and an Essay on

English Poetry,' 7 vols. 8vo., 1819. In 1820 he entered on the editorship of the New Monthly Magazine, which he conducted for ten years; and in 1824 appeared 'Theodoric,' the feeblest of his long poems. Among his subsequent publications are 'Letters from Algiers,' 'The Life of Mrs. Siddons,' 'Letters from the South,' and a 'Life of Petrarch.' Campbell interested himself eagerly in the foundation of the London University, took an active part in the cause of Greece, and subsequently in that of Poland, and was twice elected rector of the university of Glasgow. He died at Boulogne 15 June, 1844, and was buried in Westminster Abbey.—*Gent. Mag.*

CAMPDEN, HUGH, made the English translation of the Romance of King Boccus and Sydrack, printed in 1510. The period when he flourished is unknown.

CAMPE, JOACHIM HENRY, a German writer, born 1746, at Brunswick, where he died 22 Oct., 1818. The best known of his works is the 'New Robinson Crusoe,' in which he has so far exceeded his prototype as to make his hero the inventor and fabricator of everything necessary for human support, instead of obtaining auxiliary or adventitious aid from shipwrecked vessels.

CAMPEGGIO, LORENZO, a cardinal, born at Bologna 1474. He was consecrated bishop of Feltre 1512, and created a cardinal 1517. Two years afterwards he came to England as nuncio, and was made bishop of Salisbury. In 1524 he visited Germany to oppose the progress of the Reformation, but afterwards returned to England to settle the dispute respecting the divorce of Henry VIII. from Catharine of Arragon. He and Cardinal Wolsey presided over the legantine court by which the matter was tried in 1529; but as Catharine appealed to the Pope, the court was dissolved. Afterwards Campeggio was sent to the diet of Augsburg, and died at Rome 19 July, 1539, leaving the character of a man of learning and a patron of learned men. He was much esteemed by Erasmus, Sadoleto, and other eminent scholars. His letters, which contain many historical particulars, have been printed in 'Epistolæ Miscellaneæ,' folio, Basle, 1550.

CAMPER, PETER, a physician and naturalist, born at Leyden 11 May, 1722; died at the Hague 7 April, 1789. His 'Works on the Connexion between the Science of Anatomy and the Arts of Drawing, Painting, Statuary, &c.,' were translated into English by T. Cogan, M.D., and published at London 1794.

CAMPHUYSEN, THEODORE RAPHAEL, born at Gorcum 1586, acquired a great reputation as a landscape painter, after which he studied divinity under Arminius. Died 1627. He translated the Psalms into Dutch metre, and composed some devotional treatises.

CAMPI, BERNARDIN, a painter, author of an interesting book on his art, was born at Cremona 1522, and was living 1590.

CAMPIAN, EDMUND, a famous Jesuit, born in London 25 Jan., 1540, and educated at Christ's Hospital. In 1553 he was elected scholar of St. John's College, Oxford, where he took his degrees in arts, and entered into orders. In 1568 he went to Ireland; but it being discovered that he had embraced the Catholic religion, he was seized and detained for some time. He escaped soon after to England, but in 1571 transported himself into the Low Countries, and settled in the English

College at Douay. From thence he went to Rome, where he was admitted into the Society of Jesus 1573, being afterwards sent by the general of his order into Germany. He lived for some time at Brune, and then at Vienna, where he composed 'Nectar and Ambrosia,' a tragedy, which was acted before the emperor with great applause. At length, being called to Rome, he was sent, by command of Pope Gregory XIII., into England, where he arrived in June, 1580. Here he performed all the offices of a zealous provincial, and was diligent in propagating his religion. He seems to have challenged the English clergy to a disputation by a piece entitled 'Rationes decem oblati certaminis in causa fidei, redditæ academicis Angliæ,' 1581, many copies of which were dispersed in St. Mary's Church, Oxford, during the time of an act. It was afterwards printed in English, and answered by the English divines. Campian was at last discovered in disguise at a gentleman's house in Berkshire, from whence he was conveyed in great procession to the Tower of London, with a paper fastened to his hat, on which was written 'Edmund Campian, a most pernicious Jesuit.' Afterwards, having been found guilty of high treason in adhering to the Pope, he was hanged and quartered with other priests at Tyburn 1 Dec., 1581. All parties allow him to have been a most extraordinary man, of admirable parts, an eloquent orator, a subtle philosopher and skilful disputant, an exact preacher both in Latin and English, and a man of good temper and address. Besides the works already mentioned he wrote 'Nine Articles directed to the lords of the privy council'; 'The History of Ireland,' published by Sir James Ware 1633; 'Chronologia universalis'; 'Conferences in the Tower,' published by the divines of the Established Church 1583; 'Narratio de Divortio'; 'Orationes'; 'Epistolæ'; and 'De Imitatione Rhetorica.'

CAMPIAN, WILLIAM, an English Jesuit, who died at Ghent 28 Sept., 1665, æt. 66, was author of an anonymous treatise 'On the Catholic Doctrine of Transubstantiation,' against Dr. Cosin, afterwards bishop of Durham.

CAMPION, THOMAS, an English writer, author of 'Observations on the Art of English Poesie,' 1602. He endeavours to prove that the English tongue is capable of admitting as many and as various measures as the Greek and Latin, and to explode what he terms 'the childish titillation of riming.' Campion also published several poems.

CAMPISTRON, JEAN GALBERT DE, a French dramatic poet, the secretary and friend of the duke of Vendôme, was born 1656, and died 11 May, 1723.

CAMPOLONGO, EMMANUEL, a poet and archaeologist, born at Naples 30 Dec., 1732; died March, 1801.

CAMPOMANES, DON PEDRO RODRIGUEZ COUNT DE, a Spanish statesman, born in the Asturias about 1710. In 1765 he was appointed fiscal of the council of Castile, afterwards president of the same, and minister of state, but was deprived of all his employments when Count Florida Blanca became prime minister. He was director of the Academy of History, and died in 1789. Among his writings are Historical Dissertations on the Knights Templars; Geographical Account of Portugal; and Two Memorials relative to the Gypsies and Vagabonds.

CAMPRA, ANDRÉ, a musician of Aix, admired

for his superior knowledge of music and for his popular ballets and tragic operas. Born 4 Dec., 1660; died 29 July, 1744.

CAMPS, FRANÇOIS DE, a French ecclesiastic, author of numerous Dissertations on the history of France, was born at Amiens 31 Jan., 1643, and died 15 Aug., 1723.

CAMUCCINI, VINCENT, a painter of Rome, born about 1775; died 2 Sept., 1844.

CAMUS, ANTOINE LE, a French physician and writer, born 1722; died 2 Jan., 1772. His romance entitled 'Abdeker, or the Art of preserving Beauty,' has been translated into English.

CAMUS, ARMAND GASTON, was born at Paris 2 April, 1740. He was an agent in the French Revolution, and being sent to Dumouriez, was delivered by him to the Austrians, but was afterwards exchanged for the daughter of Louis XVI. Died 2 Nov., 1804. He wrote several works on history and bibliography.

CAMUS, CHARLES ÉTIENNE LOUIS, a French mathematician, born 25 Aug., 1699; died 2 Feb., 1768. He wrote a Course of Mathematics; treatises on arithmetic, &c. An English translation of his Treatise on the Teeth of Wheels, Pinions, &c., appeared in 1806.

CAMUS, ÉTIENNE LE, born at Paris 1632, became bishop of Grenoble, and a cardinal, and died 12 Sept., 1707. He was an exemplary prelate, and very austere, always sleeping on straw, and wearing a hair shirt. He was author of a Defence of the perpetual virginity of the Mother of God, &c.

CAMUS, FRANÇOIS JOSEPH DES, a mechanical inventor, was born at Pichomé, in Lorraine, 14 Sept., 1672, and died in England about 1732. A long list of his inventions is given in Calmet's 'Bibliothèque de Lorraine.'

CAMUS, JEAN PIERRE, was born at Paris 3 Nov., 1582, and made bishop of Belley 1609. He indulged in irony against the monks, who complained of him to Richelieu. He resigned his see after he had held it twenty years, and died 26 April, 1652. Among his numerous works are some pious stories, written to counteract the romances of his time.

CAMUS DE MEZIERES, NICHOLAS LE, a French architect, author of several works relating to his profession, was born 26 March, 1721; died 27 July, 1789.

CAMUSAT, DENIS FRANÇOIS, a bibliographer and miscellaneous writer, grand-nephew of Nicolas, mentioned below, was born at Besançon 1695, and died at Amsterdam 28 Oct., 1732.

CAMUSAT, JEAN, an eminent bookseller of Paris, died 1639.

CAMUSAT, NICHOLAS, a French historian, canon of Troyes, was born in that city 1575, and died 20 Jan., 1665. Among his works are 'Promptuarium sacrarium antiquitatum Tricassinæ diocesis,' 8vo., Troyes, 1610; and 'Mélanges Historiques,' a collection of documents ranging from 1390 to 1580.

CANAL, or CANALETTO, ANTHONY, a celebrated painter, born at Venice about 1697. His father was a scene painter, who gave him his first instructions, after which young Canal went to Rome, and on his return to Venice painted a number of views of that city and neighbourhood. In 1746 he came to England, and painted some very fine pictures. He died in his own country 1768.

CANANI, JOHN BAPTIST, professor of medicine and anatomy at Ferrara, and physician to Pope Julius III., wrote 'Musculorum humani corporis picturata dissectio,' now very rare, and is said to have discovered the valves of the veins. Born 1515; died 20 Jan., 1579.

CANAYE, PHILIPPE DE LA, seigneur du Fresne, a French statesman and diplomatist, born 1551; died 27 Feb., 1610. He was converted to Catholicism at the famous conference between Du Perron and Du Plessis Mornay. He published an account of his travels to Constantinople, and three volumes of his embassies appeared in 1635.

CANCELLIERI, FRANCIS JEROME, an Italian priest of extraordinary erudition, born 10 Oct., 1751, at Rome, where he died 29 Dec., 1826. He wrote an astonishing number of works, one of which contains a minute bibliographical account of the writers on artificial memory and the compilation of commonplace books. An interesting notice of Cancellieri will be found in Cardinal Wiseman's 'Recollections of the last four Popes.'

CANDIAC, JEAN LOUIS PIERRE ELISABETH DE MONTCALM, a child of astonishing powers, born near Nîmes 7 Nov., 1719. At the age of four he learned Latin, and when six could read Greek and Hebrew, to the astonishment of the learned. This prodigy of premature superiority in learning died at Paris 8 Oct., 1726, when not quite eight years old.

CANDIDO, PETER, a painter, born at Bruges about 1548, settled first at Rome, and then entered the service of the Elector Maximilian of Bavaria, at whose court he died 1599. *De Witte* was his real name.

CANDISH. See CAVENDISH.

CANDOLLE, AUGUSTE PYRAME DE, a botanical writer, born at Geneva 4 June, 1778; died 9 Sept., 1841.

CANE, ROBERT, M.D., of Kilkenny, author of 'Williamite and Jacobite Wars in Ireland,' died 3 Aug., 1858, aged 51.

CANES, JOHN VINCENT, or JOHN BAPTIST, a Franciscan friar, was born on the borders of Nottinghamshire and Leicestershire, and educated in the Protestant religion. At the age of eighteen he was sent to the university of Cambridge, where he remained two years, but turning Catholic at the expiration of that time he entered the Franciscan convent at Douay, and in due time was admitted doctor and professor of divinity. He returned afterwards to England, and lived sometimes in Lancashire, but for the most part in London, where he died June, 1672. His works are 'The Reclaim'd Papist: or a dialogue between a Popish knight, a Protestant lady, a parson, and his wife,' 1655; 'Fiat Lux: or a general conduct to a right understanding, and charity, in the great confusion and broils about religion in England between Papists and Protestants, Presbyterians, and Independents,' second edition, 8vo., 1662; 'An Epistle to the Author of Animadversions on Fiat Lux,' 1663; 'Diaphanta; or an Exposure of Dr. Stillingfleet's Arguments against the Catholic Religion,' 1665; 'Three Letters, declaring the strange, odd proceedings of Protestant divines when they write against Catholics,' 1671; and *Ἡ καθολικὴ* Stillingfleet's being an account of Dr. Stillingfleet's late book against the Church of Rome, 8vo., Bruges, 1672.

CANGE. See DUCANGE.

CANGIAGO. See CAMBIASO.

CANINI, ANGELO, a grammarian, born at Anghiari, in Tuscany, 1521, taught successively at Venice, Padua, Bologna, Rome, and Paris, where he died 1557. His most important work is a valuable Greek grammar, entitled 'Hellenismus.'

CANISIUS, PETER, provincial of the Jesuits in Germany, was born at Nimeguen 8 May, 1521, and distinguished himself at the council of Trent by his theological learning and zeal against heretics. He died at Fribourg 21 Dec., 1597. His 'Summa Doctrinæ Christianæ' has been translated into various languages. *Henry Canisius*, his nephew, professed the canon law with reputation at Ingolstadt, and died 1609, leaving several legal works.

CANITZ, FREDERICK RODOLPH LOUIS, Baron von, a German poet, born 1654 at Berlin, where he died 11 Aug., 1699. He was privy councillor of state, and wrote some elegant poems, which have procured him the title of the Pope of Germany.

CANNE, JOHN, an English Puritan of the rigid sect of Brownists or Independents, who fled to Amsterdam at the beginning of the seventeenth century. He succeeded the famous Henry Ainsworth in the pastoral charge at Amsterdam, and is known by a Bible illustrated with more parallel references in the margin than are to be found in preceding editions. It first appeared at Amsterdam 1664. Canne also published 'The Necessity of Separation from the Church of England proved by the Nonconformist Principles,' 1634, and other controversial works. Died about 1667.

CANNING, CHARLES JOHN, EARL, K.G., only surviving son of George Canning, the eminent statesman, was born 14 Dec., 1812, and educated at Oxford. After holding some minor offices under several administrations, he was selected in 1855 to be the successor of the Marquis Dalhousie as governor-general of India. In little more than a year after his arrival in India the mutiny broke out, and severely tested his lordship's energy and statesmanship. His conduct in dealing with it gave rise to much difference of opinion; but instead of resigning his post, as was expected, he carried out his plan for the pacification of India in a conciliatory spirit, and in 1859 received the thanks of both houses of parliament for his eminent civil services during the mutiny. He was also created an earl and a knight of the Garter. Died 17 June, 1862.

CANNING, GEORGE, an eminent statesman, born in London 11 April, 1770. From Eton School he went to Christ Church, Oxford, where he acquitted himself with great distinction. Afterwards he was entered of Lincoln's Inn, but soon abandoned law for politics. The opposition thought they had gained in him a powerful recruit; but as soon as he obtained a seat in the House of Commons, in 1793, he joined the ministerial party. In 1794 he delivered his first speech in favour of one of the measures of Mr. Pitt, who in 1796 appointed him under-secretary of state, which post he retained till Pitt went out of office in 1801. He then acted in opposition to the new ministry, and for his services was nominated treasurer of the navy on Pitt becoming prime minister in 1804. This office he held till 1806, when he again went into opposition. The next year he joined the administration of the duke of Portland, and was appointed foreign secretary. In the following year he defended the bombardment

of Copenhagen. There was a split in the cabinet in 1809, when, in consequence of a misunderstanding, Mr. Canning fought a duel with Lord Castlereagh, at that time secretary for war, and was wounded in the thigh. The result was that both the ministers resigned their places. In Nov., 1814, Canning was despatched as ambassador extraordinary to Portugal, where he remained till after the battle of Waterloo. He then passed some time in the south of France, and towards the end of 1816 was appointed president of the Board of Control. He held this office till the scandalous proceedings took place about Queen Caroline in 1820, when he tendered his resignation, which was accepted. In 1822 he was appointed the successor of the marquis of Hastings, as governor-general of India, and was on the eve of his departure for that country when the marquis of Londonderry committed suicide, whereupon he was recalled and made secretary of state for foreign affairs. He fulfilled the duties of this office till 12 April, 1827, when he succeeded Lord Liverpool as premier. Nearly all the old ministers then resigned, and for the first time in his life Canning received the support of the Whigs, some of whom joined his administration. He occupied this exalted post only a short time, dying 8 Aug., 1827. The principal measures which distinguish Canning's ministerial career are the recognition of the states of South America, the maintenance of the independence of Portugal, and the treaty concluded between England, Russia, and France, in favour of Greece. He was a constant and zealous advocate of Catholic Emancipation, though he did not live to see the triumph of that great cause. When a young man at Eton Canning projected 'The Microcosm,' a periodical work, and later in life he contributed several witty satirical poems to 'The Anti-Jacobin.' His widow was created a viscountess 1828, with remainder of the dignity to the heirs male of the body of her late husband.

CANNON, RICHARD, editor of 'Historical Records of the British Army,' died 30 Oct., 1865, aged 86.

CANO. See CANUS.

CANO, ALONZO, a distinguished Spanish painter, sculptor, and architect, born at Granada 1601. He was patronised by Olivarez, and appointed director-general of the king's works at Madrid, the palaces and churches of which city are adorned with his elegant labours. He had the singular misfortune of finding, on his return home one evening, his house plundered, his wife murdered, and his Italian servant fled; and while he suspected the treachery of his domestic, he was himself, in consequence of his resentful temper, seized as the perpetrator of the horrid deed, but no tortures could force him to confess a crime of which he was not guilty. He afterwards entered into the church to escape further persecution, and died 1676.

CANON, or CANONICUS, JOHN, by some called *Marbres*, an English Franciscan friar, was the disciple of Duns Scotus, and an eminent teacher of theology at Paris, where he died about 1340. He wrote 'In Aristotelis Physica, Lib. VIII.,' 8vo., St. Albans, 1481; and 'Lecturæ magistrales,' printed at Venice 1492 and 1516.

CANOVA, ANTHONY, a famous sculptor, was born at Passagno, a village in the Venetian territory, 1757. At the age of twelve he placed upon the table of the lord of Passagno the figure of a lion

modelled in butter, which gave so much satisfaction that he was sent to Vienna, and articulated to Toretti, the best sculptor of the day. On the death of his master Canova remained some time with his nephew, and then removed to Venice. At the age of fourteen he sculptured, in marble, two baskets of fruit, and at seventeen a half-length of Eurydice. This was followed by an Orpheus, and other works, which procured his admission into the Academy of Fine Arts at Venice, where he gained several prizes; and on his departure from Rome the senate granted him a pension of 300 ducats. At Rome he became acquainted with Sir William Hamilton, whose recommendation did him great service. In 1785 he completed the tomb of Clement XIV.; and about the same time he executed his *Psyche*, one of the most beautiful of his works; but to enumerate the various productions of his chisel would far exceed our limits. In 1802 he visited Paris, where he was chosen a member of the Institute; and at this period he modelled the colossal bust of Napoleon. In 1811 Canova revisited the French capital, to reclaim the works of art of which his native country had been despoiled. Having completed this mission he came to England, and was highly distinguished by the prince regent. On his return to Rome he was created a knight and a marquis. No man merited these honours better, for he established prizes, endowed academies, and settled a fund for the encouragement of young artists. He was also distinguished by unaffected piety, and among other good deeds built a church in his native village at his own expense. He died at Venice 13 Oct., 1822, and was interred with great solemnity in the cathedral of St. Mark.

CANSFIELD, BENEDICT, alias *William Fitch*, a Franciscan friar, was born at Cansfield, Essex, and died at Paris 21 Nov., 1611, æt. 49. His works are 'The Christian Knight,' 'Rule of Perfection, reducing the whole Spiritual Life to this one Point of the Will of God,' Rouen, 1609; and 'De benedico,' orando.

CANT, ANDREW, a Scotch covenanting minister in the reigns of Charles I. and Charles II.; died about 1664. It has been erroneously stated that the opprobrious word 'cant' was derived from his name.

CANTACUZENUS, JOHN, emperor of the East was born about 1300, and bred to letters and arms. In 1328 the Emperor Andronicus made him generalissimo of his army and first minister of state. On the death of that monarch in 1341 Cantacuzenus was left guardian of the young emperor, John Paleologus; but the jealousy of the empress thwarted his benevolent schemes, till at last he himself assumed the imperial purple at the request of the nobles of Adrianople, 1342. A long civil war ensued, in which Cantacuzenus was victor, but in 1355 he abdicated the throne and retired to a monastery. Died 20 Nov., 1410. He wrote some theological works, and a History of his own Times, of which a splendid edition was printed at Paris 1645, 3 vols. folio.

CANTARINI, SIMON, an Italian painter, the disciple of Guido, died at Verona 1648, aged 36.

CANTEL, PIERRE JOSEPH, a French Jesuit, born 1 Jan., 1645; died 6 Dec., 1684. He wrote 'De Romana Republica,' 'Metropolitanarum urbium [Franciae] historia,' and edited Justin and Valerius Maximus, in the Delphin classics.

CANTEMIR, ANTIOCHUS, son of Demetrius

mentioned below, was born 1709, and displayed his abilities in several embassies to London and Paris. He was author of some odes, satires, and fables, besides translations of Anacreon and the epistles of Horace. Died 11 April, 1744.

CANTEMIR, DEMETRIUS, a Tartar of illustrious descent, born 1673. He expected to succeed his father as governor of Moldavia; but he was supplanted, and when sent to defend the province against the Russians, he betrayed it to the Czar Peter, who gave him the title of prince. Died 23 Aug., 1723. He wrote a History of the Ottoman Empire in Latin; System of the Mohammedan religion; The present State of Moldavia, &c.

CANTER, THEOPHILUS, a classical scholar, author of 'Varie Lectiones,' &c., was born at Utrecht 1545; died 1617.

CANTER, WILLIAM, brother of the preceding, was also an able classical critic, and published 'Novæ Lectiones,' &c. Born at Utrecht 24 July, 1542; died 18 May, 1575.

CANTERBURY, CHARLES MANNERS SUTTON, Viscount, was born 20 Jan., 1780, being the son of Charles Manners Sutton, archbishop of Canterbury. After receiving a liberal education at Eton and at Trinity College, Cambridge, he studied the law at Lincoln's Inn. Early in life he entered parliament, and in 1809 was appointed judge advocate-general under the administration of Mr. Perceval. In 1817 he succeeded Mr. Abbot as speaker of the House of Commons. He commanded in so high a degree the respect of the house generally, and of his political opponents in particular, that, without the least compromise of principle on his part, the Whigs proposed him for the speakership on two successive occasions, and agreed on several to re-elect him. He was created Viscount Canterbury 1835; and died 21 July, 1845.

CANTON, JOHN, a natural philosopher, born at Stroud, Gloucestershire, 31 July, 1718. He was early initiated in mathematics, but soon afterwards engaged in the business of his father as a broadcloth weaver. He, however, eluded the vigilance of his father, who forbade him to study by candle-light, and at last constructed, by the help of a common knife alone, a stone dial, which, besides the hours of the day, showed the sun's rising, and his place in the ecliptic, with other particulars. The ingenuity of the son procured the encouragement of the father, who placed on the front of his house the favourite dial. This was admired by the curious, and Canton was invited to the undisturbed use of some valuable libraries. Martin's grammar, and a pair of globes, then first seen, raised his genius to noble exertions. He was invited to London by Dr. Miles, and engaged himself with Mr. Watkins, at an academy in Spital Square. Here he pursued his studies, and succeeded Watkins in his school. In 1745 the discovery of the Leyden phial in electricity attracted his attention. In 1750 he was elected a fellow of the Royal Society for his method of making artificial magnets, and he obtained the society's gold medal. He was also honoured with a degree by the university of Aberdeen. Canton was the first person in England who ascertained the truth of Franklin's hypothesis of the similarity of lightning and electricity by attracting fire from the clouds; and this recommended him strongly to the notice of the American philosopher. His discoveries continued to be important, and his opinions were communicated to the Royal Society in various

papers, on the shooting of stars, the electrical properties of the tourmalin, the variation of the needle, the transit of Venus in 1761, the compressibility of water, the making of phosphorus, the fixing of electrical conductors on buildings, and the luminousness of the sea. He was likewise a contributor to the Gentleman's Magazine. Died 22 March, 1772.

CANTWELL, ANDREW, M.D., a physician, was a native of Tipperary, but practised his profession at Paris, where he died 11 July, 1764. He published several medical works.

CANTWELL, ANDRÉ SAMUEL MICHEL, son of the preceding, became librarian of the Hotel des Invalides at Paris. He translated into French Gibbon's 'Decline and Fall,' and many other English works, but his versions are inexact, and marked by carelessness. Born 1744; died 9 July, 1802.

CANTWELL, JOHN, D.D., an Irish Catholic prelate, was consecrated bishop of Meath 21 Sept., 1830, and died 11 Dec., 1866.

CANUS, JAMES, a Portuguese navigator, who discovered the kingdom of Congo 1484.

CANUS, MELCHIOR, a Spanish Dominican friar, born at Tarancon, in the diocese of Toledo, 1523. He was the pupil of Francis Victoria, and succeeded him in the theological chair at Salamanca, where he taught with reputation. Canus appeared also with great distinction at the council of Trent, and was made bishop of the Canary Islands 1552. He afterwards resigned his bishopric, and was appointed provincial of Castile. He died at Toledo 30 Sept., 1560. His treatise 'De Locis Theologicis' is a masterly performance, and has been frequently printed.

CANUS, SEBASTIAN, or *del Cano*, a Spaniard, who accompanied Magellan in his voyage round the world, and after his death pursued his course to the isles of Sunda, and round the Cape of Good Hope. He returned to Spain 1522, after circumnavigating the globe in three years and four weeks. Died 4 Aug., 1526.

CANUTE, a king of Denmark and Norway, sovereign also of England. He resigned his crown for a monastery, and died 1026.

CANUTE, *The Great*, succeeded Sweyn as king of Denmark, and afterwards undertook an expedition against England. He attacked Edmund Ironside with such success that the two rivals agreed to divide the country between them; and while Edmund took the land to the south of the Thames, his opponent claimed the north as his own. When Edmund was murdered by Edric, 1017, Canute seized the whole kingdom. His rule, though severe, was impartial, as he regarded both nations equally as his subjects. He repressed the invasion of the Swedes, killing their king in battle, and afterwards made a pilgrimage to Rome. He died at Shaftesbury 12 Nov., 1035.

CANUTI, DOMINIC, an Italian painter, whose pieces are preserved at Rome and Bologna. Born 1620; died 1678.

CAPACCIO, JULIUS CÆSAR, a voluminous Italian writer, secretary to the city of Naples, was born about 1560, and died 1631.

CAPASSO, NICHOLAS, professor of law at Naples, was born 1671, and died 1746. He wrote some works on jurisprudence, but is chiefly remembered on account of his Latin and Italian poems, and especially his version of the Iliad in the Neapolitan dialect.

CAPECIO, SCIPIO, professor of law at Naples, and author of some esteemed Latin poems, died after 26 Feb., 1561.

CAPPEL, ARTHUR, Lord Capel, was the son of Sir Henry Capel, knight, and born about 1600. In the parliament of 1640 he represented the county of Hertford, and distinguished himself by his moderation, though he voted for the attainder of the earl of Strafford, an act of which he afterwards repented. Finding that the parliament went further than he wished, he began to oppose their measures, for which the king created him Lord Capel of Hadham. In the civil war he acted so zealously for his majesty that the House of Commons confiscated his estates. He defended Colchester against the parliament forces, but was obliged at last to surrender upon promise of quarter; notwithstanding which he was committed to the Tower, from whence he made his escape, was taken, tried, and condemned to be hanged, which sentence was changed to beheading, and carried into execution 9 March, 1648-9. His literary remains were published 1654, with the title of 'Daily Observations or Meditations,' to which are added 'Certain letters written to several persons.' Some stanzas written by him while a prisoner in the Tower are printed in the 'Gentleman's Magazine' for 1757.

CAPPEL, ARTHUR, earl of Essex. See ESSEX.

CAPPELL, EDWARD, a Shaksperian critic, born at Troston, near Bury, Suffolk, 11 June, 1713. He obtained the place of deputy-inspector of plays, which probably turned his attention towards publishing an edition of Shakspeare, on which he spent above twenty years; but though it appeared in ten volumes 8vo., it was without the promised notes, which, however, were published in three volumes, 4to. in 1783. He was also the editor of 'Prolusions; or select Pieces of ancient Poetry,' 1760, and the altered play of Antony and Cleopatra, acted at Drury Lane 1758. A Catalogue of his Shaksperiana, presented by him to Trinity College, Cambridge, was printed in 1779. Died 24 Jan., 1781.

CAPPELLA, GALEAZZO FLAVIO CAPRA DE, an Italian diplomatist and historian, born at Milan 1487; died 23 Feb., 1537.

CAPPELLA, MARTIANUS MINEUS FELIX, a Latin writer, was a native of Africa, and flourished in the fifth, or, according to some, the third century. He wrote a work, which has been often printed, entitled 'Satyricon,' a kind of encyclopædia, in mingled verse and prose. The two opening books are occupied by a poem, 'De Nuptiis Philologæ et Mercurii,' and the remainder treat of the seven liberal arts.

CAPPELLUS, LEWIS. See CAPPEL.

CAPGRAVE, JOHN, an English historian, born at Lynn, Norfolk, 21 April, 1393. At an early age he was sent to one of the English universities—it is not evident to which in the first instance, though it is clear that at a later period of his life he was connected with both. There can be little doubt that he took his degree of D.D. at Oxford. He became an Augustinian friar, and in his twenty-fourth year was ordained a priest. Shortly after being created D.D. he was chosen to be provincial of his order in England. At one period of his life he was in Rome, where he seems to have occupied his leisure hours in compiling the Description of the Antiquities of that city, of which work only a small fragment has been preserved. He died at

Lynn 12 Aug., 1464. Capgrave was justly regarded as one of the most learned men of his time. His works are chiefly theological, consisting of commentaries, sermons, and biographies of saints. To the last-named class belongs the 'Nova Legenda Angliæ,' printed in London by Wynkyn de Worde, 1516. His historical works are—1. The Chronicle of England, London, 8vo., 1858. Edited by Rev. Francis Charles Hingeston, under the direction of the Master of the Rolls. 2. Liber de Illustribus Henricis, London, 8vo., 1858. This work was likewise edited by the Rev. Francis Charles Hingeston, under the direction of the Master of the Rolls. It contains lives of illustrious persons who bore the name of Henry. 3. Life of his patron and friend, Humphrey duke of Gloucester. This work, it is to be feared, is irrecoverably lost.

CAPILUPI, CAMILLO, a native of Mantua, who died 1584. He wrote a book entitled, The Stratagems of Charles IX. against the Huguenots. His brothers, Lello, Julio, and Hippolito, were also distinguished by their talents. Their Latin poems were printed at Rome 1590. Hippolito became bishop of Fano, and died at Rome in 1580.

CAPISTRAN, JOHN (St.), was born at Capistran, in the Abruzzo, 1385. He became a Franciscan friar, and laboured with great zeal against the Turks and heretics. He headed a crusade against the Hussites in Bohemia, and was present at the siege of Belgrade, soon after which he died, 23 Oct., 1456. Some of his theological works are extant. He was canonized 1690.

CAPITO, WOLFGANG FABRICIUS, a German Protestant divine, born at Hagenau, in Alsace, 1478; died 1541. He wrote, among other works, a Hebrew Grammar; the Life of Æcolampadius and an Epitome of the Psalms, which was translated into English by Richard Taverner 1539.

CAPMANY Y DE MONTPALAN, ANTONIO DE, a Spanish writer, born about 1750; died 1815. He wrote The Philosophy of Eloquence; History of the Marine, Commerce, and Arts of Barcelona, &c.

CAPO D'ISTRIA, JOHN COUNT OF, was born at Coriù 1780, and greatly distinguished himself in the diplomatic service of Russia. In 1828 he became president of the newly-established republic of Greece, but was extremely unpopular, in consequence of the general belief that he intended to convert that country into a Russian province. He was assassinated 9 Oct., 1831.

CAPON, or SALCOT, JOHN, a Benedictine monk, who took the degree of D.D. at Cambridge 1515. He took an active part in promoting the divorce of Henry VIII. from Catharine of Arragon, and was rewarded with the bishopric of Bangor 1534. He was translated to Salisbury 1539, and died 6 Oct., 1557. This prelate was concerned in compiling The Institution of a Christian Man, and revised the epistles to the Corinthians for the Bishops' Bible.

CAPON, WILLIAM, a scene painter and architectural draughtsman, born at Norwich 6 Oct., 1757; died in London 26 Sept., 1828.

CAPORALI, CESAR, an Italian poet, born 1530; died 1601.

CAPPE, NEWCOMB, a Unitarian minister, born at Leeds 31 Feb., 1732-3. He was educated under Dr. Doddridge at Northampton, and finished his studies at Glasgow; after which he became minister of a congregation at York, where he died 24 Dec., 1800. He published some single sermons;

a Selection of Psalms for social worship; Remarks in vindication of Dr. Priestley; Discourses on the Providence and Government of God; Discourses on Devotional and Practical Subjects; and 'A connected History of the Life and Divine Mission of Jesus Christ, as recorded by the four Evangelists.' In 1802 were published at York his 'Critical Remarks on many important Passages of Scripture, together with Dissertations upon several Subjects, tending to illustrate the Phraseology and Doctrine of the New Testament,' 2 vols. 8vo. To this were prefixed Memoirs of his Life, by his widow, Catharine Cappe.

CAPPEL, Louis, in Latin *Capellus*, a French Protestant divine, born at Sedan 15 Oct., 1585. He studied at Oxford, and afterwards became professor of divinity and Hebrew at Saumur. His 'Critica Sacra' is commended by Grotius. He was also author of 'Historia Ecclesiastica,' and other learned works. In his 'Arcanum Punctionis revelatum' he proves the novelty of the Hebrew accents, against the two Buxtorfs. This book made great noise in the world. Died 18 June, 1658.

CAPPELLO, BERNARD, an Italian poet, born at Venice about 1500; died at Rome 18 March, 1565.

CAPPER, FRANCIS, a divine, was born 1736, and educated at Westminster School and Christ Church, Oxford. He obtained the rectories of Monk's Soham and Earl's Soham; and died 13 Nov., 1818. He published 'The Faith and Belief of every sincere Christian proved by reference to various texts of Holy Scripture.'

CAPPER, JAMES, an enterprising English traveller, who died at Ditchingham Lodge, Norfolk, 6 Sept., 1825, aged 82. He was a colonel in the service of the East India Company. His works, which contain much valuable information, are 'Observations on the Passage to India through Egypt and across the Great Desert;' and 'Observations on the Winds and Monsoons; illustrated with a chart, and accompanied with Notes geographical and meteorological.'

CAPPERONNIER, CLAUDE, was born at Mont-Didier, in Picardy, 1 May, 1691; became Greek professor at the college of France 1722; and died at Paris 24 July, 1744. To him the learned are indebted for a splendid edition of Quintilian, and of the 'Antiqui Rhetores Latini.'

CAPPERONNIER, JEAN, nephew of the above, and his successor in the professorship, edited Joinville's History of St. Louis; Cæsar; Anacreon; Pliantus; and Sophocles. Born 9 March, 1716; died 30 May, 1775.

CAPPERONNIER, JEAN AUGUSTIN, nephew of the foregoing, became one of the keepers of the printed books in the Royal Library at Paris. He edited the works of several classical authors. Born 2 March, 1745; died 16 Nov., 1820.

CAPPONI, SERAPHINO ANNIBAL, a Dominican friar, author of numerous works on divinity, was born at Bologna 1536, and died 2 Feb., 1614.

CAPRARA, JOHN BAPTIST, cardinal, archbishop of Milan, was born 29 May, 1733, and died 21 June, 1810.

CAPRIATA, PETER JOHN, an Italian historian, was born at Genoa, and died there about 1660. He wrote a History of the Wars of Italy 1613-44, which has been translated into English by Henry Carey, earl of Monmouth, folio, London, 1663.

CARACALLA, MARCUS AURELIUS ANTONINUS,

a Roman emperor, born at Lyons 4 April, 188, and succeeded his father Severus 211, being proclaimed emperor conjointly with his brother Geta. He destroyed the physicians who had refused to shorten his father's life, killed his brother Geta in his mother's arms, and put Papinian, the celebrated lawyer, to death, because he would neither defend nor excuse this murder. Caracalla went afterwards into the East; filled all Alexandria with murders and carnage; basely deceived his allies; and treated his subjects with the most inhuman cruelty. But these crimes were not long unpunished, for, being universally detested, he was assassinated 8 April, 217, by order of Macrinus, who succeeded him.

CARACCI, LOUIS, AUGUSTINE, and HANNIBAL, three very celebrated painters, natives of Bologna. Louis (born 1555; died 1619) had most fire, grandeur, gracefulness, and sweetness. He usually chose devotional subjects.—Augustine, the cousin of Louis, and brother of Hannibal, was born 1557. He painted for some time in the gallery of the Farnese palace at Rome, with the two others, but a disagreement happening among them, he retired to Parma, where he died 1602.—Hannibal (born 1560; died 1609) was the most famous artist of the three, having the greatest depth of design, vivacity of expression, and majesty of execution. He painted the principal part of the Farnese palace—a noble work, for which he was very ill rewarded. These three eminent painters worked jointly, communicating their ideas and discoveries to one another. They acquired immortal reputation, and formed a celebrated school, in which a great number of famous painters were educated.

CARACCIO, ANTHONY, an Italian nobleman, born July, 1630; died 14 Feb., 1702. He composed some tragedies, but is best known by his epic poem, entitled 'Imperio Vindicato.'

CARACCIOLI, CHARLES, a foreigner, and most probably an Italian, became master of the grammar school at Arundel, in Sussex, and published the 'History and Antiquities of Arundel,' 1766; and a 'Life of Lord Clive,' about 1780.

CARACCIOLI, Prince FRANCIS, a Neapolitan admiral, born 1770, who, after achieving great distinction in his profession, joined the republican party in 1799. On the restoration of the royal family of Naples, in the same year, he was brought before Lord Nelson, and being convicted of treason in having attacked the Neapolitan frigate Minerva, was hanged at the mast-head of that vessel. This deed, which is a foul blot on Nelson's character, is said to have been perpetrated at the instigation of Lady Hamilton.

CARACCIOLI, LOUIS ANTOINE, a biographical and miscellaneous writer, born 1721, at Paris, where he died 29 May, 1803. He is best known as the real author of the Letters of Pope Clement XIV. (Ganganelli), which have been translated into English in 4 vols. 12mo.

CARACCIOLI, ROBERT, bishop, first of Aquino, and afterwards of Lecce, published theological treatises, and some Sermons, which have been frequently reprinted. Born 1425; died 6 May, 1495.

CARACTACUS, a king of the Britons, who offered a determined resistance to the Roman army, but was at length vanquished by Ostorius Scapula A.D. 47. It is supposed that he died

A.D. 54.

CARADOG, a Welsh chronicler, died about

1150. A copy of his Chronicle, which commences with the year 686, and has been continued down to 1280, is preserved at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge.

CARAFFA, ANTHONY, a cardinal, who died 1591. Sixtus V. placed him at the head of the editors of the Septuagint, which was printed at Rome 1587. He also published a collection of the letters of the popes from St. Clement to Gregory VII.

CARAGLIO, JOHN JAMES, an engraver, was a native of Verona, and died at Parma about 1551.

CARAMUEL DE LOBKOWITZ, JOHN, a famous casuist, and zealous defender of the doctrine of chances, born 23 May, 1606, at Madrid. He assumed the Cistercian habit, was abbat of Melrose, in Scotland, then of Dissemburg, suffragan of Mentz, and grand vicar of Prague. He afterwards turned soldier, and was engineer and overseer of the fortifications in Bohemia. Returning to the ecclesiastical life, he was made bishop of Königsgrätz, then of Campagna, and lastly of Vigevano, where he died 8 Sept., 1682. A great number of his works remain, which display much wit, but very little solidity or judgment.

CARAUSIUS, MARCUS AURELIUS VALERIUS, born of an obscure family in Flanders, rose to the highest naval dignities. His fame rendered him suspected by Maximianus Hercules, who condemned him to death; upon hearing which Carausius assumed the title of Augustus 287, went to Britain with his fleet, and compelled Diocletian to acknowledge him emperor. He was murdered 293 by Alectus, who enjoyed the purple three years.

CARAVAGGIO, MICHAEL ANGELO AMERIGI DA, an eminent painter, born at Caravaggio, in Lombardy, 1569; died 1609.

CARAVAGGIO, POLIDORO CALDARA DA, another painter, born 1492, at the same place. From being a labourer he became an assistant to Raffaello at the Vatican, and rose to great excellence in a style peculiar to himself. He was strangled in his bed by his servant 1543.

CARD, HENRY, D.D., F.R.S., was born at Egham, Surrey, 1779, and educated at Woodford, Kensington, and Westminster School. In 1797 he removed to Pembroke College, Oxford, where he took his degree of M.A. in 1805. He was presented to the vicarage of Great Malvern, Worcestershire, 1815, and to that of Dormington, Herefordshire, 1832. Died 4 Aug., 1844. He published 'Beauford, or a Picture of High Life, a Novel,' 2 vols., 1801; 'The History of the Revolutions of Russia, to the accession of Catharine the First; including a concise review of the manners and customs of the 16th and 17th centuries,' 1803; 'Historical Outlines of the Rise and Establishment of the Papal Power, addressed to the Roman Catholic Priests of Ireland,' 1804; 'Thoughts on Domestic or Private Education,' 1807; 'The Reign of Charlemagne considered, chiefly with a view to Religion, Laws, Literature, and Manners,' 1807; 'An Essay on the Holy Eucharist,' 1814; 'The Brother-in-Law, a comedy,' 1817; 'A Dissertation on the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, or the Reformation of the Hoadian Scheme of it,' 1821; 'The Uses of the Athanasian Creed explained and vindicated,' 1825; 'Letter to the Duke of Wellington on the reasonableness of a Church Reform, and its fitness to the present time,' 1830; and 'A Dissertation on the Antiquities of the Priory of Great Malvern, in Worcestershire,' 1834.

CARDALE, PAUL, a Presbyterian divine, was born in Derbyshire in or about 1706, and educated under the eminent Dr. Latham. In 1737 he became minister of a congregation at Evesham, Worcestershire, where he laboured till his death on 1 March, 1775. His works consist of a series of Discourses entitled 'The Gospel Sanctuary,' 'The True New Testament Doctrine of Jesus Christ considered,' and 'An Enquiry, whether we have any Scriptural Warrant for a direct Address of supplication, praise, or thanksgiving, either to the Son, or to the Holy Ghost,' 8vo., 1776.

CARDAN, JEROME, a physician, astrologer, and mathematician, born at Pavia 1501. He studied at Pavia, and after taking his degree of M.D. at Padua, professed medicine and mathematics in several of the Italian universities. In 1552 he visited Scotland at the request of the archbishop of St. Andrew's, whom he had cured of a violent asthma, which had baffled the skill of all physicians. He afterwards travelled through London, where he calculated the nativity of Edward VI. On returning to his native country he continued his lectures at Milan and Pavia, but some offence led to his imprisonment at Bologna 1571. He was soon released, however, and afterwards went to Rome, where he died 1576. Cardan regarded astrology as the first of all sciences, and was, in his own estimation, as well as in the opinion of his contemporaries, the first of all astrologers. Like Socrates, he was supposed to have been attended by a demon or familiar spirit. There are many ingenious as well as whimsical and fabulous things in his works, which were printed at Lyons 1663, in 10 folio volumes.

CARDI, LOUIS, an Italian painter and engraver, born 1559; died 1613.

CARDMAKER, or TAYLOR, JOHN, a native of Exeter, became an Observant friar, and studied at Oxford and Cambridge. About 1535 he became notorious for his free preaching against the power of the Pope. He became vicar of St. Bride's, London, 1543, and four years afterwards chancellor of Wells. In the reign of Queen Mary he was convicted of heresy, and burnt in Smithfield 30 May, 1555. He was author of some controversial pieces, none of which are extant.

CARDON, ANTOINE ALEXANDRE JOSEPH, an engraver of Brussels, born 7 Dec., 1739; died 1822. His son *Antoine* (born 1772; died 16 April, 1813) was also celebrated as an engraver.

CARDONE, DENIS DOMINIQUE, a learned French orientalist, born 1720; died 25 Dec., 1783. He wrote a History of Africa and Spain under the Dominion of the Arabs; Miscellanies of Oriental Literature; and Indian Tales and Fables.

CARDUCHO, BARTHOLOMEW, a painter, born at Florence 1560; died 1610.

CARDUCHO, VINCENT, another painter, brother and pupil of the preceding, was born at Florence 1578, and died at Madrid 1638.

CARDWELL, EDWARD, D.D., F.S.A., a Church of England divine, was born 1787, and educated at Brasenose College, Oxford. He was elected Camden professor of ancient history 1826, and in 1831 was appointed principal of St. Alban's Hall. Died 23 May, 1861. Among his numerous publications are editions of Aristotle's Ethics, the Greek Testament, Josephus, the two liturgies of Edward VI., 'Coinage of the Greeks and Romans,' 'History of the Conferences and other

proceedings connected with the revision of the Book of Common Prayer, from 1558 to 1609; 'Documentary Annals of the Reformed Church of England'; 'Synodalia, a collection of Articles of Religion, Canons, and Proceedings in Convocation in the province of Canterbury from 1547 to 1717'; and 'Reformatio Legum Ecclesiasticarum, or the reformation of the ecclesiastical laws for the Church of England, as proposed by the chief reformers, and attempted to be carried out in the reigns of Henry VIII., Edward VI., and Elizabeth.'

CARE, HENRY, an English journalist, born in or about 1646. He wrote the 'Weekly Pacquet of Advice from Rome,' when he was deeply engaged by the fanatical party after the popish plot broke out in 1678 to write against the Church of England, then supposed to be inclining towards Catholicism. His breeding, says honest Anthony à Wood, was in the nature of a petty fogger,—a little despicable wretch, and one that was afterwards much reflected upon for a poor snivelling fellow in the 'Observers,' published by Roger L'Estrange. After all his scribbling against the Catholics, he was in the reign of James II. drawn over so far to the Catholic party, as to write for the sake of bread and money, and for nothing else, to vindicate their proceedings against the men of the Church of England, in his weekly paper, entitled, 'Public Occurrences truly stated.' This first appeared 21 Feb., 1687, and was continued by Care till his death, which took place 8 Aug., 1688.

CARÈME, MARIE ANTOINE, a famous French cook, born 8 June, 1784; died 12 Jan., 1833.

CAREW, Sir ALEXANDER, a gentleman of Cornwall, member for that county 1640. He voted for the death of Strafford, and was appointed governor of St. Nicholas Island at Plymouth. In this office he made overtures to deliver up the garrison, but his intentions having been discovered, he was dragged to London and beheaded on Tower Hill 1644.

CAREW, BAMFFYLDE MOORE, an eccentric character, son of a clergyman at Bickley, Devonshire. He was educated at Tiverton School, but withdrew from his parents to associate with gipsies. The adventures of a mendicant had greater charms for him than the splendours of polished society, and Carew, the friend, the companion, the hero of the gipsies, was elected their king. It is said that he was twice transported from Exeter to North America, for enticing dogs to follow him; but so artful were his expedients, that he both times returned before the ship which conveyed him from Europe. In his wanderings he gloried in extorting charity under assumed characters, either as the shattered sailor, the broken soldier, the unfortunate tradesman, or the distressed clergyman. He died about 1770, aged 77.

CAREW, Sir BENJAMIN HALLOWELL, a British admiral, born 1760; died 2 Sept., 1834.

CAREW, GEORGE, earl of Totness. See TOTNESS.

CAREW, Sir GEORGE, a diplomatist, was a native of Cornwall, and brother of Richard Carew, the antiquary. He was educated at Oxford, after which he studied the law in one of the inns of court, was called to the bar, and became secretary to Chancellor Hatton, who procured him a protonotaryship in his court, and the honour of knighthood. Queen Elizabeth sent him ambassa-

dor to Poland; and King James I. appointed him one of the commissioners for treating with the Scotch concerning a union of the two kingdoms. After this he went on an embassy to France, where he contracted an intimacy with Thuanus, to whom he imparted some materials for his history. On the conclusion of his embassy, he was made master of the court of wards, which place, however, he did not long enjoy, as it appears from a letter, addressed by Thuanus to Camden, that he was dead in 1613. Sir George wrote 'A Relation of the State of France with the Characters of Henry VI. and the principal Persons of that Court,' published 1749, at the end of Dr. Birch's 'Historical View of the Negotiations between the Courts of England, France, and Brussels.'

CAREW, Sir NICHOLAS, an English gentleman, was one of the favourites of King Henry VIII., who conferred upon him several honourable preferences in his household, and made him a knight of the Garter. Being, however, charged with engaging in a conspiracy to set Cardinal Pole on the throne, he was condemned to death, and beheaded on Tower Hill 3 March, 1539.

CAREW, Sir PETER, a soldier and politician, who died 27 Nov., 1575, in Ireland, whither he had followed the unfortunate earl of Essex. His life, by John Vowel, alias Hooker, was published under the editorship of John Maclean, 8vo., Lond., 1857.

CAREW, RICHARD, a topographer, born at Anthony in Cornwall 1555, and educated at Christ Church, Oxford, from whence he removed to the Middle Temple, and afterwards went on his travels. On his return he settled in Cornwall, where he served the office of high sheriff in 1586. Died 6 Nov., 1620. He wrote 'The true and ready way to learn the Latin Tongue,' and translated into English Huarte's 'Examination of Men's Wits,' and also 'Godfrey of Bulloigne,' from Tasso; but is best known by his 'Survey of Cornwall,' 1602, reprinted in 1723 and 1769. The best edition, however, is that of 1811, 'to which are added, Notes by the late Thomas Tonkin, and now first published from the original MSS., by Francis, Lord de Dunstanville. Likewise, a Journal or Minutes of the Convocation of a Parliament of Tinners for the Stannaries of Cornwall, held at Truro, in the year 1710, &c.'

CAREW, THOMAS, a poet, was born in Gloucestershire about 1589, and educated at Corpus Christi College, Oxford. He was appointed gentleman of the privy chamber, and sewer in ordinary to Charles I., and died in or about 1639. His masque, entitled 'Cælum Britannicum,' was performed before the king at Whitehall 1633. His poems were printed in 1640; again in 1772 by Davies; and 8vo., Edinburgh, 1824, under the editorship of T. Matland, afterwards Lord Dundrennan. They are also included in Chalmers's edition of the poets. Carew's Sonnets were more in request between 1630 and 1640 than those of any other poet of his time.

CAREY, earl of Monmouth. See MONMOUTH.

CAREY, DAVID, a journalist, poet, and miscellaneous writer, born in Scotland 1782; died 4 Oct., 1824. Among his works are 'Pleasures of Nature; or the Charms of Rural Life, and other poems,' 1802; 'The Reign of Fancy, a poem,' 1803; 'Lyric Tales, &c.,' 1804; 'Ins and Outs, or the State of Parties, by Chrononhotonthologos,' 1807; 'Poems, chiefly Amatory,' 1807; 'Craig Phadrig,

&c., 1810; 'Pictureque Scenes; or a Guide to the Highlands;' 'The Lord of the Desert, and other Poems,' 1812; and 'Lochiel, or the Field of Culloden,' a novel, 1812.

CAREY, FELIX, son of William Carey, D.D., mentioned below, was born in 1786, and, following the example of his father, proceeded to India. He died at Serampore 10 Nov., 1822. He was a learned orientalist, and published, among other things, a Grammar and Dictionary of the Burmese language; and the 'Vidyahara-Vouli,' an anatomical work in Bengalee.

CAREY, GEORGE SAVILE, son of Henry Carey, the musical composer and poet, was born about 1743. He was bred a printer, but quitted that business for the stage, on which he had little or no success. Then he became an itinerant lecturer upon heads, and the writer and singer of popular songs; besides which he was the author of some farces, and of the following publications:—'Anecdotes in prose and verse,' 2 vols.; 'A Lecture on Mimickry;' 'A Rural Ramble;' and 'Balnea, or Sketches of the different Watering Places in England.' Died 14 July, 1807.

CAREY, HENRY, Lord Hunsdon: *See HUNSDON.*

CAREY, HENRY, a musical composer and poet, was the illegitimate son of George Savile, marquis of Halifax. He learnt music from Lennert, a German, and had instructions also from Rosein-grave and Geminiani. As a ballad composer he possessed great merit, and his 'Sally in our Alley' was extremely popular. In 1715 he produced two farces, one of which, 'The Contrivances,' had a great run. In 1720 he published a collection of poems, and in 1732 six cantatas. His 'Chrononhotonthologos,' which appeared in 1734, was a happy ridicule of bombastic tragedy. The farce of 'The Honest Yorkshireman' was also very successful; and the burlesque opera of 'The Dragon of Wantley' still more so. Carey, however, with all his talents, could not govern himself with prudence, and on 4 Oct., 1743, put an end to himself. An attempt was made by his son to prove that he composed the national air of 'God save the King,' but evidently on no grounds of probability.

CAREY, PATRICK: *See CARY.*

CAREY, WILLIAM, D.D., a Baptist missionary in India, and an eminent oriental scholar, was born at Paulerspury, Northamptonshire, 1761, and died 9 June, 1834. He was professor of the Sanscrit, Bengalee, and Maharratta languages in the college of Fort William. Among his publications are a Maharratta grammar and dictionary; a Sanscrit grammar; a Punjabee grammar; a Telinga grammar; an edition of the original text of the Raymayana; a Bengalee dictionary; and a Bho-tanta dictionary. He also superintended the preparation of the versions of the Bible in several of the oriental tongues.

CAREY, WILLIAM, an English prelate, was born 18 Nov., 1769, and educated at Westminster School and Christ Church, Oxford. He quitted the university on being appointed head master of Westminster School 1803; and on resigning the charge of the school in 1814, he retired to his vicarage of Sutton-in-the-Forest, Yorkshire, and devoted himself to the care of that parish till he was nominated bishop of Exeter 16 Oct., 1820. He was translated to St. Asaph 1830; and died 13 Dec., 1846. His only publication was a sermon;

preached before the House of Commons 1809.—*Al. West.*

CARGILL, DONALD, a Scotch covenanting divine, who was executed 27 July, 1681.

CARIER, BENJAMIN, D.D., an English divine, was educated at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, where he obtained a fellowship. He was one of James I.'s chaplains, and one of the original fellows of Chelsea College. Afterwards he embraced the Catholic religion, and retired abroad, dying at Paris in June, 1614. He published 'A Missive to his Majesty of Great Britain, containing the Motives of his Conversion to the Catholick Faith,' 8vo., 1614, reprinted 1649. It was replied to by George Hakewell, D.D. Dr. Carier also published 'A Letter of the miserable ends of such as impugn the Catholick Faith,' 1615.

CARINUS, MARCUS AURELIUS, son of the Emperor Carus, who declared him Cæsar 282, and sent him into Gaul. He was slain in Mesia 285.

CARISSIMI, JAMES, a musical composer, born at Padua about 1584; died after 1672.

CARKESE, JAMES, a poet, was educated at Westminster School, from whence, in 1652, he was elected to a scholarship at Christ Church, Oxford. It seems probable that he joined the Church of Rome before 1679, in which year he published a curious work, entitled 'Lucida Intervalla: containing divers miscellaneous Poems, written at Finsbury and Bethlem, by the Doctor's Patient Extraordinary,' London, 4to. The British Museum catalogue states that this book was written upon Dr. Thomas Allen.

CARLETON, Sir DUDLEY. *See DORCHESTER, VISCOUNT.*

CARLETON, GEORGE, an English prelate, was born at Norham, in Northumberland, and educated by the care of Bernard Gilpin. In 1576 he was sent to Edmund Hall, Oxford, but after taking his bachelor's degree, he became fellow of Merton College, and while there was considered an excellent orator and poet. In 1613 he took his doctor's degree, and in 1618 was consecrated bishop of Llandaff. The same year he went to the synod of Dort, where he supported the order of episcopacy with moderate firmness. In 1619 he was translated to Chichester, and died there in May, 1628. Bishop Carleton was a strict Calvinist, and the author of these works:—'Heroic Characters;' 'Tithes examined, and proved to be due to the Clergy by a Divine Right;' 'Jurisdiction Regal, Episcopal, Papal: Wherein is declared how the Pope hath intruded upon the jurisdiction of Temporal Princes, and of the Church, &c.;' 'Consensus Ecclesie Catholicæ contra Tridentinos, de Scripturis, Ecclesia, Fide, et Gratia;' 'A thankful Remembrance of God's Mercy. In an Historical Collection of the great and merciful Deliverances of the Church and State of England, since the Gospel beganne here to flourish, from the beginning of queene Elizabeth;' 'Short Directions to know the true Church;' 'Oration made at the Hague before the Prince of Orange, &c.;' 'Astrologimania, or the Madness of Astrologers;' 'Examination of those things wherein the Author of the late Appeal (Montagu, afterwards bishop of Chichester) holdeth the Doctrine of Pelagians and Arminians to be the Doctrines of the Church of England;' 'A joynt Attestation, avowing that the Discipline of the Church of England was not impeached by the Synod of Dort;' 'Vita Bernardi Gilpini,' which was afterwards published in Eng-

lish; and several sermons. Many of his tracts and letters are to be found in miscellaneous collections.

CARLETON, Sir GUY, Lord DORCHESTER. See DORCHESTER.

CARLETON, HENRY BOYLE, LORD, was descended from the first earl of Cork. His father was Charles, Lord Clifford, of Lanesborough, and his mother was the youngest daughter of William, duke of Somerset. In 1701 he was appointed chancellor of the Exchequer, and in 1708 made one of the principal secretaries of state, in which situation he gave great encouragement to men of genius, particularly Addison. He was one of the managers on the trial of Sacheverell, and on the accession of George II. was created Baron Carleton, soon after which he was made president of the council. He died 14 March, 1724-5, at his house in Pall Mall, now known as Carleton House.

CARLI, JOHN RINALDO, COUNT DE, an Italian antiquary, born April, 1720; died 22 Feb., 1795.

CARLILE, CHRISTOPHER, D.D., of Cambridge, a learned divine, who was collated to the rectory of Hackney, which was vacant by his death, 2 Aug., 1588. His works are, 'A Discourse wherein is plainly proved by the order of time and place that Peter was never at Rome;' and 'A Discourse concerning two divine Positions. The first effectually concluding, that the souls of the faithful fathers deceased before Christ, went immediately to heaven. The second sufficiently setting forth unto us Christians, what we are to conceive, touching the descension of our Saviour Christ into Hell.'

CARLILE, CHRISTOPHER, was born in London in or about 1551, and educated at Cambridge, after which he went to the Low Countries, and served under the prince of Orange for five years, displaying great bravery both by land and sea. On returning to this country he projected a scheme for a settlement in America, but the design failed. Through the influence of Walsingham he was appointed lieutenant-general of the land forces, consisting of above 2,300 troops, in the expedition to St. Domingo, Sir Francis Drake being at the head of the fleet, consisting of twenty-one sail. In this expedition the cities of St. Domingo, St. Iago, Carthaginia, and St. Augustine were taken, the success of the campaign being in great measure due to the lieutenant-general's good conduct. Subsequently Carlile obtained preferment in Ireland, but died in London 11 Nov., 1593. He was author of 'A brief Summary Discourse upon a Voyage intending to the uttermost parts of America,' printed in Hakluyt; and of some pieces which remain in MS.

CARLINI, AUGUSTINE, a native of Genoa, who settled early in England, and became keeper of the Royal Academy in London. He was an artist of celebrity. Died 14 Aug., 1790.

CARLINI, FRANCIS, an Italian astronomer, born about 1785; died 29 Aug., 1862.

CARLISLE, ANNE, an English painter, died about 1680.

CARLISLE, Sir ANTHONY, F.R.S., a distinguished surgeon and physiologist, born in the county of Durham 1768. In 1793 he was appointed surgeon of Westminster Hospital, which office he held for forty-seven years. He was twice elected president of the College of Surgeons; was professor of anatomy at the Royal Academy from 1818 to 1825; and was appointed surgeon extraordinary to

George IV., who conferred on him the honour of knighthood. Died 2 Nov., 1840. His publications, which are numerous, all relate to professional subjects. Sir Anthony suggested many improvements in surgery; and to his ingenuity and application we are indebted for the introduction of the present excellent amputating instruments.

CARLISLE, CHARLES HOWARD, EARL OF, was born 1629, being the great-grandson of William Howard, third son of Thomas, fourth duke of Norfolk. He had a considerable share in the Restoration, and was, in his capacity of a public minister, well qualified to do honour to the king, his master, who, in 1661, created him earl of Carlisle. In 1663 he was sent ambassador to the czar of Muscovy, to recover the privileges of the Russia Company. He met with no success in this embassy, but, on the contrary, was treated with disregard, and even indignity, which he resented in a proper spirit. The next year he was sent on an embassy to Sweden and Denmark, to cultivate an alliance with those kingdoms. There is an account of the three embassies in print, with the earl's portrait prefixed. This book, which is reprinted in Harris's 'Voyages,' contains many curious remarks upon the countries through which the earl passed. He was afterwards appointed governor of Jamaica; and dying 24 Feb., 1684-5, was buried in York Minster.

CARLISLE, FREDERIC HOWARD, EARL OF, was born 28 May, 1748, and at the age of ten succeeded to the earldom on the death of his father. His mother was Isabella Byron, the sister of the celebrated admiral and navigator. The young lord received his education at Eton, where his contemporaries were Charles Fox, the duke of Buccleuch, and Anthony Storer, with the last of whom he formed an intimate acquaintance. While at school he evinced a taste for poetry, in several productions of promising merit. From Eton he went to Christ Church, Oxford, which he left without a degree. In 1777 he became treasurer of the royal household, and the year following was placed at the head of a commission, the object of which was to effect a reconciliation with the revolted colonies. But just as the commissioners arrived in America, the United States had effected a treaty with France. While on that continent, Lord Carlisle was challenged by La Fayette to fight a duel, for having in his correspondence spoken with the spirit of an Englishman on the treacherous conduct of the cabinet of Versailles. His lordship, in reply, observed that he could not accept a challenge for what he had done in the discharge of his public duty. In 1780 the earl was made viceroy of Ireland. When the French Revolution broke out, he took the side of administration with Earl Fitzwilliam and the Duke of Portland. Though not a frequent speaker in Parliament, he was an able politician, and respected by men of all parties. His taste in the fine arts was evinced in the collection of a noble gallery of pictures, and in presenting to the cathedral of York a window of painted glass. As a poet he is chiefly known by an excellent tragedy called the 'Father's Revenge,' which was submitted to the judgment, and received the approbation, of Dr. Johnson. He also wrote another tragedy, called 'The Stepmother,' and some poems. But his nephew, Lord Byron, treated his noble relative with great asperity in his 'English Bards and Scotch Reviewers.' Lord Carlisle died 4 Sept., 1825.

CARLISLE.

CARLISLE, GEORGE WILLIAM FREDERICK HOWARD, seventh EARL OF, was born in London 1802, and educated at Eton and Oxford, bearing the courtesy title of LORD MORPETH. In 1826 he accompanied his uncle, the duke of Devonshire, on his visit to Russia at the coronation of the Emperor Nicholas. He was afterwards returned to the House of Commons for the family seat of Morpeth; and one of his earliest speeches was in defence of the Russian emperor, who had been attacked by the liberal party on account of the cruelties practised on the Poles after the suppression of the insurrection. In the agitation on the reform question he took the side of Earl Grey; and on the dissolution of parliament, which followed the success of General Gascoyne's motion, he was returned for Yorkshire, which he represented until the passing of the Reform Bill in 1832. He afterwards represented the West Riding from 1833 to 1841, when he was defeated; but he was subsequently returned, on the elevation of the Hon. J. S. Wortley to the dignity of Lord Wharncliffe. Lord Morpeth then sat for the riding from 1846 to 1848, when the death of his father caused his elevation to the peerage. His lordship was chief secretary for Ireland from 1835 to 1841; chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster from 1849 to 1851; and lord lieutenant of Ireland from 1855 to 1858; and again from the fall of Lord Derby's ministry until Aug., 1864, when failing health compelled him to retire from the public service. He died at Castle Howard 5 Dec., 1864. Both as chief secretary and viceroy of Ireland his lordship enjoyed great and merited popularity. He paid great attention to the subject of juvenile criminals, and established an admirable reformatory on his estate at Castle Howard. Besides lectures on America, and the life and writings of Pope, he wrote 'A Diary in Turkish and Greek Waters,' and a work on Prophecy.

CARLISLE, NICHOLAS, K.H., D.C.L., F.R.S., was born in Yorkshire 1771, and died 27 Aug., 1847. In 1807 he was elected secretary of the Society of Antiquaries; and he also was for some time an officer in the British Museum. He published, among other things, a Topographical Dictionary of England and Ireland; Description of the Endowed Grammar Schools in England and Wales, 2 vols.; Collections for the History of the ancient family of Carlisle; Collections for the History of the family of Bland; Hints on Rural Residences; Memoir of William Wyon.

CARLONI, JOHN, a painter of Genoa, died 1630, aged 39.

CARLONI, JOHN BAPTIST, brother of the preceding, and, like him, an eminent painter, died 1680, aged 86.

CARLOS, DON MARIA ISIDORE, infanta of Spain, was born 29 March, 1788. On the death of Ferdinand VII. in 1833, he disputed the succession to the throne of Spain, and after a protracted war of varied success and disaster retreated into France in 1839, when he was placed under surveillance by the government of Louis Philippe, and confined to the city of Bourges until 1845, when he ceded his right to the throne in favour of his elder son. Died 20 March, 1855.

CARLSTADT. See BODENSTEIN.

CARLTON, RICHARD, a musical composer, who probably received his degree of Mus.B. at Cambridge. Having taken orders he was presented in 1612 to the rectories of Bawshy and Glosthorp, in

CARLYON.

the county of Norfolk. I have been unable to ascertain when he died. He contributed a madrigal to 'The Triumphs of Oriana,' published under the editorship of Thomas Morley, 1600; and in the following year he published 'Madrigals to Five Voyces.' This collection, which contains twenty-one madrigals, is one of the rarest of its class, and is not mentioned by Hawkins or Burney.

CARLYLE, ALEXANDER, D.D., a Scotch divine, born 26 Jan., 1722; died 25 Aug., 1805. He published two sermons and two ironical pamphlets on the tragedy of 'Douglas.' He also wrote 'Memoirs of his Own Time,' but they remain unpublished.

CARLYLE, or CARHILL, CHRISTOPHER, an English herald, was son of Sir William Carlyle. He held the offices of pursuivant and herald by the title of 'Carlisle,' and on 21 Feb., 1493-4, was appointed Norroy king-at-arms. He was employed in numerous public services during the reign of Henry VII., and died 8 Jan., 1510.

CARLYLE, JOSEPH DACRE, an orientalist and poet, born at Carlisle 1759. From the grammar school of his native city he removed in 1775 to Christ's College, Cambridge, and after a residence there of about two years, was admitted of Queen's College, where in 1779 he obtained a fellowship. About this time he began to study Arabic, assisted by David Zamio, a native of Bagdad, and then a resident at Cambridge. After taking his master's degree in 1783 Mr. Carlyle left college, married, and obtained some church preferment. In 1793 he took his degree of B.D., and was appointed chancellor of Carlisle. In 1794 he was chosen Arabic professor at Cambridge. In 1799 he accompanied Lord Elgin to Constantinople. While in the East he made excursions into Asia Minor, and explored the site of ancient Troy. After visiting Egypt, Syria, and the Holy Land, he returned to Constantinople, from whence he travelled through Italy and Germany to England. Soon after his arrival, in 1801, he was presented to the rectory of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, where he died 12 April, 1804. His publications are 'Maured Allatafet Jemalediddini Filii Togri-Bardii, seu rerum Ægyptiacarum Annales, ab anno Christi 971 usque ad annum 1453,' Arab. and Lat., 1792; and 'Specimens of Arabic Poetry.' After his decease was published his 'Poems, suggested chiefly by scenes in Asia Minor, Syria, and Greece; with prefaces extracted from the author's journal,' 4to., 1805.

CARLYON, CLEMENT, M.D., was educated at Pembroke College, Cambridge, proceeding B.A. (10th wrangler) 1798. In the same year he was appointed one of the travelling bachelors on the foundation of Mr. Worts. The Latin letters which, according to the conditions of the endowment he wrote to the vice-chancellor, are dated Göttingen 1799 and 1800. On his return to England he was admitted a fellow of his college, commencing M.A. 1801, and being created M.D. 1831. He practised at Truro, Cornwall, where he died 5 March, 1864, æt. 87. Dr. Carlyon published, 'Early Years and Late Reflections,' 4 vols. 8vo., London 1836-58; 'Scripture Notices and Proofs, chiefly drawn from the writings of eminent Divines, and applied to the present state of religion in this country,' London, 1838; introductory preface to William Gilpin's 'Life of Bernard Gilpin,' 1854; and 'Precepts for the Preservation of Health, Life, and Happiness, Medical and Moral,' London, 1859.

CARMAGNOLA, FRANCIS BUSSONE DI, an Italian military commander, born 1390; executed 5 May, 1432.

CARMICHAEL, FREDERICK, son of Gerrhom Carmichael, was born at Monimail 1708. He received his education at Aberdeen, and was ordained minister at Monimail 1737. In 1743 he was translated to Inveresk, and in 1747 was elected one of the ministers of Edinburgh. Died 1751. A volume of his sermons, which possess great merit, has been published.

CARMICHAEL, GERRHOM, a Scotch divine, was born at Glasgow 1682, and educated in the university there; after which he was ordained minister of Monimail, Fifeshire. In 1722 he was chosen professor of moral philosophy at Glasgow, where he died 1738. He wrote notes on Puffendorf's 'De Officiis Hominis.'

CARMICHAEL, JAMES, a grammarian, was a native of Scotland, but was residing at Cambridge in 1587, when he published 'Grammaticæ Latine, de etymologia, liber secundus, ex vetustissimis artis et lingue scriptoribus depromptus.' It is dedicated to James VI. of Scotland.

CARMICHAEL, RICHARD, a distinguished surgeon of Dublin, was drowned near that city 8 June, 1840. He published an 'Essay on the effects of carbonate and other preparations of iron on Cancer, with an inquiry into the nature of that disease;' 'Essay on the nature of Scrofula;' and 'Essay on the Diseases of Literary Men.'

CARMICHAEL, WILLIAM, bishop of Clonfert and Kilmacduagh 1753; bishop of Leighlin and Ferns 1758; bishop of Meath in the same year; and archbishop of Dublin 1765. Died 15 Dec., 1765.

CARMONTELLE, a French writer, known by his 'Proverbes Dramatiques,' was born at Paris 25 Aug., 1717, and died 26 Dec., 1806.

CARNARVON, HENRY JOHN GEORGE HERBERT, third EARL OF, was born 8 June, 1800, and educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford. He succeeded to the title 1833, and died 10 Dec., 1849. He was author of a play called 'Don Pedro;' 'The Moor,' a poem; and 'Portugal and Galicia; the Social and Political State of the Basque Provinces, and Remarks on recent Events in Spain,' 1836.

CARNARVON, ROBERT DORMER, EARL OF, general of the horse to King Charles I., distinguished himself greatly in every action in which he was engaged, particularly in the memorable battle of Roundway Down. After he had defeated a part of the enemy's horse at Newbury, he fell by the hand of an ignoble trooper 20 Sept., 1643.

CARNE, SIR EDWARD, D.C.L., was son of Howell Carne of Cowbridge, Glamorganshire, and received his education at the university of Oxford, where he was created doctor of the civil law 1524. He was employed in several embassies, and was knighted by the Emperor Charles V. In 1530 he was King Henry VIII.'s orator at Rome, to plead before his holiness that the king his master was under no legal obligation to make his appearance at the papal court, either in person or by proxy, in obedience to the citation in the matter of the divorce of Queen Catharine. He was also ambassador at Rome in the reigns of Mary and Elizabeth, but when the latter determined to abjure the Pope's authority, Paul IV. commanded Sir Edward Carne to lay down his office of ambassador, and to take upon him the government of the English hospital at Rome. This detention of

Carne has been represented by some writers as an unwarrantable exercise of arbitrary power on the part of the Pope; but recent researches have fully confirmed the conjecture of Wood, 'that this crafty old knight did voluntary chuse his banishment out of a burning zeal for the Roman Catholic religion, and eagerly desired to continue there (though sent for to come home by the queen), rather than to return to his own country, which was then ready to be overspread with heresy, as he called it.' He died 19 Jan., 1561, and was buried in the church of San Gregorio in Monte Celio.—Wood; *The Chronicle*, 6 April, 1867.

CARNE, JOHN, an English gentleman, was educated at Queen's College, Cambridge, but did not graduate. Being possessed of independent means, he travelled through various countries, and while abroad was ordained a deacon of the Anglican church, though it is believed that he never officiated as a clergyman. His death took place at Penzance, Cornwall, 19 April, 1844, æt. 55. He was author of a volume of poems entitled 'The Indian and Lazarus,' 1820; 'Letters from the East;' 'Recollections of the East;' 'Letters from Switzerland and Italy;' 'Lives of the most eminent Missionaries;' 'Tales of the West;' 'A Tale of Palestine;' and 'Stratton Hill,' a novel.

CARNEADES, a Greek philosopher, born at Cyrene about 218 B.C.; died about 120 B.C.

CARNEGIE, SIR ROBERT, of Kinnaird, a Scotch lawyer and diplomatist, died 5 July, 1566.

CARNOT, LAZARE NICOLAS MARGUERITE, a distinguished mathematician, and one of the foremost actors in the French Revolution, was born at Nolay, in Burgundy, 13 May, 1753; and died at Magdeburg, whither he had retired after the restoration of the royal family 2 Aug., 1823. His principal works are 'Essai sur les machines en général;' 'Géométrie de position;' 'Principes fondamentaux de l'équilibre et du mouvement;' and 'De la défense des places fortes.'

CARO, HANNIBAL, an Italian poet, born 1507; died 1566.

CAROLAN, or O'CAROLAN, TURLOGH, a celebrated blind Irish bard, was born about 1690 at Newtown, near Nobber, in the county of Meath. He resided with the ancient family of McDermott Roe, then resident at Alderford, in the county of Roscommon. He died 25 March, 1738, and was buried in the church of Kilronan. Carolan is one of the greatest poets who have written in the Irish language. The original text of the best of his productions, accompanied by admirable translations into English verse by Thomas Furlong, will be found in Hardiman's 'Irish Minstrelsy.'

CAROLINE, daughter of the margrave of Brandenburg Anspach, was born 1682. Her hand was solicited by Charles III. of Spain, afterwards emperor, but she refused him, and in 1705 married the son of the elector of Hanover, by whom she had four sons and five daughters. She was crowned queen of England, and during the reign of her husband, George I., displayed great dignity, moderation, and sagacity. Died 20 Nov., 1737.

CAROLINE DE BRUNSWICK-WOLFENBUTTEL, AMELIA ELIZABETH, second daughter of Charles William Ferdinand, duke of Brunswick, was born at Brunswick 17 May, 1768, and in 1795 married her cousin, Frederick Augustus, prince of Wales, afterwards King George IV. The union was a most unhappy one, and the persecutions to

which the queen was subjected are matters of history. She died at Hammersmith 7 Aug., 1821.

CARON, REDMOND, or RAYMOND, a Recollect friar, born in Ireland 1605. Being attached to the cause of Charles I., he was under the necessity of retiring to France; but on the Restoration he returned to his native country, and died at Dublin May, 1666. His most famous work, which created a great sensation at the time it was published, is entitled, 'Remonstrantia Hibernorum contra Lovanienses, Ultramontanæque Censuras, de immutabili Regum Imperio, subditorumque fidelitate, et obedientia indispensabili; ex SS. Scripturis, Patribus, Theologicis, &c., vindicata. Cum duplici Appendice; una, de Libertate Gallicana; altera, contra Infalibilitatem Pontificis Romani,' fol., London, 1665, reprinted in Duperray's 'Traitez des Droits et Libertez de l'Eglise Gallicane augmentée par J. L. Brunet,' 4 vols., 1730. Caron likewise published 'Roma triumphans septicollis qua nova hactenus et insolita methodo comparativa, &c.,' 16mo., Antwerp, 1635 [misprint for 1653]; 'Apostolatus evangelicus Missionariorum regularium per universum mundum expositus,' 16mo., Antwerp, 1653; 'Controversiæ genuales fidei, contra infideles omnes, Judæos, Mohametanos, et ejusque sectæ hæreticos,' 8vo., Paris, 1660; 'Loyalty asserted, and the late remonstrance or allegiance of the Irish clergy and layty confirmed and proved by the authority of Scriptures, fathers, &c.,' 4to., London, 1662; and 'A vindication of the Roman Catholicicks of the English nation from some aspersions lately cast upon them,' 4to., London, 1666.

CAROTTO, JOHN FRANCIS, a painter, born 1470 at Verona, where he died 1546.

CARPENTER, ELIAS, a disciple of Joanna Southcote, published several fanatical works between 1803 and 1814.

CARPENTER, JOHN, a learned town clerk of the city of London in the reigns of Henry V. and Henry VI. He was designed for the profession of the law, and probably studied in one of the inns of court. On 20 April, 1417, he was elected town clerk of London, and in that capacity rendered great service to the city, which he represented in the parliaments of 1436 and 1439. About the latter year he resigned the town clerkship and retired into private life, though he was still occasionally employed in city matters. He probably died on 14 May, 1441, or 1442, and was buried in the church of St. Peter, Cornhill. By his will he left a benevolent bequest, which formed the basis whereon the city of London school was subsequently founded. He compiled a large volume on matters relating to the city of London, entitled 'Liber Albus.' This has been recently printed. A memoir of the life and times of Carpenter, by Thomas Brewer, was printed for private circulation, 8vo., London, 1856.

CARPENTER, JOHN, D.D., a Catholic divine, educated at Lisbon, was appointed archbishop of Dublin 1770, and died 29 Oct., 1786.

CARPENTER, LANT, LL.D. was born at Kidderminster 2 Sept., 1780, and becoming a Unitarian minister, was stationed successively at Exeter and Bristol. He was accidentally drowned in Italy 5 April, 1840. Dr. Carpenter's works, which are more than forty in number, are for the most part on theological and educational subjects.

CARPENTER, NATHANIEL, a divine, born at North Lew, near Hatherleigh, Devonshire, 7 Feb.,

1588, and educated at Oxford, where he proceeded to his degree of B.D. 1620. On becoming acquainted with Archbishop Usher, that prelate took him to Ireland as his chaplain; and while there he was advanced to a deanery. Died 1628. He wrote 'Philosophia Libera,' an attack on the Aristotelian philosophy; 'Geography'; 'Achiophel, or the Picture of a wicked Politician'; and 'Chorazin and Bethsaida's woe and warning.'

CARPENTER, RICHARD, a theological mountebank, was educated at Eton School, whence in 1622 he was elected to a scholarship at King's College, Cambridge. He continued in the university about three years, and then going abroad was ordained a priest, and, it is said, became a Benedictine monk in Italy. Afterwards returning to England in the quality of a missionary, and having exercised that function about a year, he was reconciled to the Established Church, and had the vicarage of Poling, in Sussex, bestowed upon him. On the breaking out of the civil war he forsook Poling, and took up the more plausible employment of an itinerant preacher—at that time much encouraged. Not, however, meeting with the success he anticipated, he went to Paris, and again professed the Catholic religion. Returning soon afterwards to England, he joined the Independents, and played his pulpit pranks according to the humour of the times, and became a mere mountebank of religion. Subsequently he took a wife, and resided chiefly at Aylesbury, where he preached till the Restoration, pitied by the wise and considerate, while those who were merrily disposed were much diverted by his spiritual antics and buffoonery. He was alive at Aylesbury 1670. Towards the close of his days this jocose minister of the Gospel began to be very serious, and returning to the Catholic church, died in that communion, and brought over his pretended wife to the same faith. His works are 'Experience, Historic, and Divinitie: divided into five books,' 8vo., London, 1642, reprinted under the title of 'The Downfall of Antichrist,' 1648; 'The Perfect Law of God, being a sermon, and no sermon, preach'd, and yet not preach'd,' published when he was an Independent, 1652; 'A new Play called the Pragmatical Jesuit new-leven'd. A Comedy,' London, 4to., n. d.; and 'Astrology proved harmless, useful, pious,' a sermon, 4to., London, 1653.

CARPENTER, PIERRE, a learned and industrious Benedictine of the congregation of St. Maur, was born at Charleville 2 Feb., 1697. He had a large share in preparing the edition of Ducange's Glossary published between 1733 and 1736, and also compiled a Supplement to that invaluable work. He likewise published 'Alphabetum Tyronicum,' in which he explains the Tyronic, or short-hand notes used by the ancient Romans. Died 19 Dec., 1767.

CARPI, JEROME DA, a painter, born at Ferrara 1501; died 1556.

CARPI, UGO DA, an Italian painter and wood engraver, who flourished in the earlier part of the sixteenth century.

CARPINI, JOHN DE PLANO, an Italian friar of the order of St. Francis, was in 1246 sent by Pope Innocent IV. on a mission to the Tartars, who had ravaged Russia, Poland, and Hungary. He afterwards wrote an account of his travels, an English translation of which will be found in Hakluyt's collection. The date of Carpin's death is not stated.

CARPIONE, JULIUS, a painter and engraver, born at Venice 1611; died at Verona 1674.

CARPIUS. See BERENGARIUS.

CARPZOV, or CARPZOVIVUS, BENEDICT, professor of law at Wittenberg, and the most celebrated jurist of his time, was born 22 Oct., 1565, and died 1624.

CARPZOV, or CARPZOVIVUS, JOHN BENEDICT, a theological writer, professor of divinity at Leipsic, was born 27 June, 1607; and died 27 Nov., 1657. He had three sons, who were distinguished authors, viz., *John Benedict*, professor at Leipsic, born 24 April, 1639; died 23 March, 1699; *Frederick Benedict*, born 1 Jan., 1649; died 20 May, 1699; and *Samuel Benedict*, born 1647; died 31 Aug., 1707. There were several other learned men of the same family.

CARR, GEORGE, a divine, born at Newcastle-upon-Tyne 16 Feb., 1704, and educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he took his bachelor's degree, after which he went into orders. In 1737 he became minister of the episcopal chapel at Edinburgh, and officiated there till his death on 18 Aug., 1776. Three volumes of his Sermons were published in 1777 by Sir William Forbes, bart.

CARR, JOHN, an architect, born at Horbury, near Wakefield, Yorkshire, 1721. His practice was very considerable in Yorkshire and the adjoining counties, where he erected several stately mansions and other buildings, both public and private. He was twice lord mayor of York, and realized a handsome fortune. Died 22 Feb., 1807.—*Nat. Cycl.*

CARR, JOHN, LL.D., an eminent schoolmaster, was born at Muggleswick, co. Durham, 1732. He was educated at St. Paul's School, London, for the mastership of which he became candidate, but without success. He was at first usher, and next master, of that of Hertford; and by the interest of Dr. Beattie obtained the degree of doctor of laws from the Marischal College at Aberdeen. Died 5 June, 1807. Dr. Carr is known as the translator of Lucian. He also wrote some poetical and other pieces, which possess no particular merit.

CARR, Sir JOHN, a writer of travels, was born in Devonshire 1772, and practised as an attorney in the Middle Temple, London. He received the honour of knighthood from the lord-lieutenant of Ireland about 1805, and died 17 July, 1832. He published 'Fury of Discord,' a poem; 'The stranger in France'; 'Tour from Devonshire to Paris'; 'The Sea-side Hero,' a drama; 'A Northern Summer, or Travels round the Baltic, through Denmark, Sweden, Russia, part of Poland, and Prussia'; 'The Stranger in Ireland,' which gave rise to an excellent *jeu d'esprit*, entitled, 'My Pocket Book,' by Edward Dubois; 'Caledonian Sketches'; 'Descriptive Travels in the Southern and Eastern parts of Spain and the Balearic Isles'; and a volume of Poems.

CARR, NICHOLAS, M.D., was born at Newcastle on or about 1523, and educated at Cambridge, being in 1546 nominated one of the original fellows of Trinity College, and in the following year regius professor of Greek. He also practised as a physician at Cambridge, where he died 11 Nov., 1568. Dr. Carr, who appears to have been always attached to the ancient faith, was author of a Latin epistle concerning the death of Bucer; Latin translations of the fourth book of Eusebius's life of Constantine and of the Olynthiac orations of Demosthenes; and 'De scriptorum Britannici-

corum paucitate, et studiorum impedimentis oratio,' 1576.

CARR, RALPH, of Trinity College, Cambridge, proceeded B.A. 1599-1600, and afterwards studied the law in the Middle Temple. He is author of 'The Mahometane, or Turkish Historye,' translated from the French and Italian, 4to., London, 1600.

CARR, ROBERT, earl of Somerset. See SOMERSET.

CARR, SAMUEL, D.D., received his education at Clare Hall, Cambridge, where he obtained a fellowship. Having taken orders, he became a canon of St. Paul's. He died 1794; and the following year three volumes of his 'Sermons on Practical Subjects' were published at London in 8vo.

CARR, THOMAS, an English Catholic divine, whose real name was *Miles Pinkney*, received his education in the English college at Douay, being ordained priest 1625. In 1634 he undertook the project of founding a convent of nuns of the order of St. Augustine at Paris, where he resided, as their confessor, till his decease on 31 Oct., 1674, aged 75. He published 'Pietas Parisiensis, or a description of the hospitals, &c., in Paris,' 8vo., 1666; 'Sweet thoughts of Jesus and Mary, or meditations for all the Sundays and Feasts of our Blessed Saviour and Blessed Virgin Mary; for the use of the daughters of Sion,' 2 parts 8vo., 1665; 'The draught of eternity,' a translation from the French of Bishop Camus, 1632; 'Soliloquies of Thomas of Kempis,' a translation, dedicated to Lady Tredway, 12mo., Paris, 1653; 'Occasional Discourses. 1. Of worship and prayers to angels and saints. 2. Of purgatory. 3. Of the Pope's supremacy. 4. Of the succession of the church,' 8vo., Paris, 1646, chiefly with Dr. Cosens; a treatise 'Of the Love of God,' from the French of St. Francis de Sales, 2 vols. 8vo., Paris, 1630; 'The Spiritual Conflict,' from the French of Bishop Camus, 1632; 'A Christian Institution, or Cardinal Richelieu's Catechism,' a translation, 8vo., Paris, 1662; and a translation of Cardinal Richelieu's Controversies, 1662.

CARR, THOMAS, D.D., a native of Yorkshire, was born 1788, and educated at St. John's College, Cambridge (B.A. 1813). He got his doctor's degree at Lambeth 1832. He was bishop of Bombay 1836-51, and died 5 Sept., 1859.

CARR, THOMAS SWINBURNE, M.A., for thirty-one years one of the classical masters of King's College School, London, died 18 Sept., 1865, aged 56. He published a number of elementary works on the study of the classics.

CARR, WILLIAM HOLWELL, B.D., F.R.S., was son of the Rev. William Holwell (hereinafter mentioned), and was born 1759. He received his education at Exeter College, Oxford, and afterwards obtained the vicarage of Menhenniot, Cornwall. On the occasion of a large property devolving on his wife, who was the representative of the earls of Errol, Mr. Holwell assumed the name of Carr. Died 24 Dec., 1830. For many years he was one of the most distinguished patrons, as well as an exquisite connoisseur, of the fine arts, and was a director of the British Institution. His own pictures consisted principally of the finest productions of the Italian school, one of which is Leonardo da Vinci's 'Christ Disputing with the Doctors.' This highly valuable collection Mr. Carr bequeathed to the nation.

CARRA, JEAN LOUIS, one of the actors in the

French Revolution, born 1743. When young he travelled to Moldavia, where he became secretary to the hospodar, and on his return to France published a journal called 'Les Annales Politiques et Littéraires,' for which he was appointed one of the keepers of the National Library. He became a member of the convention, but fell with the party of the Gironde, and was guillotined 31 Oct., 1793. He wrote a History of Moldavia and Wallachia; New Principles of Philosophy; Essay on Aërial Navigation; Examination of Animal Magnetism; Memoirs of the Bastille, &c.

CARRANZA, BARTHOLOMEW DE, a Dominican, born at Miranda, in Navarre, about 1504. He distinguished himself at the council of Trent, and accompanied Philip, King of Spain, to England, where he was appointed confessor to Queen Mary. In 1557 he was consecrated archbishop of Toledo, but in 1559 he fell under suspicion, and was imprisoned by the Inquisition. Though eventually acquitted of heresy, he was compelled to make an abjuration of the opinions imputed to him, and confined in a monastery for life. Died 2 May, 1576. His long persecution excited the pity of the Romans, and Pope Gregory XIII. caused an honourable epitaph to be placed on his tomb. Carranza wrote several works, the most remarkable of which are, Summary of the Councils; a Treatise on the Residence of Bishops; and Commentaries on the Christian Catechism. This last was condemned by the Inquisition, but justified by the council of Trent.

CARRE, LOUIS, a French mathematician, born 1663; died 11 April, 1711.

CARREL, JEAN BAPTISTE NICOLAS ARMAND, a French writer and journalist, who is best known in this country by his 'History of the Counter-Revolution in England,' was born 1801, and died 24 July, 1836.

CARRENO DE MIRANDA, DON JUAN, a Spanish painter, born 1614; died 1685.

CARRERA, PETER, an Italian writer, born at Militello, in Sicily, 1571; died 8 Sept., 1647. Among other things he wrote a History of Catania; and a rare and curious treatise on chess, entitled 'Il giuoco de' scacchi,' printed at Militello, 1617.

CARRERAS, JOSEPH, a Spanish priest, who was secretary and chaplain to Catharine of Braganza, the queen of Charles II. of England. Flourished 1686. He sometimes amused himself with poetry, in which he made a considerable proficiency.

CARRERI, JOHN FRANCIS GEMELLI. See GEMELLI.

CARRICK, JOHN DONALD, a miscellaneous writer and journalist, born at Glasgow April, 1787; died 17 Aug., 1837. His principal production is a Life of Sir William Wallace, 3 vols., in Constable's 'Miscellany.'

CARRIER, BENJAMIN. See CARIER.

CARRIER, JEAN BAPTISTE, an infamous republican, born 1756. He was bred to the law, and when deputy to the national convention was sent to La Vendée with a number of assassins. At Nantes, the scene of his barbarities, he often in one day caused twenty-four persons to be put to death, though young and innocent, and, by a new mode of torment, placed them, male and female together, in the most indecent posture, in barges, on the Loire, and then sunk the vessels in the middle of the river. After perpetrating every crime of cruelty, lust, and avarice, he was recalled,

and at last condemned to a deserved death, being guillotined 16 Dec., 1794.

CARRIERA, ROSALBA, a female painter, born at Chiozza 1675; died 15 April, 1757.

CARRIERES, LOUIS DE, a French priest of the Oratory, born 1662; died 11 June, 1717. He wrote a Literal Commentary on the Bible, a work highly esteemed and often reprinted.

CARRINGTON, SIR CODDRINGTON EDMUND, chief justice of Ceylon, died 1849, aged 80.

CARRINGTON, FREDERICK G., proprietor and editor of the 'Gloucestershire Chronicle,' died at Gloucester 2 Feb., 1864, aged 47. He wrote treatises on Architecture and Painting for the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge, and descriptions of Gloucestershire and other counties in the Encyclopædia Britannica.

CARRINGTON, NOEL THOMAS, a poet, was born 1777 at Plymouth, and apprenticed to a measurer in the dockyard there, but having decided aversion to this calling, he joined the royal navy as a common sailor. A piece of poetry which he addressed to his captain led to his obtaining his discharge, whereupon he returned to his native town, and kept a school there with great success till 1827, when being attacked with consumption he retired to Bath, where he died 2 Sept., 1830. His works are 'The Banks of Tamar,' 1820; 'Dartmoor, a descriptive poem,' 1826; and 'My Native Village, with other Poems,' 1830.

CARROLL, ANTHONY, a Jesuit, born in Ireland 16 Sept., 1722; died in London 5 Sept., 1794. His translation of some of Bourdaloue's Sermons under the title of 'Practical Divinity,' was published in 4 vols. 8vo., London, 1776.

CARROLL, JOHN, archbishop of Baltimore was born in Maryland 8 Jan., 1736, and educated at St. Omer, where he joined the Society of Jesus. When in 1789 Pius VI. erected Baltimore into an episcopal see, Dr. Carroll was nominated its first bishop, being consecrated by Bishop Walmesley at Lullworth Castle, Dorsetshire, England, 15 Aug., 1790. He afterwards proceeded to his see, and under his government such was the wonderful increase of Catholicity that Pius VII., in 1808, erected Baltimore into an archbishopric. Died 3 Dec., 1815.

CARRON, GUI TROUSSAINT JULIEN, a philanthropic French priest, born 23 Feb., 1760; died 15 March, 1820. He wrote Christian Reflections for every day in the year, and other works of piety.

CARRUTHERS, ANDREW, a Scottish Catholic prelate, was born at New Abbey, in the Stewartry of Kirkcubright, 7 Feb., 1770; nominated vicar apostolic of the eastern district of Scotland 1832; consecrated bishop of Ceram, in Caria, 1833; and died at Dundee 24 May, 1852.

CARSON, AGLIOMBY ROSS, LL.D., was born in Dumfriesshire 1780, and educated at Edinburgh, where he became rector of the High School. He published editions of some school books, and contributed largely to the Classical Journal, the Scottish Review, and the Encyclopædia Britannica. Died 4 Nov., 1850.

CARSON, WILLIAM, a poetical woolcomber, born at Yolgrave, Derbyshire, 5 Aug., 1744; died 13 May, 1822.

CARSTARES, WILLIAM, a Scotch divine and politician, born at Cathcart, near Glasgow, 11 Feb., 1649, and educated at Edinburgh and Utrecht.

While abroad he was introduced to the prince of Orange, who often consulted him upon the state of Britain. After his return to Scotland, Carstares took orders, but his bias being towards politics, he set out again for Holland. On his way he stopped in London, and being seized as a disaffected person, connected with the Rye House conspirators, was sent to Scotland for trial. Here he was put to the torture, which he endured with fortitude; but afterwards he made a confession, and was discharged. He then went to Holland, and remained there till 1688, when he accompanied the prince of Orange to England, and afterwards was appointed king's chaplain for Scotland. In 1704 he was made professor of divinity in the university of Edinburgh, of which he soon afterwards became principal. When the union of the two kingdoms was projected he supported that measure with great zeal, and promoted it by his interest. Died 28 Dec., 1715. His letters and state papers were printed in 1774, in one quarto volume.

CARSTENS, ASMUS JACOB, a Danish painter, was born at St. Gûrgen, near Sleswick, 10 May, 1754. His father was a miller, but gave him a good education. At an early age he evinced a taste for drawing, which his mother encouraged; but on her death he was placed with a wine merchant, though at his leisure hours he pursued his favourite studies, and with such success that he drew the portraits of his master and family. On quitting that connection he went to Copenhagen, where a picture of Adam and Eve procured his admission into the academy. At the age of twenty-eight he and one of his brothers, who had also learnt drawing, went to Italy; but their finances failing at Milan, they resolved to return home again, and accordingly crossed St. Gothard on foot. On entering Germany, Carstens settled at Lubeck, where he practised portrait painting, but occasionally executed some historical pieces. His chief delight, however, was in allegoric and poetic subjects. From Lubeck he removed to Berlin, in which city he found employment from the booksellers, whose literary works he illustrated with designs. At length he was engaged to ornament the principal apartment at the Derville Palace, belonging to the prime minister, by which means he obtained the favour of the king, who gave him a pension. Carstens, now in his thirty-eighth year, went to Rome, where he almost lived in the Vatican, and, by the study of Raphael, relinquished his attachment to allegory. He here painted a number of fine pictures on classical subjects, the most remarkable of which were twenty-four on the Argonautic expedition. In his last illness he painted his *Edipus Tyrannus*, from Sophocles, and died just as he had finished it, 25 May, 1798. He was buried near the pyramid of Cestus.

CARSUGHI, RAINER, an Italian Jesuit, author of a well-known Latin poem on the Art of Writing Well, was born 1647, and died 1709.

CARSWELL, JOHN, a Scotch prelate, was chaplain to the earl of Argyle and rector of Kilmartine. He was a minister of the new reformation, and superintendent of Argyle and the Isles. On 24 March, 1566, he was presented to the bishopric of the Isles by Queen Mary. The date of his death is unknown, but that event occurred before 30 Sept., 1572. He was author of the first book ever printed in the Gaelic language. It is a translation of Knox's liturgy, and bears the follow-

ing title, 'Foirnna Nvrrnvidheadh agas freasdal na Sacramuinteadh, agas foirceadul an chreidimh chrisuidhe andso sios. Mar ghnathuighbear an eaghluisibh alban, dogradhuigh agas doghlac soisgel dileas de tareis an fhuar chreidimh dochur ar geul, arna dtairraing as laidan, & as gaillbheria in gaoidheilg le M. Seon Carsuel, Ministir, Baghuise Dé ageriochaibh easraguodheal darab comhain easbug indseadh gail,' Edinburgh, 1567. This work is of extreme rarity, only two copies being known to exist.

CARTE, SAMUEL, a divine and antiquary, born at Coventry 21 Oct., 1652 or 1653, and educated at Magdalen College, Oxford, where he took his master's degree 1675. On entering into orders he obtained a prebend of Lichfield, the rectory of Eastwell, Leicestershire, and the vicarage of St. Martin, Leicester. Died 16 April, 1740. He published two sermons; and 'Tabula Chronologica Archiepiscopatum et Episcopatum in Angliâ et Walliâ, ortus, divisiones, translationes, etc., breviter exhibens,' folio. His account of Leicester is in the Bibl. Top. Brit.

CARTE, THOMAS, an historian, was son of Samuel Carte, mentioned above, and was born at Clifton, Warwickshire, where he was baptized 1686. In 1698 he was entered of University College, Oxford, where he proceeded B.A. 1702; but that of M.A. he received at Cambridge 1706. After making the tour of Europe as tutor to a nobleman, he took orders, and became reader of the abbey church at Bath. On the accession of George I. he refused to take the oath of allegiance, and lost his preferment. Being suspected of favouring the rebellion in 1715, a search was made after him, but he escaped; and when the inquiry was over he became secretary to Bishop Atterbury, which connection occasioned fresh troubles, for when that prelate was imprisoned a reward of £1000 was offered for the apprehension of Mr. Carte, who, however, succeeded in getting over to France. While in that country he collected materials for an edition of Thuanus, which he disposed of to Dr. Mead, by whom they were entrusted to Mr. Buckley, who published that author in 1733, in 7 vols. folio. Through this interest Mr. Carte obtained leave to return to England, where he published 'The Life of James, Duke of Ormond,' in 3 vols. folio. In 1738 he announced his 'History of England,' by subscription, towards which the corporation of London agreed to give £50 a year; but after the first volume the order was rescinded, from a disapprobation of Mr. Carte's conduct in relating a story of one Lovel, who was said to have been cured of the king's evil by the Pretender. Notwithstanding this check, our author went on with his work, of which he published three volumes, and left the fourth in such a state that it appeared after his death, which took place near Abingdon, Berkshire, 2 April, 1754. Carte's 'History' is a noble monument of industry and fidelity; but at one time it was almost forgotten, owing to the endeavours of Hume to keep it down, that his own plagiarisms might not be detected. Besides the works already mentioned, he published 'Original Letters and Papers on the Affairs of England,' 2 vols.; 'History of the Revolutions of Portugal,' 'Catalogue des Rois Gascons, Normans, et François, conservés dans les archives de la Tour de Londres,' 2 vols.; and 'Advice of a Mother to her Son and Daughter,' translated from the French.

CARTER, ELIZABETH, eldest daughter of Dr. Nicholas Carter, minister of Deal, in Kent, was born there 16 Dec., 1717. She was educated by her father, and at an early age became mistress of the learned languages, to which she afterwards added French, German, Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, Hebrew, and Arabic. Before she attained her seventeenth year some of her poetical attempts appeared in the Gentleman's Magazine, and in 1738 Cave published them, with others, in a 4to. pamphlet. In 1739 she translated from the French 'The Critique of Crousaz on Pope's Essay on Man,' and 'Algarotti's Explanation of Newton's Philosophy for Ladies.' These works extended her acquaintance not only with the learned at home, but abroad, and among her correspondents was the celebrated Baratier. In 1741 she contracted an intimacy with Miss Catharine Talbot, niece to Lord Chancellor Talbot, by which means she became acquainted with Dr. Secker, afterwards archbishop of Canterbury. In 1749 Miss Carter began her translation of Epictetus, which was completed in 1752, and printed by subscription in 1758. In 1762 she published a volume of poems, which she dedicated to her friend, Lord Bath, with whom, and Mr. and Mrs. Montague, she made a tour in Germany the following year. When Lord Bath died, all who knew him were surprised to find that no notice had been taken of Miss Carter in his will; but his nephew and heir supplied the neglect by settling upon her £150 a year. In 1774 her father died at the age of 87. From that time the life of this excellent woman was led in a very quiet tenor, and almost in a state of obscurity till 1782, when, at the desire of Sir William Pulteney, she accompanied his daughter to France. In 1791 Mrs. Carter had an interview with the queen, who paid her particular attention. She died of mere old age, without a groan, at her lodgings in Clarges Street, 19 Feb., 1806. The year after her death appeared her Memoirs, and a new edition of her Poems, published by her nephew, Mr. Montague Pennington; and subsequently her correspondence with Miss Talbot was printed in 2 vols. 4to.; and since that her letters to Mrs. Montague and Mrs. Vesey, in 4 vols. 8vo. Mrs. Carter was intimate with most of the eminent literary characters of her time.

CARTER, FRANCIS, an officer in the army, of whom nothing more is known than that he was a fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, and had been in garrison at Gibraltar. His 'Journey from Gibraltar to Malaga' was printed in 2 vols. 8vo., London, 1777. Some copies have an additional volume, containing a chart, medals, &c. He also printed part of 'An Historical Account of early printed Spanish Books,' but the work was never completed. Died 1 August, 1783.

CARTER, JAMES, an English engraver, died Aug., 1855, aged 57.

CARTER, JOHN, a divine, was a native of Kent, and received his education at Clare Hall, Cambridge. He was for many years minister of Bramford, Sussex, and also rector of Belstead, in the same county. He is spoken of as a man of great industry, charity, and piety. It is related that one day as he was dining with several ministers at one of the magistrate's houses at Ipswich, a very vain person undertook to answer any question which might be proposed, either in divinity or philosophy. A profound silence ensued, till Mr. Carter addressed him in these words:—'I will go no farther

than my trencher to puzzle you. Here is a sole now tell me the reason why this fish, which has always lived in the salt water, should come out fresh?' As the challenger did not as much as attempt any answer, the scorn and laugh of the company were presently turned upon him. Died 21 Feb., 1634.

CARTER, JOHN, an Independent minister, born at East Tuddenham, Norfolk, 27 April, 1749. In 1769 he entered the Congregational academy at Heckmondwike, Yorkshire, and in 1771 was appointed pastor of a congregation at Mattishall, in his native county, where he laboured till his decease on 29 March, 1816. Besides several funeral and other single sermons, he published, 'Short Strictures on Infant Baptism,' 1780; 'Essay on the Use and Abuse of Reason in Matters of Religion,' 1795; 'Thoughts on Baptism and Mixed Communion,' 1805; 'Inquiry into the Origin, Nature &c., of Messiah's Kingdom,' 1806; and 'The Duty of strict attendance on Public Worship,' 1811.

CARTER, JOHN, F.S.A., a native of London, was brought up to the business of a builder, but without any education. By assiduous application, however, he became well versed in the principles of architecture, and designed, among other structures, the Sessions House on Clerkenwell Green. He was a devoted admirer of the old cathedrals, and consequently a determined enemy to all improvements of them. He wrote a series of papers on this subject in the 'Gentleman's Magazine,' besides which he published 'Specimens of Ancient Sculpture and Painting in England,' in folio volumes, and Views in England, in 7 vols. 12mo., the plates being engraved by himself. He next engaged in a work on the Ancient Architecture of England, of which only thirty-eight numbers were published. Died 4 Sept., 1817, aged 70.

CARTER, OLIVER, B.D., a divine, was born in Richmond, Yorkshire, and educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, of which he was elected fellow. Afterwards he was appointed a fellow of the collegiate church of Manchester, where he was buried 20 March, 1604-5. He was author of 'Answers unto certain Popish Questions and Demandaues,' 1579.

CARTER, PETER, a native of Lancashire, became a fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, at which university he proceeded to the degree of M.A. He wrote Latin Annotations on Seton's Logic. It is believed that he was living in 1577.

CARTER, THOMAS, a vocalist and musical composer, born in Ireland 1768; died Nov., 1802. He composed 'O Nanny, wilt thou gang wit me?' 'Stand to your guns, my hearts of oak,' and other popular ballads.

CARTER, WILLIAM, a noted printer of London, who at one time was amanuensis to Dr. Nicholas Harpsfield. His employment as a printer, and zeal for the Catholic cause, made him concerned in publishing several books in favour of his party. At length he was tried at the Old Bailey for printing 'A Treatise of Schism,' wherein the English were exhorted to treat Queen Elizabeth as Judith did Holofernes. Being convicted, he was executed at Tyburn 11 Jan., 1584.

CARTERET, Sir GEORGE, was born at Jersey 1599. He entered the navy, and in 1626 was appointed governor, in conjunction with Sir Henry Jermyn, of his native island. At the commence

ment of the civil war he went into Cornwall, where he offered a brave resistance to the parliamentary forces, for which he received the honour of knighthood, and afterwards the dignity of baronet. On his return to Jersey he put that island into a state of defence, and acted with so much energy as to be excepted from pardon. After the murder of the king, Sir George proclaimed his son at Jersey, which circumstance induced Charles II. to repair thither, where he stayed some time, and then went to Holland. This highly provoked the parliament, and after a desperate resistance, the island was taken; but Sir George escaped to France, where Mazarine, to please Cromwell, threw him into the Bastille. He afterwards regained his liberty, and remained abroad till the Restoration, when he accompanied the king to England, and was made a member of the privy council, and treasurer of the navy. He was also elected a member of parliament, and a patent of peerage was made out for him, when he died 14 Jan., 1679.

CARTERET, JOHN, Earl Granville. See GRANVILLE.

CARTEROMACHUS, SCIPIO, was born at Pistoia, in Italy, 1467, became professor of Greek at Venice, and ultimately settled at Rome, where he died 16 Oct., 1513. He published a Latin oration in praise of Greek learning; an edition of Ptolemy's Geography, &c.

CARTIER, JACQUES, a celebrated navigator, born at St. Malo, who went to Canada 1534, and gave an accurate description of the islands, coasts, straits, and other places which he had seen there.

CARTOUCHE, LOUIS DOMINIQUE, a notorious French brigand, who was executed 28 Nov., 1721.

CARTWRIGHT, CHARLES, accountant-general to the East India Company, was born 1753, and died 1825. He published 'A List of the Duties on all Goods imported from the East Indies, China, and other parts within the East India Company's Charter,' 8vo., London, 1782; and 'Abstract of the Orders and Regulations of the Court of Directors, relative to Commanders and Officers of Ships,' 8vo., 1788.

CARTWRIGHT, CHRISTOPHER, an English divine, noted for his skill in Hebrew and Talmudical lore. He was admitted a pensioner of Peterhouse, Cambridge, 1617, and graduated B.A. 1620, M.A. 1624, being elected a fellow 1625. Died 1658, æt. 56. He was author of 'The Magistrate's Authority, and the Soul's Immortality, in two Sermons;' 'Electa Targumico-Rabbinica, sive Annotationes in Genesim et Exodus;' 'An Exposition of the Creed;' 'The Doctrine of Faith, in several Sermons;' 'Certamen Religiosum; or a Conference between the late King of England and the late Lord Marquis of Worcester, concerning Religion; together with a Vindication of the Protestant Cause from the Pretences of the Marquis's last Papers,' 1651; and 'Mellificium Hebraicum,' in the eighth volume of the 'Critici Sacri.'

CARTWRIGHT, EDMUND, D.D., younger brother of Major Cartwright, mentioned below, was born at Marnham, Nottinghamshire, 1743. He received his education partly at Wakefield school, and partly under Dr. Langhorne, after which he entered at University College, Oxford, 1760; but in 1762 he was elected a demy of Magdalen College, where, in 1764, he succeeded to a fellowship, and in 1766 took the degree of M.A. That of D.D. was conferred on him many years afterwards. In

1779 he was presented to the rectory of Goadby Marwood, in Leicestershire, to which was next added a prebend in the cathedral of Lincoln. In 1785 he went to reside at Doncaster, where his extraordinary mechanical talents first were elicited in various inventions, particularly of a loom worked by machinery, and a machine for combing wool, for which, as well as for an improvement in the steam engine, he obtained a patent. In 1796 he removed to the metropolis, and on the death of Mr. Moore, offered himself as a candidate for the office of secretary to the Society of Arts, but voluntarily withdrew in favour of Dr. Taylor. In 1801 he was invited by the late Duke of Bedford to superintend the Agricultural College which that spirited nobleman intended to establish at Woburn, but the death of his grace put a stop to the project. In 1807 his invention of weaving was beginning to be generally adopted, but as his patent had expired, it was too late for him to reap any benefit from the circumstance. The lords of the Treasury, however, consented to an application being made in his favour to parliament, and he received £10,000 as a remuneration. After this he took out a patent for making ropes by machinery; and it is confidently stated that he was the first who suggested the idea of propelling vessels by steam. Dr. Cartwright was for some years one of the principal writers in the 'Monthly Review,' and he published separately several poems, particularly a legendary tale, entitled 'Armine and Elvira.' In the line of his profession he printed a funeral sermon on the death of the Duke of Bedford, and another on the Fast Day, 1803. He died 30 Oct., 1823.

CARTWRIGHT, FRANCES DOROTHY, daughter of the preceding, was born at Goadby Marwood, Leicestershire, 1783, and died at Brighton 12 Jan., 1863. She compiled a memoir of her uncle, Major Cartwright, 1826; and wrote and privately printed several short poems of great elegance.

CARTWRIGHT, JOHN, a political character, was the third son of William Cartwright, Esq., of Marnham, in the county of Nottingham, and born there in 1740. He was educated at the grammar school of Newark, after which he entered the navy, and rose to the rank of lieutenant; but in the American war he retired from that service, and obtained a commission in the Nottinghamshire militia, of which he became major. At the close of life he was unexpectedly included in the list of naval promotions on the score of seniority; but though he ranked as post captain, he was better known by his military title of major. In 1820 this veteran took a part in the extraordinary election of Sir Charles Wolseley, as legislative attorney for Birmingham, which brought all the leaders under a prosecution. Conviction followed, but Major Cartwright was only fined £100, on account of his advanced age. He was a man of great firmness of principle, but carried his ideas of political reform to an extravagant length. He died 23 Sept., 1824. His publications were numerous, but not calculated to perpetuate his name, being wholly temporary and political.

CARTWRIGHT, THOMAS, the celebrated Puritan, was born in Hertfordshire in or about 1535, and educated at Cambridge, where he pursued his studies with avidity, never allowing himself more than five hours for sleep, a rule he adhered to throughout his subsequent life. He was originally a member of Clare Hall, but afterwards

removed to St. John's, and was eventually elected a major fellow at Trinity College. He early imbibed Puritan principles, and his popularity as a preacher was very great. In 1567 he proceeded B.D., and two years afterwards was elected Lady Margaret professor. In his lectures he warmly attacked the Church Establishment, and the result was that he was prevented from proceeding to his doctor's degree, and deprived of his professorship and fellowship. On this he went to Geneva, where he formed a friendship with Beza. In 1572 he returned to this country, and visited Field and Wilcox, two Puritan ministers, who were confined in Newgate for writing the famous Admonition to the Parliament. Cartwright strongly coincided with their opinions, and published a Second Admonition to the Parliament. This gave rise to a prolonged controversy between him and Whitgift. In 1573 Cartwright went to Heidelberg, and subsequently became minister to English congregations at Antwerp and Middleburg. In 1585 he revisited England, and was sent to prison by Bishop Aylmer, though before long he was released in consequence of the interposition of Lord Burghley. About this time he was appointed by the earl of Leicester to the mastership of the hospital he had founded near Warwick; but the bishop of Worcester soon afterwards suspended him from preaching. In consequence of his known hostility to the Church Establishment, he was convened before the High Commission and the Star Chamber, and committed to prison, from which, however, James, king of Scotland, procured his liberation in 1592. In or before 1595, Lord Zouch being appointed to the government of Guernsey, invited Cartwright to accompany him to that island, where he appears to have remained until 1598. Mr. Cartwright died at Warwick 27 Dec., 1603. A long list of his works will be found in Cooper's 'Athenæ Cantabrigienses.' Besides many controversial pieces relating to church government and discipline, he wrote a Latin Harmony of the Gospels; commentaries on the Colossians and the Proverbs of Solomon; and a Confutation of the Rhemists' Translation, Glosses, and Annotations on the New Testament.

CARTWRIGHT, THOMAS, a native of Northampton, was educated at Queen's College, Oxford. At the Restoration he was made chaplain to the king, and prebendary of St. Paul's; and on the death of Dr. Pearson, 1686, was raised to the see of Chester. He favoured the proceedings of James II., whom he accompanied to France and to Ireland. He died at Dublin 15 April, 1689, aged 55. His Sermons, &c., have been printed, and his Diary from Aug., 1686, to Oct., 1687, was published in 1843, by the Camden Society, under the editorship of Joseph Hunter, F.S.A.

CARTWRIGHT, WILLIAM, a divine and poet, born at Northway, Gloucestershire, Sept., 1611, and educated at Westminster School and Christ Church, Oxford, where he proceeded M.A. 1635. He took orders three years afterwards, and was appointed reader in metaphysics in the university. In 1642 he was appointed precentor of Salisbury. He died at Oxford 29 Nov., 1643. In his short life he acquired an extraordinary reputation, being esteemed one of the greatest poets, and most eloquent preachers of his time. A collected edition of his 'Comedies, Tragi-Comedies, and other Poems,' appeared in 1647, and again in 1651. The titles of the dramatic pieces are, 'The Lady

Errant;' 'The Ordinary?' (reprinted in Dodsley's Old Plays); 'Siege, or Love's Convert;' and 'The Royal Slave.' The last was acted before the king and queen at Oxford, by the author and his fellow students, 30 Aug., 1636.—*Al. West.*

CARTWRIGHT, WILLIAM, an English actor, who was one of Killebrew's company at the original establishment of Drury Lane, where he played Falstaff. He was also a bookseller. Died in or about 1686.

CARUS, MARCUS AURELIUS, a native of Narbonne, was elected emperor of Rome 282, and reigned sixteen months.

CARUSO, JOHN BAPTIST, author of several works in elucidation of the history of Sicily, was born at Polizzi, near Palermo, 27 Dec., 1673, and died 15 Oct., 1724.

CARVALHO DA COSTA, ANTHONY, a Portuguese priest, born 1650; died 15 Dec., 1715. He wrote several treatises on astronomy and geography.

CARVE, THOMAS, an Irish ecclesiastic, born at Mobernan, co. Tipperary, in or about 1590. He was a secular priest and apostolic notary; and during the latter part of his life resided at Vienna, where he was one of the vicars choral of St. Stephen's church, the cathedral of that city. In his earlier years he had been chaplain to a regiment, and travelled through many parts of Germany, during the war carried on there by Gustavus Adolphus, of which he has given a short account, as well as of the places he saw in his marches, in his 'Itinerarium.' He died at Vienna 1664, æt. 74. His works are, 'Itinerarium R. D. Thomæ Carve, Tipperariensis, Scellone majoris in fortissimâ iuxta et nobilissimâ Legione Strenuissimâ Domini Colonelli D. Walteri Devereux sub Sac. Cæsar. Maiestatis stipendia merentis; cum Historia facti Butleri, Gordon, Lezley, et aliorum,' 3 vols. 16mo., Mentz and Spire, 1639-46, exceedingly rare; 'Rerum Germanicarum ab anno 1617, ad annum 1647, gestarum epitome,' 12mo., 1641; 'Lyra sive Anacephalæosis Hibernica, in qua de Exordio, seu Origine, Nomine, Moribus, Ritibusque Gentis Hibernicæ, succinctè tractatur; cui quoque accessere Annales ejusdem Hiberniæ, necnon Rerum gestarum per Europam ab Anno 1148 usque ad Annum 1650. Editio secunda, multis Additamentis locupletata et à Mendis repurgata, cum brevi Rerum calamitosæ contingentium præcipueque Turcicarum, Relatione à 50 usque ad 66 annum, æneis etiam tessellis insignita,' 4to., Sulzbach, 1666; 'Galateus, seu de Morum elegantia, lib. 12,' Nordhausen, 1666; and 'Responsio veridica ad illotum Libellum, cui nomen Anatomicum Examen P. Antonii Bruodini Hiberni Ord. Min. Strict. Observantiæ sub e mentito nomine P. Cornelii ô Mollonii editum,' 12mo., Sulzbach, 1672.

CARVELL, NICHOLAS, M.A., of King's College, Cambridge, died 1564. He appears to have been the author of two poems in the Mirror for Magistrates.

CARVER, JONATHAN, was born at Connecticut, North America, 1732. He adopted the military profession, and served with reputation till the peace of 1763. After this he formed the resolution of exploring the interior of America, and to penetrate as far as the Pacific Ocean. This project he partly carried into execution amidst numerous difficulties, and published an interesting account of his Travels in 1778. He afterwards came to

England, where he died 31 Jan., 1780. Captain Carver also wrote a treatise on the Culture of Tobacco, and his name was prefixed to a compilation entitled 'The Universal Traveller.'

CARWELL, THOMAS, an English Jesuit, whose real name was *Thorold*, was a native of Lincolnshire, and died in London 9 Aug., 1664, æt. 58. He was the author of 'Labyrinth Cantuariensis, or Doctor Lawd's Labyrinth, being an Answer to the late Archbishop of Canterbury's relation of a conference between himself and Mr. Fisher, &c., wherein the true grounds of the Roman Catholic Religion are asserted, the principal controversies betwixt Catholics and Protestants thoroughly examined, and the Bishop's meandrick windings throughout his whole worke layd open to publique view. By T. C., folio, Paris, 1658. This work was replied to by Dr. Meric Casaubon, and Dr. Edward Stillingfleet.

CARY, Viscounts Falkland. See FALKLAND.

CARY, Earl of Monmouth. See MONMOUTH.

CARY, EDWARD, a Catholic divine, who on the accession of James II. became chaplain-general to his majesty's Catholic forces, and after the Revolution was employed in confidential communication with the friends of legitimate monarchy; died 1711. He was author of 'The Catechist catechized concerning the Oath of Allegiance,' 12mo., 1682, under the pseudonym Adolphus Brontius.

CARY, FÉLIX, a French writer, born at Marseilles 24 Dec., 1699; died 15 Dec., 1754. His chief work is a History of the Kings of Thrace, and of the Cimmerician Bosphorus, illustrated by Medals.

CARY, HENRY FRANCIS, was born at Birmingham 1772, and educated at Christ Church, Oxford. In 1797 he obtained the vicarage of Bromley Abbots, Staffordshire. His translation of the 'Inferno' of Dante in English blank verse appeared in 1805, and was followed in 1814 by his entire version of the 'Divina Commedia.' It is to this work that Mr. Cary owes his literary fame. He afterwards produced verse translations of the 'Birds' of Aristophanes, and of the 'Odes' of Pindar; a series of Lives of English Poets, in continuation of Johnson's, and another of Lives of Early French Poets, in the 'London Magazine;' besides editions of the works of Pope, Cowper, Milton, Thomson, and Young. In 1826 he was appointed assistant librarian in the British Museum, but he resigned that situation in 1832. He afterwards received from the crown a pension of £200 a year, which he enjoyed till his death, 14 Aug., 1844.—*Nat. Cycl.*

CARY, or CAREY, PATRICK, an English poet, was the younger brother of the celebrated Viscount Falkland who fell at the battle of Newbury. It is probable that he entered the Catholic priesthood and became abbat of some foreign monastery. His 'Triviall Poems and Triolets,' written in 1651, were published at Edinburgh in 1820, by Sir Walter Scott, who, however, was not aware of the fact that Carey's poems had been printed in 1771, under the title of 'Poems from a Manuscript written in the Time of Oliver Cromwell,' 4to.

CARY, ROBERT, D.C.L., was born at Cockington, Devonshire, about 1615, and educated at Oxford, after which he became rector of Portlemouth, in his native county, and archdeacon of Exeter. He wrote 'Palæologia Chronica, or a Chronological Account of Ancient Time,' folio, London, 1677. Died Sept., 1688.

CARY, VALENTINE, an English prelate, was a native of Berwick-on-Tweed, and received his education at Cambridge, where he became master of Christ's College. He was preferred to the bishopric of Exeter 1621, and died 10 June, 1626.

CARYL, JOSEPH, a nonconformist divine, was born in London 1602, and educated at Exeter College, Oxford, where he took the degree of M.A. He became preacher to the Society of Lincoln's Inn, a member of the assembly of divines, and one of the triers for the approbation of ministers. Besides occasional sermons, he published a Commentary on Job. Died 7 Feb., 1672-3.

CARYLL, JOHN, Earl Caryll, a Catholic gentleman, who was secretary to Queen Mary, wife of James II., and for his attachment was rewarded with the honour of knighthood, and the honorary titles of Earl Caryll and Baron Dartford. He returned to England in the reign of Queen Anne, and was very intimate with Pope. He wrote two plays, 'The English Princess, or the Death of Richard III.,' 1667; and 'Sir Solomon, or the Cautious Coxcomb,' 1674. He also translated the Psalms from the Vulgate; and some of his poems are in different miscellanies. Died 4 Sept., 1711.

CARYSFORT, JOHN JOSHUA PREBY, EARL OF, was son of Sir John Proby, afterwards Lord Carysfort in the peerage of Ireland. He received his education at Trinity College, Cambridge (M.A. 1770; LL.D. 1811). He succeeded to the Irish peerage on the death of his father 1772; was made an earl in the Irish peerage in consequence of his services in the parliament of that country; and in 1801 was called to the British House of Lords by the title of Baron Carysfort. In 1800 he was sent as ambassador to Berlin, and the following year filled the same high station at St. Petersburg. Died 7 April, 1828. He wrote 'A Letter to the Huntingdonshire Committee to show the legality as well as necessity of extending the right of election the whole body of the people, and of abridging the duration of Parliament,' 1783; 'Thoughts on the Constitution, with a view to the proposed Reform in the Representation of the People, and the duration of Parliaments,' 1783; 'Dramatic and Miscellaneous Poems,' 1810; and 'An Essay on the Improvement of the Mind.'

CASA, JOHN DELLA, archbishop of Benevento, in Italy, and an eminent diplomatist, was born 28 June, 1503, and died 14 Nov., 1556. He wrote 'Galateus, seu de amorum elegantia,' a poem, which has been translated into several languages; likewise some beautiful Italian poems; the Lives of Cardinals Contarini and Bembo; and other works.

CASANATA, JEROME, a learned cardinal, librarian of the Vatican, was born at Naples 13 June, 1620, and died 3 March, 1700. He left his library to the Dominican monastery of the Minerva, at Rome, together with a large sum for the purchase of books. A catalogue of this valuable collection was published by Father Audiffredi.

CASANOVA, FRANCIS, a painter, born in London 1727; died near Vienna March, 1805.

CASANOVA, MARK ANTHONY, a Latin poet, born at Rome 1476; died 1527. He excelled in epigram. Many of his pieces are in the 'Deliciae Poetarum Italorum.'

CASAS, BARTHOLOMEW DE LAS, a Spanish priest, born at Seville 1474. At the age of nineteen he accompanied Columbus on his second voyage to the

West Indies, and on his return took holy orders; and, on the conquest of Cuba, settled there to convert the natives, and protect them from the oppressions of his countrymen. The cruelties of the Spaniards affected him so much, that he returned to Europe to lay the case of the Indians before Charles V.; and in consequence of his representations the complaint was discussed in council, and ordinances passed to remedy the evil, but they were never executed. One priest had the boldness to apologize for the barbarities, in a book printed at Rome, which was answered by Las Casas, who was made bishop of Chiapa. He resided in America altogether above fifty years, but died at Madrid 1566. His book on the Destruction of the Indians has been translated into several languages; besides which he was the author of a treatise on the Rights of Sovereigns and Subjects.

CASATI, PAUL, a Jesuit, born at Placentia 1617; died at Parma 22 Dec., 1707. His learning recommended him to Christina, queen of Sweden, whom he persuaded to embrace the Catholic religion. His writings are on mathematical subjects.

CASAUBON, ISAAC, a classical scholar, born at Geneva 8 Feb., 1559. He was educated under his father, Arnold Casaubon, a Calvinist minister, and, at the age of nineteen, was sent to the university of Geneva, where at the expiration of four years he became Greek professor. In 1586 he married Florence, daughter of Henry Stephens the printer, and by her had no fewer than twenty children. After residing at Geneva fourteen years, he removed to Montpellier, where he obtained a professorship; but being dissatisfied with his situation there, he went, in 1598, to Paris, where he had the promise of a similar appointment. This promise, however, was not fulfilled, and though a pension was granted to him, it was ill paid. Being one of the Protestant judges in the conference between Du Perron and Du Plessis Mornay, 1600, he gave his opinion against the latter—a circumstance which led many to think that he would change his religion; but in this they were mistaken. He had, however, an increase of his pension, and the reversion of the place of librarian to the king. On the murder of Henry IV. he came to England 1610. He was honourably received by James I., who admitted him to his table, granted him a pension of £300, and made him prebendary of Westminster and of Canterbury. He died 1 July, 1614, and was buried in Westminster Abbey. The list of his works is far too long to be repeated here. It must suffice to mention that, either as editor or translator, he gave to the world editions of the 'Stratagemata' of Polyænus; of the works of Aristotle; of the 'Characters' of Theophrastus; of the 'Satires' of Persius, and of Polybius. All these have been superseded; but the labours of Casaubon were of great service to his successors. Among his other works may be mentioned 'In Diogenem Laertium Notæ,' published under the name of Hortibonius; 'De satyricâ Græcorum poeti et Romanorum satyrâ,' 'Exercitationes in Baronium,' 'De Libertate Ecclesiasticâ,' and 'Epistolæ.' The collection of anecdotes called 'Casaboniana' was printed in 1710; and in 1850 Casaubon's 'Ephemerides' appeared at Oxford, in 2 vols. 8vo., with a preface and notes by J. Russell, D.D.

CASAUBON, MERIC, D.D., son of the preceding, was born at Geneva 14 Aug., 1599. He was edu-

cated at Christ Church, Oxford, where he took his degrees in arts, and in 1628 the degree of B.D. Bishop Andrews gave him the living of Bleadon, Somersetshire, and Archbishop Laud that of Minister, Kent, with a prebend in Canterbury Cathedral. In 1636 he was created D.D. at Oxford, but in the civil wars he lost his preferments, and was reduced to great distress. Cromwell made him large offers to write the history of the war, but he declined to do so; nor would he accept the invitation of Christina, queen of Sweden, to superintend the universities in her kingdom. At the Restoration he recovered his preferments. Died 14 July, 1671. He edited several ancient writers, with notes. The most remarkable of his original works are 'A Treatise of Use and Custom,' 1638; 'De quatuor Linguis Commentatio; Pars prior: de Lingua Hebraica et de Lingua Saxonica,' 1650; 'A faithful Relation of what passed many years between Dr. John Dee and some Spirits,' 1659; and 'Of Credulity and Incredulity in Things natural, civil, and divine; wherein, among other things, the Sadducism of these times in denying spirits, witches, and supernatural operations, by pregnant instances and evidences is fully confuted,' in 3 parts, 1668-70.

CASE, JOHN, M.D., a native of Woodstock, Oxfordshire, studied at the university of Oxford, and obtained a fellowship at St. John's College, but resigned it in consequence of his being secretly inclined to the Catholic religion. He was, however, allowed to keep a boarding-school in Oxford, where he also practised physic. Having obtained a competent fortune by his several employments, he took his farewell of the world 23 Jan., 1599-1600. Dr. Case published 'Summa veterum Interpretum in Universam Dialecticam Aristotelis,' 'Speculum Moraliū Questionum in Universam Ethicam Aristotelis,' 'Sphæra Civitatis: sive de Politia,' 'Apologia Musices,' 'Thesaurus Economizæ, seu Comment. in Economica Aristotelis,' 'Reflexus Speculi Moralis: seu Comment. in Magna Moralia Aristotelis,' 'Lapis Philosophicus, seu Comment. in 8 Libros Physicorum Aristotelis,' and 'Ancilla Philosophiæ, seu Epitome in 8 Libros Aristotelis.'

CASE, JOHN, M.D., a noted practitioner in physic and astrology, was a native of Lyme Regis, Dorsetshire. He was looked upon as the successor of the famous Lilly, whose magical utensils he possessed. He wrote a very curious astrological work entitled 'The Angelical Guide, shewing Men and Women their Lot and Chance in this elementary Life,' 1697.

CASE, THOMAS, a nonconformist divine, born at Boxley, Kent, 1588 or 1589, and educated at Oxford. He was an enthusiastic supporter of the popular party, on which account he was ejected, after the Restoration, from his rectory of St. Mary Magdalen, Milk Street, London. Died 30 May, 1682. His works consist chiefly of sermons preached on public occasions.

CASELIUS, JOHN, was born at Gottingen 1533, and became professor of philosophy and rhetoric at Helmstadt, where he died 9 April, 1613. He wrote some learned works.

CASENEUVE, PIERRE DE, a French ecclesiastic, born 31 Oct., 1591; died 31 Oct., 1652. Among his works are an Essay on the Origin of the Floral Games, and a Life of St. Edward, king of England.

CASES, PIERRE JACQUES, a painter, born 1676, at Paris, where he died 1754.

CASSIMIR I., king of Poland, succeeded his father, Miciclas II., in 1034, and died 28 Nov., 1058.

CASSIMIR II., king of Poland, succeeded his brother, Miciclas, 1177, and died 4 May 1194, aged 77.

CASSIMIR III., *the Great*, succeeded Ladislaus 1333. He defeated John of Bohemia, and conquered Russia. Died 8 Nov., 1370.

CASSIMIR IV. was raised to the throne of Poland 1438, and died 1492.

CASSIMIR V., JOHN, son of Sigismund III., from a cardinal became a king 1648; and died 16 Dec., 1672.

CASSIMIR. See SARBIEWSKI.

CASIRI, MICHAEL, was born at Tripoli, in Syria, 1710, being a member of the Maronite community belonging to the Western, or Roman Church. He took orders, and after staying some time in Rome settled at Madrid, being appointed principal librarian to the king of Spain. Died 12 March, 1791. He published a most valuable catalogue of the Arabic MSS. preserved in the Escorial.

CASLON, WILLIAM, an eminent type-founder, born at Hales Owen, Shropshire, 1692. He served his apprenticeship to an engraver of ornaments on gun-barrels, which business he carried on in London. He also made tools for bookbinders; and the letters which he cut for this purpose so pleased Mr. Bowyer, the printer, that he encouraged him to turn his attention to the cutting of types, and assisted him in the undertaking. In a short time his letter was found superior to that of other founders, and was exported to foreign countries, whereas previously it had been customary for the English printers to procure their type from abroad. Mr. Caslon's first foundry was in Helmet Row, Old Street; but he afterwards removed to Chiswell Street. Died 23 Jan., 1766.

CASMANN, OTTO, a German divine, who died 1 Aug., 1607. He was president of the College of Stade, and one of the first of those who were called scriptural philosophers, because they sought all physical science in the Bible. He published several works in Latin.

CASSAGNES, JACQUES, a French divine, born at Nismes 1 Aug., 1636; died 19 May, 1679. He translated Sallust and some of the works of Cicero into French, and composed some poems which are now forgotten.

CASSANA, NICHOLAS, called among painters *Nicoletto*, was born at Venice 1659, and died in London 1713. At Florence he painted a picture of the conspiracy of Catiline, consisting of nine figures as large as life. He also painted a portrait of Anne, queen of England. His brother, *John Augustine*, who died at Genoa 1720, aged 62, excelled in painting animals; and his sister, *Maria Vittoria*, painted designs for images of devotion. He died at Venice 1711.

CASSANDER, king of Macedon, after Alexander the Great, died 296 B.C.

CASSANDER, GEORGE, a Catholic divine, born near Bruges 1515; died shortly after 3 Feb., 1566. He laboured all his life to effect a union between the Catholics and Protestants, but without success. His writings, many of which had been condemned by the Council of Trent, were printed in a collected form at Paris in 1616.

CASSANDRA, FIDELLE, a learned lady, who died 25 March, 1558, at a very advanced age.

She wrote Letters and Discourses in Latin, which have been mentioned with great encomiums by the learned.

CASSENTINO, JACOPO DI, an Italian painter, founder of the Florentine Academy, died 1356, aged 80.

CASSERIO, JULIUS, an eminent anatomist, born at Placentia 1545; died 1616 at Padua, where he was professor.

CASSIAN, JOHN (ST.), a celebrated solitary, was a native of Scythia. He spent part of his life in the monastery of Bethlehem with the monk German. They engaged openly in the defence of St. Chrysostom against Theophilus, patriarch of Alexandria. Cassian went to Rome, and thence to Marseilles, where he founded two monasteries, one of men, the other of virgins. Died about 448. He ranks among the greatest masters of the spiritual life. His works have been several times printed.

CASSIAN, JULIUS, a famous heretic, who lived about A.D. 174. He was the chief of the Docetæ, who imagined that the body of Jesus Christ was only a phantom, or appearance of a body.

CASSIANI, JULIAN, an Italian poet, particularly distinguished by his sonnets, was born at Modena 25 June, 1712, and died 23 March, 1778.

CASSIDY, RODERICK, archdeacon of Clogher, in Ireland, was eminent as a divine, a civilian, and a philosopher. He also possessed an extraordinary knowledge of the antiquities of his country. Besides part of the Registry of Clogher, he wrote the latter part of the Annals of Ulster, together with many amendments of the first part. Died 1541.

CASSINI, JAMES, the younger son of John Dominic Cassini, was born at Paris 1677. At the age of seventeen he was admitted a member of the Academy, and in 1696 he visited England, where he was chosen a fellow of the Royal Society. He succeeded his father 1712, and enriched the stock of science with many valuable discoveries. He continued the meridian line measured by his father; and in 1720 published a book on the figure of the earth, which he maintained, in opposition to Newton, was an oblong spheroid. To determine this, the French king, some years afterwards, sent out two companies of mathematicians, one towards the polar circle, and the other to the equator, to measure a degree, the result of which was a decided refutation of Cassini's opinion. Died 16 April, 1756. Besides the work just mentioned, he published 'The Elements or Theory of the Planets,' and numerous papers in the Memoirs of the Academy.

CASSINI, JOHN DOMINIC, a celebrated astronomer, born at Perinaldo, in Nice, 8 June, 1625. He received his education in the Jesuits' College at Genoa, and discovered such a turn for Latin poetry that some of his compositions were printed when he was only eleven years old. He afterwards applied himself to the study of astronomy, and in 1650 was appointed professor of mathematics at Bologna. In 1652 he made an observation of a comet, and the same year geometrically determined the apogee and eccentricity of a planet from its true and mean place, a problem which Kepler had abandoned as impossible. In 1653 he drew a meridian line in the great church at Bologna, on which occasion a medal was struck. In 1663 he was appointed inspector-general of the fortifications of Urbino, and superintendent of the rivers in the States of

the Church. In 1666 he printed at Rome a collection of astronomical pieces, and his Theory of Jupiter's Satellites, which induced Louis XIV. to request of the Pope that Cassini might go to Paris. The request was granted, but the time of absence was limited to six years. At the expiration of that term he was commanded to return, and on his refusal was deprived of the preferments he held at Rome. Cassini was, however, sufficiently recompensed in France, by being admitted a member of the Academy, and appointed king's astronomer and the first professor at the Royal Observatory, which was finished in 1670. In 1684 he discovered four satellites of Saturn. He went to Italy in 1695 to examine the meridian line which he had settled in 1653, and in 1700 he continued that through France which Picard had begun. He died 14 Sept., 1712. His works are too numerous for our limits.

CASSINI DE THURY, CÉSAR FRANÇOIS, son and successor of James Cassini, was born at Paris 17 June, 1714. He was employed for many years in perfecting a general chart of France, and in continuing the perpendicular of the meridian of Paris. In 1762 he proposed to the English government the plan of a general survey of the British Isles, which was favourably received, and its execution committed first to General Roy, and afterwards to Colonels Williams and Mudge. Cassini published a great number of pieces in the *Memoirs of the Academy of Sciences*. Died 4 Sept., 1784. His son, *Jacques Dominique, compte de Cassini* (born 1747; died 18 Oct., 1845), was also a distinguished astronomer, and completed the chart of France commenced by his father. His son, *Alexandre Henri Gabriel* (born 9 May, 1781; died 16 April, 1832), became a judge of the court of Cassation at Paris, and acquired a great reputation as a naturalist.

CASSIODORUS, MARCUS AURELIUS, called *the Senator*, was a native of Squillac, in Calabria, and appointed by Theodoric, king of the Goths, governor of Sicily and privy counsellor. In 514 he was raised to the consular dignity, in which he was continued by Athalaric; but King Vitiges dismissed him from all his offices, on which Cassiodorus retired to a monastery of his own founding in Calabria, where he devoted the remainder of his life to study and religion. He died about 560, aged nearly, if not quite, 100 years. His works, among which are twelve books on the History of the Goths, and several biblical commentaries, were published at Rouen, 2 vols. folio, 1679.

CASSIVELAUNUS, a Briton, who was invested with sovereign authority when Julius Cæsar invaded Britain, B.C. 54.

CASTAGLIONE, JOSEPH, a poet and critic, was a native of Ancona. He became governor of Corneto 1598, and died 1616. He wrote in Latin verse a History of his own Time, and left several critical works, published 1694, under the title of *'Varie Lectiones et Opuscula.'*

CASTAGNO, ANDREW DEL, a painter, born at Castagno, near Florence, about 1409. At first he painted only in distemper and fresco, but having learnt the art of painting in oil from Domenico Veneziano, he adopted that method, after murdering his friend and benefactor, that he might possess the secret to himself. This atrocious deed Castagno confessed on his death-bed, about 1400.

CASTALDI, CORNELIUS, an Italian lawyer and poet, founder of a college at Padua, was born about 1480, and died 1537.

CASTALIO, SEBASTIEN, a French Protestant theologian, was born in Dauphiné 1515, and died at Basle, where he was Greek professor, 29 Dec. 1563. He was author of a Latin translation of the Bible; *'Colloquia Sacra,'* &c.

CASTANEDA, FERDINAND LOPEZ DE, a Portuguese historian of the sixteenth century.

History of the Discovery and Conquest of India by the Portuguese appeared at Coimbra between 1552 and 1561. An English translation of the first book, by Nicholas Lichefield, appeared at London 1582.

CASTEELS, PETER, a painter, was born at Antwerp 1684, and died at Richmond, in Surrey, 16 May, 1749. Twelve plates of birds, designed and etched by him, were published 1726.

CASTEL, LOUIS BERTRAND, a French Jesuit and mathematician, born at Montpellier 11 Nov. 1688; died 11 Jan., 1757. He was a great admirer of Newton, and published *'Vrai Systeme de Physique générale de Newton,'* and other works.

CASTELL, EDMUND, D.D., was born at Hatley Cambridgeshire, 1606. He was educated at Emmanuel College, Cambridge, from whence he removed to St. John's College, where he proceeded regularly to his doctor's degree. While at the university he laboured in compiling his *Lexicon Heptaglotton*, which is a standing proof of his industry, though he ruined himself by it. In 1666 he was appointed chaplain to the king, and Arabic professor at Cambridge, to which were added the prebend of Canterbury, the little vicarage of Hatfield Peverell, in Essex, and the rectory of Woodham Walter, in the same county. His last preferment was the living of Higham Gobion, in Bedfordshire, where he died 1685. He assisted Dr. Walton in his Polyglott Bible, to which his own lexicon is usually appended. There is nothing more of Castell's in print, except a tract entitled *'Sol Angliæ oriens auspiciis Caroli II. Regum gloriosissimi,'* 4to., London, 1660.

CASTELL, THOMAS, D.D., prior of Durham and an excellent architect, died 1519.

CASTELL, WILLIAM, a divine, was educated at Cambridge, and in 1627 was presented to the living of Courtenhall, Northamptonshire, in which parish he was buried 4 July, 1645. He drew up a Petition exhibited to the High Court of Parliament for the propagating the Gospel in America and the West Indies, and for settling our Colonies there, 4to., 1641, which created much excitement in America; and *'A Short Discovery of the Coast and Continent of America, from the equinoctial northward and the adjacent Islands,'* 4to., London, 1644, reprinted in Osburne's *'Voyages.'*

CASTELLANI, the Chevalier FORTUNATO PROCE, celebrated throughout Europe for the classic taste with which he adapted the designs of ancient Etruscan artists to the exigencies of modern jewellery, died at Rome 1 Jan., 1865.

CASTELLI, BENEDICT, a Benedictine monk, born at Brescia 1577, assisted Galileo in his astronomical observations. He was afterwards professor of mathematics at Pisa, and then at Rome Died 1644.

CASTELLI, BERNARD, a Genoese painter, born 1557; died 1629.

CASTELLI, JOHN BAPTIST, an architect, sculptor, and painter, called *il Bergamasco*, was born at

Bergamo 1500, and died at Madrid in 1570 or 1580.

CASTELLI, VALERI., a painter, son of Bernard Castelli, mentioned above, was born at Genoa 1625, and died 1652.

CASTELLO. *See* ADRIAN.

CASTELLO, GABRIEL LANCELOT, an antiquary, born 1727 at Palermo, where he died 5 March, 1794. He wrote some important works in Italian and Latin relating to the history and antiquities of Sicily.

CASTELNAU, HENRIETTE JUL'E DE. *See* MURAI.

CASTELNAU, MICHEL DE, a French statesman, born about 1518. He was employed by Charles IX. and Henry III. in many important negotiations, particularly in England, where he was five times ambassador. His 'Memoirs' have been printed. Died 1592.

CASTELVETRO, LOUIS, a learned critic, was born at Modena 1505, and died 21 Feb., 1571, at Chiavenna, whither he had fled to escape the Inquisition. He wrote a Commentary on Aristotle's Poetics, and Latin poems.

CASTI, JOHN BATIST, an Italian poet, born at Montefiascone, in the States of the Church, 1721. When young he became professor of Greek and Latin at his native place, which, however, he quitted for Rome, where he was admitted into the Academy degli Arcadi, after which he obtained a canonry in the cathedral of Montefiascone. He now travelled into various countries, and at Venice was made poet-laureate on the death of Metastasio, which post he resigned and went to Florence, and from thence to Paris, where he died in Feb., 1803. His principal work is entitled 'Gli Animalì Parlanti,' which has been translated into English by William Stewart Rose, under the title of 'Court and Parliament of Beasts,' 8vo., London, 1819. Besides this Casti wrote novels in Italian verse ('*Novelle Galanti*'), and a satirical poem entitled 'Tartaro.'

CASTIGLIONE, BALTHAZAR, a nobleman of Mantua, born 6 Dec., 1478. After serving the duke of Milan with great bravery in a military capacity, he was employed as a statesman by the duke of Urbino, and sent ambassador to several courts. He was also engaged in the same capacity by Pope Clement VII.; and Charles V., to whom he was sent as nuncio, had a high esteem for him. He died at Toledo 2 Feb., 1529. His principal work is 'Il Cortegiano,' or 'The Courtier,' which by the Italians is emphatically styled 'the golden book.' An English translation, by Sir Thomas Hoby, appeared in 1561. Castiglione's letters were published at Padua 1769, and his poems are in the 'Deliciæ Poetarum Italicorum.'

CASTIGLIONE, JOHN BENEDICT, called *Grechetto* and *le Benedetto*, a painter and engraver; was born at Genoa 1616, and died at Mantua 1670. His favourite subjects were rural scenes, markets, and animals. He had a son, Francis, who was also a very good artist in the same line.

CASTIGLIONE, JOSEPH. *See* CASTAGLIONE.

CASTILLEJO, CHRISTOPHER DE, a celebrated Spanish poet, who died about 1596.

CASTILLO Y SAAVEDRA, ANTONIO DEL, a Spanish painter, born 1603 at Cordova, where he died 667.

CASTLEHAVEN, MERVYN TUCHET, Lord Audley and EARL OF, was convicted of rape and other atrocious crimes, and justly executed in 1631.

CASTLEMAIN, ROGER PALMER, EARL OF, was son of Sir James Palmer, of Dorney, Buckinghamshire, and was created earl of Castlemain by Charles II. He was very zealous in promoting the Catholic interest, and this was the cause of his being prosecuted at the time of Oates's plot, when, however, he was acquitted. After James II. ascended the throne, Lord Castlemain was distinguished on several occasions, but principally by being sent on an embassy to Pope Innocent XI. An account of this embassy, illustrated with

splendid engravings, was afterwards published in Italian and English by Michael Wright, painter, and major-domo to the earl. After the Revolution his lordship was confined in the Tower for some time, and on gaining his liberty he retired to the Continent for several years, but died in Wales 1705. His works are 'Account of the present War between the Venetians and Turks,' 8vo., London, 1666; 'Catholike Apologie against the libels, declarations, &c., made and published by those of the League;' 'To all the Royalists that suffer'd for his majesty, &c. The humble address of the English Catholics,' 1666; 'Reply to the answer of the Catholique Apology, or vindication of the Catholics of England, with catalogue of the Catholics that died and suffered for their loyalty,' 1668; 'A short and true Account of the material Passages in the late War betwixt the English and Dutch,' 1671; 'A full answer, &c., of a seasonable discourse,' 1673; 'The Compendium: or a short View of the late Tryals in relation to the present Plot against his Majesty and Government; in answer to Dr. Thomas Barlow's book, called Popery, &c.,' 1679. Lord Castlemain's writings elicited several replies from Dr. Lloyd, afterwards bishop of St. Asaph.

CASTLEREAGH, Viscount. *See* LONDON-DERRY.

CASTORIUS, JOHN, called also *Fiber* and *Bever*, a Benedictine monk of Westminster, wrote a chronicle from Brute to A.D. 1306. Leland commends him as an historian of good credit.

CASTRACANI. *See* CASTRUCCIO.

CASTRICOT, GEORGE. *See* SCANDERBEG.

CASTRO, FRANCIS ALPHONSO DE, a celebrated divine in the sixteenth century, a native of Zamora, and a member of the Franciscan order. He accompanied Philip II. to England, when that prince came here to marry Queen Mary. At the commencement of the persecution of the Protestants, Alphonso, in a sermon preached before the court, astonished his hearers by condemning in the most pointed manner the proceedings of the ecclesiastical courts. He pronounced them contrary, not only to the spirit, but to the text of the gospel; it was not by severity he said, but by mildness that men were to be brought into the fold of Christ; and it was the duty of the bishops, not to seek the death, but to instruct the ignorance of their misguided brethren. Men were at a loss to account for this discourse. It made, however, a deep impression; the execution of the prisoners was suspended: the question was again debated in the council, and five weeks elapsed before the advocates of severity could obtain permission to rekindle the fires of Smithfield. Subsequently de Castro was nominated to the archbishopric of Compostella, but died at Brussels 13 Feb., 1558, aged 63, before he had received his bulls. Father Feuillant published his works at Paris, 1578, folio. The most valued is the Treatise against Heresies,

Paris, 1534, folio, an historical and controversial work.

CASTRO, JOHN DE, born at Lisbon 1500, went with Vasco da Gama to the East, and published a description of the Red Sea. On his return to Europe he was appointed commander of a fleet, and went with Charles V. against Tunis, being afterwards sent out by the Portuguese as governor of the East Indies. He died at Diu 6 June, 1548.

CASTRO, PAUL DE, an eminent Italian civilian, whose works fill eight folio volumes, died 1437.

CASTRUCCIO CASTRACANI, an Italian general, born at Lucca about 1283. At an early age he devoted himself to a military life, and became a partisan of the Ghibelines, who were opposed to the faction of the Guelphs. When the former were driven out of Pavia, Castruccio entered the service of Francis Guinigi, who at his death entrusted him with the care of his son and the management of his estate. This raised him enemies, and his commander threw him into prison, but the people of Lucca soon released him, and in a short time made him their prince. He was also created a senator of Rome. After defending his states gloriously, and defeating the Florentines, he died of an ague 3 Sept., 1328.

CAT, CLAUDE NICOLAS LE, a celebrated surgeon and anatomist, was born at Blerancourt, in Picardy, 1700, and died at Rouen 20 Aug., 1768. He excelled in lithotomy and the treatment of cataracts. His works are 'Traité des sensations et des passions en général'; 'Dissertation sur l'existence et la nature du fluide des nerfs'; 'La theorie de l'ouïe'; 'Eloge de Fontenelle'; 'Traité de la couleur de la peau humaine'; 'Nouveau système sur la cause de l'évacuation périodique du sexe'; and 'Cours abrégé d'ostéologie.'

CATALANI, ANGELICA, a celebrated Italian vocalist, born 1782; died 13 June, 1849.

CATARINO, AMBROSE, an Italian divine, born at Sienna 1487. His original name was *Lancelotti*, which he changed on becoming a Dominican. He was at the council of Trent, and in 1547 was made bishop of Minori, in the kingdom of Naples, from whence he was translated to the archbishopric of Conza 1551. Died 1553. He was author of several works in Latin and Italian on controversial subjects.

CATEL, GUILLAUME, an historian, born at Toulouse 1560; died 5 Oct., 1626. His works are *Memoirs of the Counts of Toulouse*; and *Memoirs of the History of Languedoc*.

CATESBY, MARK, F.R.S., an English naturalist, born in 1679 or 1680. He went to Virginia 1712, and while there collected various productions in natural history, which he sent to England. He returned in 1726, and published, in 1732, the first volume of 'The Natural History of Carolina, Florida, and the Bahama Islands'; the second in 1743, and the appendix in 1748. The plates were etched by himself, from his own drawings, and coloured under his inspection. This magnificent work was reprinted in 1754, and again in 1771. The author was chosen a fellow of the Royal Society, to whose Transactions he communicated a paper on the Migration of Birds. He died in London 23 Dec., 1749.

CATHARINE OF ARRAGON was the fourth daughter of Ferdinand and Isabella, king and queen of Castile and Arragon. She was born 1485, and in her sixteenth year was married to Arthur,

prince of Wales, son of Henry VII., but lost husband a few months afterwards. The king unwilling to part with her dowry, obliged second son Henry to espouse his brother's widow though the prince was no more than twelve of age. Soon after his accession, in 1509, Henry began to deliberate on his marriage, and to find some means for dissolving it. Matters, however, did not come to a crisis till 1527, when Catharine had borne several children, though only one then living, who afterwards became Queen Mary. It was the passion for Anne Boleyn that determined Henry to separate from his wife, and accordingly applied to the pope for a divorce. First the court of Rome appeared willing to comply with the request, but afterwards it threw many objections. At last a commission was pointed to examine the validity of the marriage, and Campeggio and Wolsey were appointed legates, who summoned the parties before them. Blackfriars 31 May, 1529. Here Catharine appeared, and declared that she would not submit her cause to the decision of her enemies; upon which the court broke up, and the king was privately married to Anne Boleyn by the priest Cranmer. Catharine now removed to Ampleford, and the archbishop pronounced a sentence of excommunication, but she, of course, persisted in maintaining her claims. Her last residence was Kimbolton Castle, where she died 6 Jan., 1536. She was buried with great pomp in the abbey church of Peterborough.

CATHARINE OF BOLOGNA (St.) was born at Bologna 1413, and became abbess of the Poor Clares there. She died 9 March, 1463, and was canonized by Benedict XIII. Her 'Revelations' have been printed.

CATHARINE OF BRAGANZA, Infanta of Portugal, the daughter of John, duke of Braganza, was born 14 Nov., 1638, and on 21 May, 1662, married at Portsmouth to Charles II., king of England, by whom, however, she had no children. She returned in 1662 to Portugal, where she was regent during the imbecility of her brother Peter. Died 31 Dec., 1705.

CATHARINE OF FRANCE, daughter of Charles VI. of France, married, in 1420, Henry V. of England, and after his death Owen Tudor, a Welshman, by whom she had Edmund, the father of Henry VII. Died 2 Jan., 1437-8, æt. 38.

CATHARINE HOWARD, fifth wife of Henry VIII., king of England, was the daughter of Lord Edmund Howard. She was educated under the care of her grandmother, the duchess dowager of Norfolk; and when she grew up the character of her person soon captivated the affections of Henry, who, upon his divorce from Anne of Cleves, married her, and showed her publicly queen 8 Aug., 1540. She was afterwards accused of adultery, and being found guilty, was executed 12 Feb., 1541-2.

CATHARINE DE' MEDICI, queen of France, daughter of Lorenzo de' Medici, was born 1517, and married, in 1534, Henry, duke of Orleans, afterwards Francis I., by whom she had ten children, three of whom became successively kings of France, and a daughter queen of Navarre. Her husband died 1559. During the short reign of her son Francis she obtained no influence in the cabinet, owing to the superior power of the Guises; but on the elevation of Charles IX. she became regent, and was during her regency that the disgraceful

sacre of St. Bartholomew took place. She died 5 Jan., 1589.

CATHARINE PARR, the sixth and last queen of Henry VIII., was the daughter of Sir Thomas Parr, and married first to Edward Burgh, and next to John Neville, Lord Latimer, whose widow she was when, in 1543, Henry took notice of, and married her. She was a most accomplished woman, and much attached to the reformers, which induced Gardiner to lay snares for her destruction. However, by her prudent management, she escaped the fate designed for her, even when it was resolved to send her to the Tower. After the death of Henry she married Sir Thomas Seymour, lord admiral of England, but this proved an unhappy union, and she died in childbed at Sudeley Castle, Gloucestershire, 5 Sept., 1548. She wrote the 'Lamentation of a Sinner'; and a volume of 'Prayers and Meditations.'

CATHARINE OF SIENNA (St.), celebrated nun of the third order of St. Dominic, was born 1347, and made a vow of virginity when only eight years old. She took the Dominican habit some time after, and became eminent for her genius, charity, zeal, and writings. Going to Avignon, in order to reconcile the Florentines with Gregory XI., who had excommunicated them, she pressed the sovereign pontiff so much, by her discourses and solicitations, that she engaged him to quit France and go to Rome 1377, where he again fixed the pontifical seat, seventy years after Clement V. had removed it to France. She died 29 April, 1380, and was canonized by Pius II. in 1461. A collected edition of her works appeared at Sienna in 1707, 4 vols. 4to.

CATHARINE I., empress of Russia, was born in Livonia 1688, and in 1704 became the mistress of the Czar Peter the Great, over whom she gained such an ascendancy that he married her in 1711. At his death in 1725 she was proclaimed empress; but died of intemperance 27 May, 1727.

CATHARINE II., empress of Russia, daughter of the prince of Anhalt Zerbst, in Upper Saxony, was born 1729, and at the age of fourteen married the duke of Holstein, afterwards Peter III. The mental imbecility of her husband rendered Catharine dissatisfied and faithless; and on the death of the empress, in 1762, the young monarch found her an ambitious rival instead of a submissive consort. By a well-managed plot she seized her husband, and, after three days' confinement, he was assassinated in the castle of Robschka, whilst his murderer proclaimed herself sole sovereign empress. Prince Ivan, grandson of Peter, an inoffensive youth, was secretly cut off, and the empress, sure of the tranquillity of her dominions, imposed on Poland her favourite Poniatowski as king, by the name of Stanislaus Augustus, 1764. Great as a sovereign, but dissolute as a woman, Catharine was engaged for ten years in a Turkish war, and lastly with the Swedes, whilst at home she indulged in the most sensual gratifications in the company of her favourites. The patronage which she extended to genius, and the benevolent motives of her government, will always appear as redeeming features in her character, though the bloody capture of Ismael, and the partition of Poland, must excite indignation against her. She died 17 Nov., 1796.

CATHARINUS, AMBROSE. See CATARINO.

CATHCART, Sir GEORGE, a gallant British general, who fell at the battle of Inkermann, 5 Nov., 1855, at the age of 60.

CATHCART, WILLIAM SCHAW, Earl Cathcart, a British general, born at Petersham, Surrey, 17 September, 1755; died in Scotland 16 June, 1843.

CATILINA, LUCIUS SERGIUS, a Roman of noble descent, who, in the year 65 B.C., formed a conspiracy, with several dissolute characters, to overthrow the government. The plot being discovered by Cicero, Catilina left Rome, and put himself at the head of an army, whereupon he was declared a rebel by the senate. An engagement ensued on the plains of Tuscany, in which Catilina was slain after fighting desperately, B.C. 62.

CATINAT, NICOLAS, a distinguished French general, born 1 Sept., 1637. He defeated the duke of Savoy 1688, and took the fortress of Ath, in Flanders, 1697. Four years afterwards he was appointed commander of the army in Italy against Prince Eugene, but was obliged to retreat. Died 25 Feb., 1712.

CATO, DIONYSIUS, the name given to the author of a work, formerly much used in schools, entitled 'Disticha de Moribus, ad Filium.' It is not known who was the real author, nor in what age he flourished.

CATO, MARCUS PORCIUS, commonly called *Cato Censorius*, or *Cato Major*, was born in Tusculum B.C. 234, and became successively military tribune in Sicily, and quaestor in Africa under Scipio. After going through other employments he was chosen consul B.C. 195, and his next advance was to the censorship, in which he showed his dislike to luxury of every kind. Died B.C. 149. Of his writings there only remain a treatise 'De Re Rustica,' and a few fragments of an historical work entitled 'Origines.'

CATO, MARCUS PORCIUS, commonly called *Cato Minor*, or *Cato of Utica*, was great-grandson of the preceding. At an early age he manifested that inflexibility of disposition which marked the whole of his public conduct; and his habits of austerity and frugality led him to embrace the doctrine of the Stoics. He served in the army with his brother Cæpio against Spartacus, and displayed so much valour and prudence as to obtain the commission of tribune in Macedonia. In his civil character he served first the office of quaestor, and his uprightness in administering justice gained him great popularity. He gave his support to Pompey against Caesar, whose designs he considered dangerous to the Roman liberty; yet the civil war which ensued filled him with grief. After the battle of Pharsalia Cato fled to Utica, where, after twice reading Plato's Dialogue on the Immortality of the Soul, he fell upon his sword B.C. 46, æt. 49.

CATO, VALERIUS, a Latin poet, who died B.C. 20, was a native of Narbonensian Gaul, and kept a school at Rome. The only piece of his that has reached us is a poem entitled 'Dirae.'

CATROU, FRANÇOIS, a Jesuit, born at Paris 8 Dec., 1659; died 18 Oct., 1737. He published a History of the Mogul Empire; History of the Fanaticism of the Protestant Religion; and a French translation of Virgil; but his reputation rests chiefly upon the Roman History written by him in conjunction with Father Rouillé, who supplied the notes. It has been translated into English, in 6 vols. folio.

CATTENBURG, ADRIAN VAN, a divine of the sect of Arminians, born at Rotterdam 1664; died about 1740. He published 'Bibliotheca Scrip-

torum Remonstrantium;' 'Syntagma Sapientiae Mosaeica,' &c.

CATTI, TWM SION, a noted Welsh robber, who flourished about 1630.

CATTON, WILLIAM, a Franciscan friar and D.D. of the university of Cambridge, flourished 1530. He wrote 'Super Magistrum Sententiarum;' and 'Quaestiones Theologicae.'

CATULLUS, CAIUS VALERIUS, a Roman poet, born in the peninsula Sirmio, in the territory of Verona, B.C. 86. He was invited to Rome in early youth, and there wasted much of his fortune in dissipation. He accompanied Caius Memmius, the patron of Lucretius, to the province of Bithynia, but did not thereby derive the pecuniary or other benefits which he expected. After his return to Italy his time seems to have been passed in idleness or in licentious amours in his costly residence at Tibur, or his delicious villa on the peninsula of Sirmio. He was on terms of intimacy with Cicero. His death took place when he was about thirty years old. His works, which consist of odes, songs, satires, and epigrams, have been frequently printed, usually with those of Tibullus and Propertius. They have been rendered into English verse by Dr. Nott and the Hon. George Lamb, and into English prose by W. E. Kelly.

CATZ, or CATS, JAMES, a Dutch lawyer, politician, and poet, born 1577; died 12 Sept., 1660. He came to England first to consult Dr. Butler in a hectic case, and twice afterwards in the capacity of ambassador, in the reign of Charles I. and in the protectorate of Cromwell. He was in this country at the time of the engagement between Blake and Van Tromp, and soon afterwards retired to Chelsea, where his lodgings, and those of two others who were associated with him in the embassy, were surrounded by soldiers. This greatly alarmed them; but, as Cromwell told Catz, when he complained of the supposed outrage, the object of the soldiers was to prevent the ambassadors being torn to pieces by the mob, who were extremely exasperated against the Dutch. Catz and his colleagues were, thereupon, sent secretly away, with great care and despatch, by command of the Protector.

CAUCHY, AUGUSTIN LOUIS, a French mathematician and poet, born 1789; died 1857.

CAULAINCOURT, ARMAND AUGUSTIN LOUIS DE, a French general and diplomatist, born 9 Dec., 1773; died 19 Feb., 1827.

CAULFIELD, JAMES, a noted printseller of London, and the author of numerous compilations, was born in Clerkenwell 11 Feb., 1764, and died in St. Bartholomew's Hospital 22 April, 1826. Among his works are 'Lives and Portraits of Remarkable Persons,' 2 vols.; 'History of the Gunpowder Plot;' 'Life of Old Parr;' 'The Aubrey Papers;' 'Gallery of British Portraits;' 'Cromwelliana,' an edition of Naunton's 'Fragmenta Regalia;' and 'Chalcographiae,' or the Printseller's Chronicle and Collector's Guide to the knowledge and value of Engraved British Portraits.

CAULFIELD, JAMES, earl of Charlemont. See CHARLEMONT.

CAULIAC, GUY DE, an eminent physician of Montpellier, in the fourteenth century; author of an esteemed Treatise on Surgery; and physician to Popes Clement VI. and Urban V. He is regarded as the restorer of surgery.

CAUNTER, JOHN HOBART, B.D., was born Dittisham, Devonshire, 21 July, 1794, and it believed was originally a military officer, and served in India. Having taken orders, he officiated for nineteen years as minister of St. Paul's Chapel, Foley Place, London, but in 1846 he took a lease of a proprietary chapel at Kennington. He held for a short time the rectory of Hailsham, Sussex, and was also chaplain to the earl of Thanet. Died 14 Dec., 1851. His chief works are 'The Islamic Bride, in six cantos' 'Sermons, 3 vols.; 'St. Leon,' a poem; 'Posthumous Records of a London Clergyman;' 'Illustrations of the Bible,' 2 vols.; 'The Romance of History: India,' 1836; 'The Fellow Commoner,' a novel; 'The Poetry of the Pentateuch,' 2 vols. From 1830 to 1838 he wrote the letter-press of 'The Oriental Annual.'

CAURROY, FRANÇOIS EUSTACHE DU, a French musician, who composed a much-admired Mass for the Dead, was born 1549, and died 7 Aug., 1609.

CAUSSIN, NICOLAS, a Jesuit, born at Troyes 1583, became confessor to Louis XIII. He opposed Richelieu, by whom he was dismissed from attendance on the king's person. He returned to Paris after the cardinal's death, and died 2 July, 1651. His book, 'De Sacra et Profana Eloquia,' is well known; and his 'Cœur Sainte' has been translated into English by Sir Thomas Hawken.

CAVAIGNAC, LOUIS EUGENE, a French general and patriot, born at Paris 15 Oct., 1802. In the revolution of 1848 he was appointed minister of war. On the outbreak of June 22, the National Assembly passed a resolution declaring Paris in a state of siege, and nominated Cavaignac dictator, with absolute and unlimited powers. After four days' fighting in the streets, during which he killed and wounded on both sides amounted to above 8000, Cavaignac found himself the absolute disposer of the destinies of Paris and of France. Had he been capable of mere selfish ambition he might doubtless have secured for himself, for a time at least, the possession of unlimited authority. He was true, however, to his republican principles, and laid down his dictatorship, like some ancient Roman, as soon as he had pacified the capital. After protracted discussions the National Assembly resolved that a president should be elected by universal suffrage. Cavaignac was put forward by the middle-class republicans. The result was that 5,534,520 votes were recorded for Louis Napoleon, and only 1,448,302 for Cavaignac. On laying down his extraordinary powers Cavaignac received the thanks of the National Assembly, and the compliments of his successor. When Louis Napoleon executed his *coup d'état* in 1851 one of his precautions was to arrest Cavaignac. The general was, however, released after a brief detention, and resided in Paris till his death on 28 Oct., 1857.

CAVALCANTI, BARTHOLOMEW, a Florentine, who was employed by Paul III. in some important embassies, and was author of excellent treatises on rhetoric, and on the best forms of a republic. Born 1503; died 9 Dec., 1562.

CAVALCANTI, GUIDO, a Florentine poet, who died 1300. His 'Canzone d'Amore' has been often published.

CAVALIER, JEAN, son of a peasant in the mountains of the Cevennes, was born 1679, and became famous for his bravery in the wars of the Camisards against Louis XIV. Subsequently he

came to England; was appointed governor of Jersey; and died at Chelsea in May, 1740. While in this country he was one of the leaders of a set of fanatics called 'French Prophets.' His 'Memoirs of the Wars of the Cevennes' were published at Dublin in 1726.

CAVALIERI, BONAVENTURE, a famous professor of mathematics at Bologna, was born 1598, and died 3 Dec., 1647. He wrote several works on trigonometry and astronomy.

CAVALLINI, PETER, a painter and sculptor, born at Rome 1259; died 1344.

CAVALLO, TIBERIUS, F.R.S., an eminent philosopher, was born at Naples 1749, but in 1771 settled in London, where he died 6 Dec., 1809. He published treatises on electricity, magnetism, and the nature and properties of air; 'The History and Practice of Aerostation'; and a Description of the Micrometer invented by him.

CAVANILLES, ANTONY JOSEPH, a Spanish priest and writer on botany, was born at Valencia 16 Jan., 1745, and died at Madrid Aug., 1804.

CAVE, EDWARD, a printer, to whom the literary world is under great obligations, was born at Newton, Warwickshire, 29 Feb., 1691. He was educated at Rugby school, on leaving which he became clerk to a collector in the Excise, but soon left that situation, and came to London, where he put himself apprentice to a printer. On the expiration of his time he married and obtained a place in the post-office, though he still continued at intervals to follow his business. He corrected the 'Gradus ad Parnassum,' and wrote for the newspapers. On being dismissed from his place for resisting abuses in the privilege of franking, he set up 'The Gentleman's Magazine,' which had great success, and will ever reflect honour on its projector. Cave died 10 Jan., 1754.

CAVE, WILLIAM, D.D., was born 30 Dec., 1637, at Pickwell, Leicestershire, of which parish his father was rector. In 1653 he was entered of St. John's College, Cambridge, where he proceeded M.A. 1660. In 1662 he was presented to the vicarage of Islington, in Middlesex, and some time after became chaplain to the king. He took his doctor's degree 1672, and in 1679 was collated to the rectory of All-Hallows the Great, Thames Street. In 1684 he was installed canon of Windsor. He resigned his living of All-Hallows in 1689, and that of Islington in 1691; but the year preceding he had been admitted to the vicarage of Isleworth. Died 4 Aug., 1713. His chief works are, 'Primitive Christianity,' 'Tabulæ Ecclesiasticæ,' 'Antiquitates Apostolicæ; or the Lives, Acts, and Martyrdoms of the Primitive Fathers,' 'Dissertation on the Government of the Ancient Church,' 'Ecclesiastici, or the Lives of the Fathers of the fourth Century,' 'Chartophylax Ecclesiasticus,' and 'Scriptorium Ecclesiasticorum Historia Literaria,' folio, 2 vols., 1688-98. This, which is his greatest performance, was reprinted at Oxford, 1743.

CAVEDONE, JACOPO, an historical painter, born at Sassuolo, near Modena, 1580; died at Bologna 1660.

CAVELLUS, HUGO. See MAC CAGHWELL, HUGH.

CAVENDISH-BENTINCK, duke of Portland. See PORTLAND.

CAVENDISH, Lord FREDERICK, of the family of the dukes of Devonshire, chose a military life, and rose to the rank of field-marshal. He repre-

sented Derbyshire, and afterwards Derby, in several parliaments. In the action of St. Cas, 1758, he was taken prisoner; and when permitted to return to his country, on his parole, he at first refused, lest his voting in the House of Commons should be regarded as a violation of his parole. He died at Twickenham 1803.

CAVENDISH, GEORGE, an English gentleman, who, after studying at Cambridge, became about 1519 one of the gentlemen ushers in the service of Cardinal Wolsey, to whom he adhered with great fidelity. He composed an able and interesting Life of Wolsey, which for many years was attributed to the author's younger brother, Sir William Cavendish. The claims of George Cavendish were, however, successfully vindicated in a masterly work by the Rev. Joseph Hunter, first published in 1814. The best editions of the Life of Wolsey are those by S. W. Singer and John Holmes. In the former will be found some poems by Cavendish, entitled 'Metrical Visions concerning the fortunes and fall of the most eminent persons of his time.' It should be mentioned that Cavendish was zealous for the old profession of religion, and regarded the accession of Elizabeth as an irreparable national calamity. Died about 1562.

CAVENDISH, Sir HENRY, son of Sir Henry Cavendish, baronet, was born 13 Sept., 1732. For some years he was member of parliament for Lostwithiel in Cornwall. He succeeded to the baronetcy 1776, and three years afterwards was appointed receiver-general for Ireland, and a member of the privy council in that country. His death occurred at Black Rock, near Dublin, 3 Aug., 1804. Sir Henry was an adept in writing Gurney's system of shorthand, and took copious notes of the debates in what has been termed the unreported parliament, from 10 May, 1768, to 13 June, 1774. The manuscripts, consisting of 48 volumes, are now in the British Museum (MS. Egerton, 215-262). Mr. J. Wright published 'Debates of the House of Commons, 1774, on the Bill for the Government of Canada,' drawn up from the notes of Sir H. Cavendish, 8vo., London, 1839. Mr. Wright also published 'Sir Henry Cavendish's Notes of the Debates of the House of Commons from 10 May, 1768, to 3 May, 1770,' 8vo., London, 1841. A second volume was commenced, but was not proceeded with beyond the eighth part, which ends on 27 March, 1771.

CAVENDISH, HENRY, son of Lord Charles Cavendish (brother to the third duke of Devonshire) and the Lady Anne Grey, third daughter of Henry, duke of Kent, was born at Nice 10 Oct., 1731. He received his education, first under Dr. Newcome at Hackney, and next at Cambridge. He devoted himself to scientific pursuits, particularly chemistry and natural philosophy. In 1760 he ascertained the extreme levity of inflammable air, now called hydrogen gas, which discovery has given rise to many experiments, especially in aerial navigation. He also made the important discovery of the composition of water by the union of two airs, which laid the foundation of the modern system of chemistry. He was also an excellent mathematician and astronomer, as his valuable papers in the Philosophical Transactions abundantly prove. He was a man of extreme modesty, and reserved even to his own relations; so that by living a reclusive life, and never marrying, his property accumulated to the sum of one

million two hundred thousand pounds. He died at his house on Clapham Common 24 Feb., 1810. His *Life*, by J. Dalton, was published by the Cavendish Society, 8vo., London, 1854.

CAVENDISH, Lord JOHN, was son of the fourth duke of Devonshire. He was a very independent nobleman, and trod evenly in the line of his illustrious ancestors. In the administration under the marquis of Rockingham, in 1765, he was appointed one of the lords of the treasury, and during the American war he constantly opposed Lord North. On the resignation of that nobleman he came into office as chancellor of the Exchequer, but on the death of the marquis of Rockingham soon afterwards, and the appointment of the earl of Shelburne, he and his friends resigned their places. His lordship then became one of the famous coalition, against whose united efforts the new administration could not stand. He, therefore, once more entered into office as chancellor of the Exchequer, but the ministry were soon dismissed. From that time he continued in opposition. Died 19 Dec., 1796.

CAVENDISH, MARGARET, duchess of Newcastle. See NEWCASTLE.

CAVENDISH, RICHARD, brother of Thomas, the circumnavigator, was born in Suffolk, and educated at Cambridge, after which he engaged in politics, and represented Denbigh in parliament. He was author of an English translation of Euclid, and 'The Image of Nature and Grace, conteyning the whole course and condition of mans estate,' 8vo., London, n. d., and 1574. Died about 1600.

CAVENDISH, THOMAS, the circumnavigator, was born in Suffolk 1560, and after studying at the university of Cambridge, which, however, he left without taking a degree, he accompanied the expedition sent by Sir Walter Raleigh to Virginia, under the command of Sir Richard Grenville. On returning home he himself planned a predatory expedition to the New World. Accordingly he obtained letters of marque, and fitted out three ships, with which he sailed from Plymouth 21 July, 1586. On the 16th Dec. he fell in with the coast of Patagonia, and the next day came to an harbour, which he named Port Desire. Thence he proceeded to Cape Lucas, in California, where he captured a Spanish vessel, the Santa Anna, having on board a great quantity of treasure. He now set sail for England, and arrived at Plymouth 9 Sept., 1588, having circumnavigated the globe in two years and fifty days. Cavendish was the third person who sailed round the world, and he accomplished the undertaking in less time than either of his predecessors. In 1591 he set out on another expedition to the South Sea, but it proved a very disastrous one. Those of his crew who did not succumb to disease mutinied against their commander, who died of a broken heart 1592, but whether afloat or ashore is uncertain. Cavendish's account of his last Voyage is printed in Purchas his Pilgrimes. From him 'Cavendish' tobacco derives its name.

CAVENDISH, WILLIAM, duke of Devonshire. See DEVONSHIRE.

CAVENDISH, WILLIAM, duke of Newcastle. See NEWCASTLE.

CAVOUR, Count CAMILLO BENSO DI, an Italian statesman, premier of the newly-constituted kingdom of Italy, was born 10 Aug., 1810, at Turin, where he died 6 June, 1861. The main objects of

his life were the unification of Italy and the spoliation of the Christian Church.

CAW, JOHN YOUNG, F.R.S., F.S.A., was born in Perth about 1810, and educated at the university of St. Andrew's and at Trinity College, Cambridge. Subsequently he became connected with the Bank of Manchester, both in its head office and in its Stockport branch. On the establishment of the Manchester and Salford Bank he became connected with it, and so continued till his death, on 22 Oct. 1858. He was author of several works on banking.

CAWDREY, DANIEL, a nonconformist, educated at Peterhouse, Cambridge, and ejected from his living of Dilling, in Northamptonshire. He was a member of the Westminster Assembly of Divines, and wrote sermons, treatises, and pieces against the Established Church. Died Oct., 1664.

CAWTHORN, JAMES, a poet, born at Sheffield 4 Nov., 1719. He was educated at the grammar school of his native town, and afterwards at that of Kirkby-Lonsdale, Westmoreland. In 1758 he was entered at Clare Hall, Cambridge, but did not take any degree there, though he subsequently obtained that of M.A. from some other university. On leaving Cambridge he became assistant to Mr. Clare, of Soho school, whose daughter he married. About this time he took orders, and in 1743 was elected master of Tunbridge school, where he died of a fall from his horse 15 April, 1761. His poems were published in 1771, 8vo.; besides which he wrote 'The Perjured Lover,' a poem, and two printed sermons.

CAWTON, THOMAS, a Puritan divine, born at Rainham, Norfolk, 1605, and educated at Queen's College, Cambridge. He became minister of St. Bartholomew's, behind the Exchange, London, but being implicated in Love's plot against Cromwell, he fled to Holland, and became pastor of the English church at Rotterdam. Died 7 Aug., 1659.

CAWTON, THOMAS, son of the preceding, was born at Wivenhoe, Essex, about 1637. He was educated at Rotterdam, and afterwards at Utrecht, where he acquired a knowledge of the oriental tongues. On his return to England he entered Merton College, Oxford, and was episcopally ordained; but in 1662 he left the university on account of nonconformity, after which he officiated to a dissenting congregation in Westminster, where he died 10 April, 1677. He wrote the *Life of his Father*; 'Dissertatio de Usu Linguae Hebraicae in Philosophia Theoretica'; 'Disputatio de Versione Syriaca Vet. et Novi Testamenti'; and 'Balaam's Wish,' a sermon.

CAXES, EUGENIO, a Spanish painter, was son of Patrizio Caxes, of Arezzo, an eminent artist, who settled in Madrid, where the son was born 1577. His fine fresco paintings are much admired. Died 1642.

CAXTON, WILLIAM, the first English printer, was born in the Weald of Kent, probably in 1412. At the age of fifteen he was apprenticed to a mercer in London, and on the death of his master travelled in the Low Countries for a short time. While abroad he was employed to continue and confirm a treaty of trade and commerce between Edward IV. and Philip, duke of Burgundy. During his residence in Flanders he acquired a knowledge of the new invention of printing, and the first book he executed was the 'Recueil des Histories de Troyes,' by Raoul le Fevre, 1465-7. In 1472 he published his own translation of the same

work. The time of his return to his native country is not known with certainty, but the usual supposition has been that he brought the art of printing into England in 1474. Shortly afterwards he was residing near Westminster Abbey, where he set up his press. A list of the works printed by him, sixty-seven in number, is given in Lowndes's 'Bibl. Man.,' ed. Bohn. Caxton died either in 1491 or 1492.

CAYET, PIERRE VICTOR PALMA, a French theologian, born 1525. He was first a Protestant minister, but turning Catholic, he was made a doctor of the Sorbonne, and professor of Hebrew in the Royal College. Besides his 'Chronologie Septennale,' which is a curious work, he wrote some pieces against the Calvinists. Died 10 March, 1610.

CAYLUS, ANNE CLAUDE PHILIPPE, comte DE, a French writer, born 31 Oct., 1692; died 5 Sept., 1765. To him the world is indebted for that magnificent work, the Description of the Gems in the Royal Cabinet. In 1731 he became a member of the Academy of Painting, in which he founded a prize for drawing. He discovered the ancient art of encaustic painting, and of tinging marble, from hints in the works of Pliny. Besides dissertations on the arts, he published a collection of Egyptian, Greek, Roman, and Gaulish Antiquities; a Discourse on Ancient Pictures; and other works of merit.

CAZES, PIERRE JACQUES, a French painter, born 1676; died 25 June, 1754.

CAZOTTE, JACQUES, a French writer of plays, tales, &c., was born at Dijon 1720, and was executed during the fury of the Revolution 25 Sept., 1792. The best edition of his works is that printed at Paris, 4 vols. 8vo., 1816.

CEADDA, ST. See CHAD.

CEBA, ANSALDO, a Genoese, who composed tragedies, histories, orations, and a treatise on epic poetry. Born 1565; died 12 April, 1623.

CEBES, an ancient Greek author, whose beautiful allegory, 'The Tablature of Human Life,' still remains. There are several English translations of it. Cebes lived B.C. 405, and was a disciple of Socrates.

CECCO DI ASCOLI, whose right name was *Francesco de Stabili*, was born at Ascoli 1527. The great reputation he had acquired as a physician occasioned his being invited to Avignon to attend John XXII. in that capacity; but the jealousy of some of the courtiers forced him to leave the place. He went to Florence, and from thence to Bologna, where he taught philosophy and astrology from 1322 to 1325. Being obliged to draw the horoscopes of the wife and daughters of the duke of Calabria, the son of Robert, king of Naples, he foretold that they would give themselves up to licentiousness. This deprived him of the duke's protection. His enemies seized the opportunity to accuse him of having said that Jesus Christ was under the influence of the stars; and he was burned by the Inquisition, at Florence, 1327. He wrote a poem on physic, which was first printed at Venice, 1478.

CECIL, JAMES EMILIUS WILLIAM EVELYN GASCOYNE, Viscount Cranborne. See CRANBORNE.

CECIL, RICHARD, a divine, born in London 8 Nov., 1748. He was educated at Queen's College, Oxford, where he proceeded to his degrees in arts, and on taking orders obtained two small livings in Sussex. Afterwards he removed to

London, became lecturer of Christ-church, Spital-fields, and minister of Orange Street Chapel, next of that in Long Acre, and lastly of one belonging to the parish of St. Andrew, Holborn, in Bedford Row. In 1800 he was presented to the livings of Chobham and Bisley, in Surrey. Died 15 Aug., 1810. Mr. Cecil published several sermons, and the Lives of Bacon the sculptor, and the Rev. William Cadogan. All his works were published after his death, in 4 vols. 8vo.

CECIL, ROBERT, earl of Salisbury. See SALISBURY.

CECIL, THOMAS, earl of Exeter. See EXETER.

CECIL, THOMAS, an English engraver, who was living 1634.

CECIL, WILLIAM, Lord Burghley. See BURGHLEY.

CECILIA (ST.), the patron saint of music, has been honoured as a martyr in the Latin Church from the fifth century; but nothing is known of her history.

CEDD (ST.), bishop of London, was the brother of St. Chad, and died on the 29th Oct., about the year 664.

CEDRENUS, GEORGE, a Greek monk of the eleventh century, who compiled a history from the Creation to the year 1057.

CELESTI, ANDREW, a Venetian painter of great merit, born 1637; died 1706.

CELESTINE I. (SAINT), succeeded Boniface I. in the papal chair 422, and died 6 April, 432.

CELESTINE II. was elected Pope 25 Sept., 1143, and died 3 March, 1144.

CELESTINE III. succeeded Pope Clement III. 1191, and died 8 Jan., 1198.

CELESTINE IV., of Milan, was elected Pope 22 Sept., 1241, and died eighteen days afterwards, regretted by all good men.

CELESTINE V. (ST.), *Pietro di Morroni*, was born at Isernia, in the kingdom of Naples, 1215. He became a Benedictine monk, and retired, in 1244, to Mont Majella, where he founded the Celestine order. He was elected Pope 5 July, 1294, abdicated the pontificate five months afterwards, and died 19 May, 1296. He was canonized by Clement V. in 1313.

CELIO MAGNO, an Italian poet, author of a noble Ode to the Deity, died 1612.

CELLARIUS, ANDREW, rector of the college of Horn, in Holland, and author of several geographical works, was living 1661.

CELLARIUS, CHRISTOPHER, was born at Smalcalde, in Franconia, 1638. In 1666 he was created D.D. at Jena, and the next year was appointed professor of Hebrew and moral philosophy at Weissenfels, where he remained till 1673, when he became rector of the college at Weimar, which place he quitted three years afterwards for the same office at Zeitz. In 1678 he removed to Mersbourg; and in 1693 he accepted the professorship of history at Halle, where he ended his days 4 June, 1707. He edited several Latin and Greek authors; but the works by which he is best known are those on ancient geography and history.

CELLIER, REMI, a French Benedictine, who wrote a General History of Sacred and Ecclesiastical Authors, 23 vols. 4to.; and an Apology for the Morality of the Fathers against Barbeyrac. Born 1688; died 1761.

CELLINI, BENVENUTO, a famous sculptor and engraver, was born at Florence 1500, and served his apprenticeship to a jeweller and goldsmith.

He also learned drawing, engraving, and music, and Clement VII. appointed him both his goldsmith and musician. His courage was equal to his ingenuity; for, when Rome was besieged by the duke of Bourbon, the charge of the castle of St. Angelo was committed by the Pope to Cellini, who afterwards surrendered it on honourable terms. However, he was of a capricious humour, never contented in one place, and frequently embroiling himself in quarrels. After rambling about from place to place he went to Paris, but being disgusted with his salary, he resolved to set out for Jerusalem. The king, however, sent for him, increased his salary, and gave him a house to live in. Still his quarrelsome temper would not suffer him to be at peace; and he returned to his native country, where he died 13 Feb., 1570. His curious 'Memoirs written by himself' have been translated into English by Nugent and Roscoe.

CELSUS, AURELIUS CORNELIUS, a celebrated physician, who flourished at Rome in the reign of Tiberius, and wrote eight books on medicine, which have been often printed. He is generally allowed to be the best commentator on Hippocrates.

CELSUS, an Epicurean philosopher of the second century, who wrote a book against the Christian religion, which was answered by Origen.

CELTES, CONRAD, a German Latin poet, born 1459; died at Vienna 3 Feb., 1508.

CENCI, BEATRICE DE, a Roman lady, famous on account of her beauty, her crimes, and her dramatic death. She was the daughter of Francis de Cenci, a man whose character was so infamous that Beatrice, in concert with her mother-in-law Lucretia, and her brother James, caused him to be assassinated. The three Cenci were executed at Rome 11 Sept., 1599. Their story is the subject of a well-known drama by Shelley.

CENICK, JOHN, a Moravian preacher, author of several published sermons, hymns, &c., died 1755, and was buried in the Moravian cemetery at Chelsea.

CENSORINUS, a grammarian, who flourished at Rome in the third century. His treatise, 'De Die Natali,' was printed at Cambridge, 1695.

CENTLIVRE, SUSANNAH, a dramatist, was daughter of Mr. Freeman, a gentleman of Holbeach, Lincolnshire, and was born about 1667. Her youth was gaily spent, though she did not neglect the cultivation of her mind. Some of her comedies possess merit, and are still performed with applause, particularly 'The Busy Body,' and 'A Bold Stroke for a Wife.' Her third husband, Mr. Centlivre, was yeoman cook to Queen Anne. She died in London 1 Dec., 1723. Her dramatic works were published in 3 vols. 12mo.; besides which she wrote letters and poems.

CENTORIO DECLI ORTENSII, ASCANIUS, a celebrated Italian, who was not only a soldier, but a scholar, and wrote Military Annals of his Time, printed at Venice in 1565 and 1569, in 2 vols. 4to.

CERACCHI, JOSEPH, a sculptor, was born in Corsica about 1760, and executed in Paris 10 Feb., 1802, for attempting to assassinate Napoleon Bonaparte.

CERATINUS, JAMES, a native of Holland, Greek professor at Leipsic, died 20 April, 1530. He published a Greek-Latin Lexicon; 'De sono Græcarum Literarum,' &c.

CERCEAU, JEAN ANTOINE DU, a French Jesuit, who wrote poems, histories and miscellaneous

pieces, was born at Paris 12 Nov., 1670, and died 4 July, 1730.

CERDA, DONNA BERNARDA FERREIRA DE LA, a Portuguese poetess, born 1595; died 1644.

CERDA, JOHN LOUIS DE LA, a Spanish Jesuit, who wrote Commentaries on Cæsar's Commentaries; 'Adversaria Sacra,' &c. Born about 1560; died 1643.

CERDO, a heretic, who lived at the end of the first, or beginning of the second century. He maintained the existence of two Gods, one good, the Creator of heaven; the other bad, and Creator of the earth. He rejected the Old Testament, and allowed only a part of the New; he also held that Christ had not a real body.

CERE, JEAN NICOLAS, a French writer on botany, born 1737; died 2 May, 1810.

CERETA, LAURA, an Italian lady, born at Brescia 1469; died 1498. Her Latin letters were published with her Life, by Tomasini, 1680.

CERINI, JOHN DOMINIC, an Italian painter, born at Perugia 1666; died 1681.

CERINI, JOSEPH, an Italian dramatist, and author of Anacreontic Poems, was born 1738, and died 7 Sept., 1779.

CERINTHUS, an heresiarch, the disciple of Simon Magus. He lived A.D. 44; and attacked the divinity of Jesus Christ.

CERISANTES, MARK DUNCAN DE, son of Mark Duncan, a Scotch physician, who settled at Saumur, was born in that town about 1600. He embraced the military profession, and took the name of Cerisantes that he might be distinguished from his brother. When serving under the duke of Guise in Italy he was ordered to attack Naples, and in doing so received a wound which proved fatal, Feb., 1648. He composed some Latin Odes.

CERQUOZZI, MICHAEL ANGELO, a painter, born at Rome 1600, or 1602; died 1660. He was called Michael Angelo di Battaglie, from his excellence in painting battles, and Bambocciate, from his skill in painting fairs and markets.

CERRATO, PAUL, a lawyer and Latin poet, born at Alba, in Lombardy, 1485; died 1541.

CERUTI, FREDERICK, an Italian writer, born at Verona 1541; died 1579. Besides editions of Horace, Persius, and Juvenal, he published a Latin Dialogue on Comedy, a treatise on education, and some poems and letters in the same language.

CERUTTI, JOSEPH ANTHONY JOACHIM, was born at Turin 13 June, 1738, and became a member of the Society of Jesus. Going to France he entered into the Revolution with ardour, and was elected a member of the Legislative Assembly. He published several works in French, and was one of the editors of 'La Feuille Villageoise,' a revolutionary paper. Died 3 Feb., 1792.

CERVANTES SAAVEDRA, MIGUEL DE, a celebrated Spanish writer, and the imitable author of 'Don Quixote,' was born at Alcala de Henares 1547. From Spain he went to Italy, and served Cardinal Acquaviva at Rome, as chamberlain. Fighting under the banners of the victorious Marc Antonio Colonna, he lost his left hand in 1571. He was taken by the Moors, and suffered a captivity of five years and a half. On his return to Spain he applied himself to writing for the stage. The first part of his 'Don Quixote' was printed at Madrid in 1605. Notwithstanding the vast applause his book everywhere received, he

experienced many difficulties from poverty. In 1615 he published a second part. He was the author of several other works; and died at Madrid 23 April, 1616.

CESALPINI, ANDREW. See CAESALPINUS.

CESARI, JOSEPH, a painter, commonly called *Arpino*, and sometimes *Josephino*, was born at Rome 1560. His father was a painter and a native of Arpino in the kingdom of Naples. While yet in his thirteenth year his father placed him with the artists employed by Gregory XIII. in painting the lodges of the Vatican, whom he served in the humble employment of preparing their palettes and colours. But in this situation he discovered such talents that the Pope ordered a golden crown to be paid to him daily as long as he worked in the Vatican. Clement VIII. distinguished him by adding new and higher favours to those conferred by Gregory XIII. He made him knight of the order of Christ, and appointed him director of St. John Lateran. Arpino died at Rome 1640. He was an artist of showy rather than solid talents, whence he acquired great popularity in his time, because his pictures astonished the multitude. He was much assisted by his brother Bernardino Cesari, who painted a large fresco work in the church of St. John de Lateran.

CESARINI, JULIAN, a cardinal, who presided at the council of Basle, and was also at that of Florence. Pope Eugenius IV. sent him afterwards into Hungary to persuade Ladislaus to break the peace which he had made with Amurath. Cesarini succeeded in this undertaking, but perished at the battle of Varna, which was fought Nov., 1444, in consequence of the peace being broken.

CESARINI, VIRGINIO, was born at Rome 1595, and died April, 1624. He wrote poems in Latin and Italian; and a treatise against astrology.

CESAROTTI, MELCHIOR, an Italian poet, born 15 May, 1739, at Padua, where he died 3 Nov., 1808. He translated several orations of Demosthenes, Isocrates, Æschines, Lysias, and other Greek writers, and also Juvenal. His essays and dissertations are numerous, but he is best known by his admirable translation of Ossian into Italian blank verse. He did not succeed so well in his version of the Iliad, which, indeed, is rather a parody than a translation. His collected works were published in 42 vols. 8vo., Pisa, 1809.

CESI, BARTHOLOMEW, an Italian painter, born 1556; died 1627.

CESI, FREDERICK, an Italian prince, and promoter of science, who founded the academy *de' Lincei*, was born at Rome 1585, and died in or about 1630.

CESPEDES, PAUL DE, a Spanish painter, born 1538 at Cordova, where he died 1608. He was not only a great artist, but also a scholar of the first order, and a distinguished poet.

CESTI, MARK ANTHONY, a Recollect friar, who achieved great distinction as a musical composer, was a native either of Arezzo or Florence, and died at Rome 1688.

CEVA, THOMAS, a Jesuit, distinguished as a mathematician and poet, was born 20 Dec., 1648, at Milan, where he died 3 Feb., 1736.

CEVALLERIUS. See CHEVALLIER.

CHABANON, MICHEL PAUL GUI DE, a French writer, born at St. Domingo 1730; died at Paris 10 July, 1792. He wrote some dramatic pieces, and his translations of Pindar obtained the praise of Voltaire. He also translated Theocritus, and

wrote a dissertation on Homer; the Eulogies of Rameau, &c.; the Life of Dante; a Treatise on Music; and his own life.

CHABOT, FRANÇOIS, a French Capuchin friar, who at the Revolution became a violent Jacobin. He was guillotined as an accomplice of Danton 5 April, 1794, aged 35.

CHABRIT, PIERRE, a French advocate, who is known by his book on the French Monarchy and its Laws, printed in 1785, the year of the author's death.

CHABRY, MARC, a French painter and sculptor, born 1660; died 4 Aug., 1727.

CHAD, or CEADDA (St.), brother of St. Cedd, bishop of London, whom he assisted in founding the monastery of Lestingham, in Yorkshire, of which house he ultimately became the sole governor. He was consecrated bishop of York 666, and being afterwards chosen the fifth bishop of the Mercians, he fixed his see at Lichfield. Died 2 March, 673.

CHADERTON, LAURENCE, D.D., the first master of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, was born at Chatterton, Lancashire, and, after studying the law, went to Cambridge, where he obtained a scholarship at Christ's College. In 1578 he took his degree of B.D., and was chosen lecturer of St. Clement's church, Cambridge, where he preached for many years; and such was his reputation that Sir Walter Mildmay declared that if he would not accept the mastership of his college, the foundation should not go on. In the beginning of the reign of James I. he was appointed one of the divines at the Hampton Court Conference; and he was also one of the translators of the Bible. In 1613 he took his doctor's degree, and after making provision for twelve fellows and above forty scholars in his college he resigned in favour of Dr. Preston. He died at Cambridge in November, 1640, æt. 103. Dr. Chaderton wrote a Treatise on Justification, and a Sermon preached at St. Paul's Cross.

CHADERTON, WILLIAM, an English prelate, was born at Manchester, and educated at Cambridge, where he became president of Queen's College, and professor of divinity. He was consecrated bishop of Chester 1579, translated to Lincoln 1595, and died 11 April, 1608. This prelate had a taste for antiquities, and left some historical collections in MS.

CHAIGNEAU, WILLIAM, a novelist and dramatist. He served for several years in the army in Flanders, and afterwards carried on the business of an army agent in Dublin, where he was commonly known as Colonel Chaigneau. He was the author of 'Harlequin Soldier,' a farce taken from the French; and 'The History of Jack Connor,' a popular Irish novel, published about 1752. Born 24 Jan., 1709; died 1 Oct., 1781.

CHAIS, CHARLES PIERRE, a Protestant divine, born at Geneva 3 Jan., 1701, and in 1728 chosen pastor of the French congregation at the Hague, where he died in Oct., 1785. He published a French translation of the Bible; an Apology for Inoculation; and several theological pieces.

CHAISE, FRANÇOIS DE LA, a French Jesuit, confessor to Louis XIV., was born 1624. His great patron was Cardinal Mazarin; and he at last obtained a complete influence over the king, who, by his means, was brought to marry Madame de Maintenon. Died 20 Jan., 1709.

CHALCONDYLES, DEMETRIUS, a native of Athens, who settled in 1479 at Florence, from

whence he removed to Milan, and taught Greek till his death in 1510, at the age of 80. He wrote a Greek grammar, and published the lexicon of Suidas in 1499.

CHALCONDYLES, LAONICUS, an Athenian of the fifteenth century, who wrote a history of the Turks from 1298 to 1462.

CHALIER, MARIE JOSEPH, a French revolutionist, born 1747, and executed 17 July, 1793, at Lyons, where he had been leader of the Jacobins.

CHALKLEY, THOMAS, was born in Southwark 1745, and having joined the Society of Friends, proceeded to America, where he acquired a high reputation for piety and uprightness of life among his co-religionists. He died in the island of Tortola 4 Nov., 1741. His collected works have been several times printed, accompanied by an autobiographical memoir of his life and travels.

CHALLE, CHARLES MICHEL ANGE, a French artist and professor in the Academy of Painting at Paris, where he was born 18 March, 1718, and died 8 Jan., 1778.

CHALLES, CLAUDE FRANCIS MILLIET DE, a Jesuit, was born at Chambéry, in Savoy, 1621, and died professor of mathematics at Turin 28 March, 1678. He is known by 'A Complete Course of Mathematical Learning,' 4 vols. folio.

CHALLONER, RICHARD, D.D., a pious and erudite Catholic prelate, was born at Lewes, in Sussex, of Protestant parents, 29 Sept., 1691. At an early age he lost his father, and was then placed under the care of the Rev. John Gother, who converted him to the Catholic religion. In 1704 he was sent to the English college at Douay, where he made rapid progress both in learning and piety, and was appointed professor of philosophy. In 1716 he was promoted to the priesthood, and subsequently took his degrees in divinity, and was nominated professor in that faculty. He was sent on the English mission 1730, being stationed in London, and soon acquired considerable fame by the numerous controversial treatises which he published in rapid succession. Among these was his 'Catholic Christian Instructed,' in the preface to which he wittily answered the assertions contained in Conyers Middleton's 'Letter from Rome, shewing the exact conformity between Popery and Paganism.' Middleton was stung to the quick; but instead of bearing the castigation like a gentleman and a scholar, he called in the penal laws to the aid of his defective logic and theology, and rendered it necessary for Dr. Challoner to retire from public view until the storm had blown over. On 29 January, 1741, Dr. Challoner was consecrated bishop of Debra, and appointed coadjutor to Benjamin Petre, bishop of Prusa, vicar apostolic of the London district. On the death of Bishop Petre, in 1758, Dr. Challoner succeeded to the vicariate apostolic. He governed his district with great prudence; but between 1765 and 1778 he and his priests were much harassed, in consequence of the penal laws being set in motion at the instance of a common informer. His life was in danger during the riots of 1780, and he was obliged, for safety sake, to flee from the metropolis. He died soon after, on 12 Jan., 1781, and was buried at Milton, in Berkshire. His death is thus recorded in the parish register:—'Anno Domini 1781, January 22. Buried the Reverend Dr. Richard Challoner, a Popish Priest, and titular Bishop of London and Salisbury, a very pious and good man, of great learning and extensive abilities.' He was

author of the following works, many of which have passed through numerous editions, and been translated into various languages: 'Think well on't, or Reflections on the Great Truths of Eternity,' 'The Grounds of the Catholic Doctrine,' 1732; 'A Short History of the first beginning and progress of the Protestant Religion,' 1733; 'A Roman Catholic's Reasons why he cannot conform to the Protestant Religion,' 1734; 'The Touchstone of the New Religion,' 1734; 'The Young Gentleman instructed in the Grounds of the Christian Religion,' 1735; 'The Unerring Authority of the Catholic Church in Matters of Faith,' 'A Specimen of the Spirit of Dissenting Teachers, being an Answer to Sermons preached at Salter's Hall,' 1736; 'The Catholic Christian Instructed in the Sacraments, Sacrifice, Ceremonies, and Observances of the Church,' 1737, with a preface in reply to Conyers Middleton; 'Memoirs of Missionary Priests and other Catholics of both sexes who suffered Death or Imprisonment in England on account of their religion, from the year 1577 till the end of the reign of King Charles II.,' 2 vols., 1741, reprinted at Manchester, 2 vols., 1803; 'The Grounds of the Old Religion,' 1742; 'A Letter to a Friend concerning the Infallibility of the Church of Christ,' 1743; a translation of the 'Following or Imitation of Christ,' 1744; 'Britannia Sancta, or the Lives of the most celebrated English, Scottish, and Irish Saints who have flourished in these Islands from the earliest times of Christianity to the change of religion in the sixteenth century,' (anon.), 2 vols. 4to., 1745; an edition of the Douay Bible and Testament, with annotations, 1750; 'Remarks on Two Letters against Popery,' 1751; 'Considerations upon Christian Truths and Christian Doctrines digested into Meditations for every Day in the Year,' 2 vols.; 'The Lives of the Fathers in the Desert,' 1755; 'The Life of St. Teresa,' 1757; 'A Caveat against the Methodists,' 1760; 'The City of God of the New Testament,' 1760; 'British Martyrology,' 1761; 'The Morality of the Bible,' 1762; a translation of St. Francis de Sales's Introduction to a Devout Life; 'The Devotion of Catholics to the blessed Virgin Mary truly stated,' 1764; 'The Garden of the Soul,' the most universally popular of all the manuals of devotion in use among the English Catholics; 'Abstract of the History of the Bible,' 'The Memorial of Ancient British Piety' and 'The Abridgment of Christian Doctrine, or First Catechism.' The Life of Bishop Challoner has been written by the Rev. James Barnard, 8vo., London, 1784; and by the Rev. John Milner, F.S.A., afterwards bishop of Castabala, 8vo., London, 1798.

CHALMERS, ALEXANDER, F.S.A., an eminent biographical and miscellaneous writer, born at Aberdeen 1759. At an early age he removed to London where he entered upon an active literary career, which was only terminated by his death on 10 Dec., 1834. The list of his works is too long for insertion here. Among them were editions of The British Essayists, 45 vols.; of Shakspeare, Fielding's works, Dr. Johnson's works, Boswell's 'Life of Johnson,' Gibbon's 'Decline and Fall,' Bolingbroke's works, the Works of the English Poets, 21 vols., and 'The General Biographical Dictionary,' 32 vols. 8vo., London, 1812-17. The latter work, which taken altogether, is the best biographical dictionary in the English language, has been constantly referred to by the compiler of these pages.

CHALMERS, or CHAMBERS, DAVID, a Scotch ecclesiastic, born in the county of Ross about 1730, and educated at Aberdeen, after which he went to Bologna, where he studied the law. On his return to Scotland he was made parson of Suddy and chancellor of Ross. He was also employed in digesting the laws of Scotland, and in publishing the acts of parliament. Not long afterwards he was named one of the lords of session, by the title of Lord Ormond, but being attached to Queen Mary, he was obliged to go abroad. Died Nov., 1792. His works are, 'Histoire Abrégée de tous les Roys de France, Angleterre, et Ecosse, &c.,' 8vo., Paris, 1779; 'La Recherche des Singularités les plus remarquables concernant l'Etat d'Ecosse,' 1779; and 'Discours de la legitime Succession des Femmes aux Possessions de leurs Parens, et du Gouvernement des Princesses aux Empires et Royaumes,' 1779.

CHALMERS, SIR GEORGE, a painter, was a native of Edinburgh, and died in London 1791.

CHALMERS, GEORGE, a miscellaneous writer, born in Scotland 1742. He went when young to North America, but on the breaking out of the revolutionary war returned to Britain and settled in London, where he obtained a situation in the office of the Board of Trade, which he retained till his death on 31 May, 1825. Mr. Chalmers was a fellow of the Royal Society, and of that of Antiquaries. To the latter he contributed much assistance from his researches into the literature of old times. When, however, Ireland fabricated the Shakspeare papers, Chalmers unfortunately became a dupe to the imposture, and even to the last apologized for his credulity. His principal works are, 'Political Annals of the United Colonies;' 'Estimate of the Strength of Great Britain during the present and four preceding Reigns;' 'Opinions on subjects of Public Law and Commercial Policy connected with American Independence;' 'Life of Daniel De Foe;' 'Life of Thomas Ruddiman;' 'Apology for the Believers in the Shakspeare Papers;' 'Caledonia, or an Account, Historical and Geographical, of North Britain;' 'Chronological Account of Commerce and Coinage in Great Britain;' and 'Life of Mary Queen of Scots.' He also edited the works of Sir David Lyndesay, and other old authors.

CHALMERS, THOMAS, LL.D., a most distinguished Scotch divine, was born in Fifeshire April, 1780, and received his academical education at St. Andrew's, after which he obtained the living of Kilmarnock, in his native county. He first attracted the attention of the public by some sermons which he printed, and the article on 'Christianity' in the 'Edinburgh Encyclopædia.' In 1814 he was transferred to the Tron church of Glasgow, and while there became one of the most famous preachers in Scotland, the new church of St. John's, Glasgow, being subsequently built expressly for his accommodation. In 1824 he was appointed professor of moral philosophy at St. Andrew's, from whence he was removed, in 1828, to the chair of theology in the university of Edinburgh. In 1843 came the disruption of the Church of Scotland, when Chalmers resigned his chair, and was elected principal and primarius professor of theology to the seceding body. The degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by the university of Oxford. Died 31 May, 1847. His works on theology and science form twenty-five volumes. Among them are, 'Evidences of the Christian

Revelation, being a reprint of the article 'Christianity,' above referred to; 'Discourses on Astrology;' 'Commercial Discourses;' 'Occasional Discourses;' 'The Civic and Christian Economy of Large Towns;' and 'Lectures on the Romans.'

CHALONER, EDWARD, D.D., son of Sir Thomas Chaloner the younger, was born at Chiswick, Middlesex, 1590. He was educated at Magdalen College, Oxford, and after taking his degrees in arts was chosen a fellow of All Souls. Afterwards he became principal of St. Alban's Hall and chaplain to James I. Died 25 July, 1625. He wrote 'The Authority, Universality, and Visibility of the Church,' and six published sermons.

CHALONER, JAMES, son of Sir Thomas Chaloner the younger, was born in London, and educated at Brasenose College, Oxford, from whence he removed to one of the inns of court. In the rebellion he joined the parliament, was one of the judges at the trial of the king, and governor of Peel Castle in the Isle of Man. Died 1661. He wrote a Short Treatise of the Isle of Man, appended to King's Vale Royal of Cheshire, 1656.

CHALONER, JOHN, a poet, was a native of Clonmel, Ireland, and entering the army, became a captain in the 36th regiment. He died 3 June, 1862, aged 82, and was buried at Fethard, near Clonmel. His poems are, 'Rome,' 1821; 'The Vale of Chamouni,' 1822; and 'Clara Chester,' 1823.

CHALONER, SIR THOMAS, a statesman, soldier, and poet, was born in London 1521, and educated at Cambridge and Oxford. He went with the Emperor Charles V. on his unsuccessful expedition against Algiers, and on his return to England was made clerk of the council. In 1547 he accompanied the expedition against Scotland, and was at the battle of Pinkie, or Musselburgh, where he displayed such bravery that, immediately after the termination of the engagement, he was made a knight banneret by the Lord Protector Somerset. Afterwards he acted as one of the commissioners appointed to negotiate with the queen of Scots touching the debateable land and other matters, and he was also employed in public affairs during the reign of Queen Mary, although he was reputed a decided Protestant. After the accession of Elizabeth he was successively sent as ambassador to the Emperor Ferdinand at Cambray, to Brussels, and to Spain, being recalled from the latter country in 1564. He died at Clerkenwell, London, 14 Oct., 1565. Sir Thomas was author of, 'A booke of the office of Servantes,' translated from Gilbert Cognatus; a translation of Erasmus's 'Praise of Folly;' 'Howe the Lorde Mowbray, promoted by Kyng Richarde the seconde, was by hym banyshed the Realme, and dyed miserably in exyle,' in the 'Mirror for Magistrates;' 'A little Dictionary for Children;' 'Helen and Paris,' translated from Ovid; and 'De Rep. Anglorum instauranda,' in Latin verse. Puttenham says that Sir Thomas Chaloner deserves the highest praise for eclogue and pastoral poesy, and Meres mentions him as amongst the best pastoral poets of his time.

CHALONER, SIR THOMAS, son of the preceding, was born 1559, and educated at St. Paul's School, from whence he removed to Magdalen College, Oxford, after which he went abroad, and acquired in his travels a considerable knowledge of natural philosophy and chemistry. In 1591 he was knighted, and about the same time discovered alum on his estate near Guisborough, Yorkshire.

After much money had been expended in forming a mine, the crown seized it as a mine royal, and gave a grant of it to Sir Paul Pindar. The Long Parliament, however, annulled the grant, as a monopoly, and restored the alum-works to their original owners. Sir Thomas was chosen tutor to Henry prince of Wales, whom he attended to Oxford, and was honoured there with the degree of M.A. Died 17 Nov., 1615. He was author of 'The virtue of Nitre, wherein is declared the sundry cures by the same effected,' 1584.

CHALONER, THOMAS, son of Sir Thomas Chaloner the younger, received his education at Exeter College, Oxford. He afterwards became an active member of the Long Parliament, sat as one of the king's judges, and was elected a member of the Council of State. At the Restoration he retired to Holland, and died at Middleburg in or about 1661. He published in 1657 a 'Relation of the strange Finding out of Moses his Tomb, in a Valley near unto Mount Nebo, in Palestina.' 'This book,' says Wood, 'at its first appearance, made a great noise, and puzzled the presbyterian rabbies for a time; at length the author thereof being known, and his story found out to be a meer sham, the book became ridiculous, and was put to posterior uses.'

CHALOTAIS, LOUIS RENÉ DE CARADEUC DE LA, author of a spirited work against the Jesuits, and of an Essay on National Education, was procureur-général of the parliament of Brittany, and was imprisoned for his opposition to the commandant of the province. Born 6 March, 1701; died at Rennes 12 July, 1785.

CHAMBER, or CHAMBRE, JOHN, a physician, and one of the founders of the royal college in London, was educated at Merton College, Oxford, where he obtained a fellowship. After studying and graduating at Padua, he settled in London and became physician to Henry VIII. In 1518 he procured, in conjunction with Linacre and others, a charter for the foundation of a college, which was first in Knight Rider Street, next at Amen Corner, and lastly in Warwick Lane. Dr. Chamber was also a divine, warden of Merton College, and dean of the Chapel Royal. Died 1549.

CHAMBERLAIN, GEORGE, was born at Ghent, of English parents, 1576; consecrated bishop of Ypres, in Flanders, 1626; and died 19 Dec., 1634.

CHAMBERLAIN, JOHN, a famous English letter writer, was born 1553-4, and was matriculated as a pensioner of Trinity College, Cambridge, in May, 1570, but took no degree. It is surmised that he had a seat in parliament for some time. He enjoyed great intimacy with Sir Dudley Carleton, Sir Ralph Winwood, and other eminent men. It is not known when he died; but he was living 1626. His correspondence, of which a considerable portion has been printed, is in the British Museum. Sarah Williams edited for the Camden Society, 1861, a collection of letters written by Chamberlain in the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

CHAMBERLAIN, WILLIAM, M.D., of Shaftesbury, Dorsetshire, was author of a play called 'Love's Victory,' printed in 1658, and acted in 1678, under the title of 'The Wits led by the Nose, or the Poet's Revenge.' He also wrote an heroic poem, entitled 'Pharonnida,' 8vo., 1659. This was published in prose, as a novel, in 1683, under the title of 'Eromena, or the Noble Stranger.'

CHAMBERLAINE, ROBERT, a poet, was born in Lancashire in or about 1607, and educated at Exeter College, Oxford. He was author of 'Nocturnal Lucubrations,' 1638; 'The Swaggering Damsel,' a comedy, 1640; and 'Sicelides,' a pastoral.

CHAMBERLANE, ROBERT, D.D., a native of Ulster, was at first a secular priest at Salamanca, but afterwards became a Franciscan friar and lecturer in the Irish college at Louvaine. He wrote a treatise, 'De Scientia Dei'; and another 'De futuris Contingentibus,' both of which remain in MS. Died 11 June, 1638.

CHAMBERLAYNE, EDWARD, LL.D., an English writer, was born at Odington, in Gloucestershire, 1616, and educated at St. Edmund Hall, Oxford, where he took his degree in arts. After the Restoration he was elected F.R.S., and went to Sweden with the earl of Carlisle as his secretary. In 1670 he received the degree of LL.D. from the university of Cambridge. About 1679 he was appointed tutor to Henry duke of Grafton, one of the natural sons of Charles II.; and he had the honour of instructing Prince George of Denmark in the English language. He died at Chelsea in 1703, and was buried in the churchyard of that parish. He directed by will that some of his books should be covered with wax and buried with him, that they might be serviceable to future ages. The work by which he is best known is, 'Angliæ Notitiæ; or the Present State of England,' which passed through nearly 40 editions.

CHAMBERLAYNE, JOHN, son of the preceding, and a voluminous writer, was educated at Trinity College, Oxford, and died Oct., 1723, aged about sixty. He continued his father's 'Angliæ Notitiæ'; translated Nieuwentyt's Religious Philosopher, and other books; and communicated several papers to the Royal Society, of which he was a fellow.

CHAMBERLEN, HUGH, M.D., a physician and man-midwife, was grandson of Dr. Peter Chamberlen, physician to James I. He was born in 1664, and educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he proceeded M.D. in 1690. He invented an obstetric forceps which bears his name, and in 1683 published a translation of Mairiceau's Midwifery. He attended the queen of James II. at the birth of the prince who was called the Pretender, of which circumstance he wrote an account to Princess Sophia of Hanover. Dr. Chamberlen visited Bishop Atterbury in the Tower, and that prelate wrote the epitaph which is on his monument in Westminster Abbey. He died 17 June, 1728.

CHAMBERS, DAVID. See CHALMERS.

CHAMBERS, EPHRAIM, F.R.S., editor of the scientific dictionary which bears his name, was a native of Kendal, in Westmoreland, and received only a common education, being designed for trade. He was placed under Mr. Senex, a mathematical instrument and globe maker in Fleet Street, and while an apprentice formed the plan of his dictionary. This design occupied his whole attention, and the first edition of it appeared in 1728, in 2 vols. folio. In 1738 a new edition came out, with additions, and, what is extraordinary, a third in the very next year; a fourth in 1741; and a fifth in 1746. Besides this great work, he was engaged in translating and abridging the History and Remains of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Paris. He also translated the Jesuit's Perspective. Died 15 May, 1740.

CHAMBERS, GEORGE, a marine painter, was a native of Whitby, Yorkshire, and died 28 Oct., 1840.

CHAMBERS, HUMPHRY, D.D., an English clergyman, author of several theological works, died Sept., 1662.

CHAMBERS, JOHN, abbat of Peterborough, surrendered his monastery to the king 1539, and on the abbey being converted into an episcopal see, was appointed the first bishop thereof 1541. Died 7 Feb., 1555-6. It is said that he was appointed by the Convocation of 1540 to revise the translation of the Apocalypse, but this is doubtful. —*Athen. Cant.*

CHAMBERS, JOHN, an English biographer and topographer, resided for some years at Worcester, but afterwards removed to Norwich, where he died 28 July, 1839, aged 58. He was the author of 'A General History of Malvern,' 8vo., 1817; 'A General History of Worcester,' 8vo., 1819; 'Biographical Illustrations of Worcestershire, including Lives of Persons, natives or residents, eminent for piety or talent; to which is added a List of Living Authors of the County,' 8vo., 1820; and 'A General History of the County of Norfolk, intended to convey all the information of a Norfolk Tour, with the more extended details of antiquarian, statistical, pictorial, architectural, and miscellaneous information; including biographical notices, original and selected,' 2 vols. 8vo., 1829.

CHAMBERS, SIR ROBERT, was born at Newcastle-upon-Tyne 1737, and educated under Mr. Moises, with Lord Eldon and Sir William Scott, whose attachment to him continued through life. In 1754 he became an exhibitor of Lincoln College, Oxford, and afterwards fellow of University College, where he formed an intimacy with Sir William Jones. In 1762 he was elected Vinerian professor, and in 1766 appointed principal of New Inn Hall. In 1773 he accepted the place of second judge in the supreme court of judicature at Bengal; in 1778 the honour of knighthood was sent out to him; and in 1791 he succeeded Sir Elijah Impey as chief justice. After residing in the East for twenty-five years, he returned to Europe, and died at Paris 9 May, 1803.

CHAMBERS, SABINE, a Catholic divine, was a native of Leicestershire, and received his education at Oxford, where he took the degree of M.A. Being dissatisfied with the Protestant religion he went abroad, and at Paris entered the Society of Jesus. He was a good divine and professor in that faculty at Dole. At length he was sent on the English mission, where he laboured during the twenty-five years preceding his death, which occurred 10 March, 1633, æt. 74. He published 'The Garden of the Blessed Virgin Mary,' 8vo., St. Omer, 1619.

CHAMBERS, SIR WILLIAM, an architect, was born in Sweden 1726, but was descended from a Scotch family. At the age of two years he was brought to England and placed in a school at Ripon, Yorkshire. After going on a voyage to China, he applied himself to architecture, under the patronage of Lord Bute, by whose interest he was appointed drawing-master to the Prince of Wales. His first employment as an architect was in building a villa for Lord Besborough at Roehampton, after which he was engaged to lay out the royal gardens at Kew, where he introduced the Chinese ornaments. In 1771 he was honoured with the Swedish order

of the Polar Star, and in 1775 appointed to conduct the building of Somerset House. He also held the places of architect to the king, surveyor-general to the Board of Works, and treasurer of the Royal Academy. Died 8 March, 1796. He published, 'Designs for Chinese Buildings;' 'A Treatise on Civil Architecture;' 'Plans, Elevations, and Sections of the Gardens at Kew;' and 'A Dissertation on Oriental Gardening.'

CHAMBERS, WILLIAM FREDERIC, M.D., F.R.S., a distinguished physician, was born in India 1796, being the eldest son of William Chambers, a gentleman in the civil service of the East India Company. He received his education at Westminster School and at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he was created M.D. 1818. He attained to great eminence in his profession in London, being appointed physician to William IV., and afterwards to Queen Victoria. He was also nominated a knight commander of the Guelphic order by King William, but never assumed the title. Dr. Chambers died at Kordle Cliff, Hampshire, 16 Dec., 1855.

CHAMBRE, FRANÇOIS ILHARRAT DE LA, a doctor of the Sorbonne, born 2 Jan., 1698, at Paris, where he died 16 Aug., 1753. He composed a treatise on the True Religion; another on the Church of Jesus Christ; and many other theological works.

CHAMBRE, MARTIN CUREAU DE LA, a physician, born at Mans 1594, and died 29 Nov., 1669. He was physician to Louis XIV., and one of the first members of the French academy, and of that of sciences. Among his works are 'Les Caractères des Passions;' 'L'art de connoître les Hommes;' and 'De la connoissance des Bêtes.'

CHAMFORT, SÉBASTIEN ROCH NICOLAS, a poet, dramatist, and miscellaneous writer, born near Clermont, in Auvergne, 1741. He took an active part in the Revolution, and destroyed himself to avoid the guillotine 13 April, 1794. His collected works have passed through several editions.

CHAMIER, DANIEL, a Protestant divine, was born at Montélimart, in Dauphiné, about 1570, and became professor at Montauban, where he was killed by a cannon ball when that place was besieged 16 Oct., 1621. He drew up the edict of Nantes, and wrote a book against Bellarmine; but his most esteemed works are a treatise, 'De Œcumenico Pontifice,' and 'Epistolæ Jesuiticæ.'

CHAMILLARD, ETIENNE, a Jesuit, born at Bourges 11 Nov., 1656; died at Paris 1 July, 1730. He published an edition of Prudentius ad usum Delphini; and Dissertations on medals, gems, and other monuments of antiquity.

CHAMILLART, MICHEL DE, a favourite of Louis XIV. of France, who made him his comptroller-general of the finances, and minister at war. Born 1651; died 14 April, 1721.

CHAMISSO, ADOLBERT VON, a poet, naturalist, and traveller, born in France 27 Jan., 1781; died at Berlin 21 Aug., 1838. His most popular work was 'Peter Schlemil, the Shadowless Man.'

CHAMOUSSET, CLAUDE HUMBERT PIARRON DE, a philanthropist, born at Paris 1717; died 27 April, 1773.

CHAMPAGNE, PHILIPPE DE, a painter, born at Brussels 1602; died at Paris 12 Aug., 1674. His nephew, Jean Baptiste Champagne, was a good artist, and a member of the academy. He was born 1643, and died 1688.

CHAMPEAUX, GUILLAUME DE, bishop of Châlons, 2 C

lons-sur-Marne, the antagonist of Abelard, who had been his pupil, died 1121. He wrote a treatise on the Origin of the Soul.

CHAMPIER, BENOÎT CURTIUS SYMPHORIEN, a French medical writer and historian, founder of the college of physicians at Lyons, was born 1472, and died 1539. His principal work is 'Les grans Chroniqueurs des Princes de Savoye et de Piedmont.'

CHAMPION, ANTHONY, was born at Croydon, Surrey, 5 Feb., 1724-5, and educated at Cheam School and Eton, from whence he went to St. Mary Hall, Oxford, after which he entered of the Middle Temple. He became a benchor of that society, and served in two parliaments. Died 22 Feb., 1801. His 'Miscellanies in prose and verse, English and Latin,' were published in 1801 by Lord Lyttelton.

CHAMPION, JOSEPH, an English penman, was born at Chatham in 1709. He was educated under Snell, and afterwards kept a school in St. Paul's Churchyard, but latterly in Bedford Street. The time of his death is not ascertained, but he appears to have been living in 1762. His works are 'Practical Arithmetic,' 'Tutor's Assistant,' 40 plates; 'Comparative Penmanship;' 'New and Complete Alphabets,' and various copy-books.

CHAMPION, RICHARD, an eminent porcelain manufacturer o. Bristol, died 1789.

CHAMPION, THOMAS. See CAMPION.

CHAMPLAIN DE BROUAGE, SAMUEL, a French voyager, was born in Saintonge about 1600. Henry IV. appointed him to the command of a ship for making discoveries on the coast of America, where he entered the gulf of St. Lawrence, and founded Quebec, of which he became the first governor. He also settled a commercial company in Canada, in which country is a lake still called by his name. He died 1635. Champian published 'Voyages de la nouvelle France, dite Canada.'

CHAMPMESLE, MARIE DESMARES, a celebrated French actress, born 1644; died 15 March, 1698.

CHAMPNEY, ANTHONY, D.D., an English Catholic divine, was descended from a Yorkshire family, and born in or about 1569. He pursued his studies successively at Rheims, Rome, and Paris. For some time he was superior of Arras College, in the last-named city—a small community of English clergymen who spent their time in writing books of controversy. In 1619 he was appointed vice-president and divinity lecturer of the English college at Douay, and in 1625 became confessor to the English Benedictine nuns at Brussels. The latter appointment he resigned 1628, when he returned to his former employments at Douay. Coming afterwards to England, he was chosen a canon of the chapter, and subsequently dean. When he died is unknown, but he was alive in 1643. Dr. Champney was a learned theologian, and was engaged in sharp controversies with Francis Mason, Richard Pilkington, and Henry Fern. His works are, 'A Manual of Controversies,' 8vo., Paris, 1614; 'Mr. Pilkington's Parallel Parallel'd: in defence of the Manual of Controversies,' St. Omer, 1620; 'A Treatise on the Vocation of Bishops and other Ecclesiastical Ministers, proving the Ministers of the pretended Reformed Churches to have no Calling,' 4to., Douay, 1616, and in Latin, Paris, 1618; 'Dr. Champney's Legacy: or Instructions for Missioners,' at the end of Bishop Smith's 'Monita

quædam utilia,' 12mo., Paris, 1647; 'An Answer to a Letter of a Jesuit Gentleman,' 4to., 1601.

CHAMPOLLION, JEAN FRANÇOIS, a French Egyptologist, was born at Figeac 1790, and studied the oriental languages at Paris under Langlès and De Sacy. In 1811 he was appointed professor of history in the Lyceum of Grenoble, and keeper of the public library there. Subsequently he became director of the Egyptian museum at the Louvre, and in 1828 went to Egypt at the head of the commission appointed by the French government to examine the monuments of that country. He was preparing for the press a narrative of this expedition when he died at Paris 5 March, 1832. Champollion published several important works on Egyptian hieroglyphics, and deduced a phonetic alphabet, applicable not only to the names and titles of foreign sovereigns, but also to those of the native sovereigns and of the divinities of ancient Egypt. In this discovery, however, he had been preceded by Dr. Young.

CHAMPOLLION-FIGEAC, JEAN JACQUES, a French archaeologist, called Champollion the Elder, to distinguish him from his brother Jean François Champollion. He was born 1778, and filled for some years the office of keeper of the Imperial Library, which he resigned when placed at the head of the commission appointed to organise the archives of France. In this capacity he published a vast number of archaeological works, and edited various rare and curious MSS. During the latter years of his life he was librarian to the Château Imperial of Fontainebleau. Died May, 1869.

CHANCELLOR, RICHARD, an English navigator. He went with Sir Hugh Willoughby to discover a north-west passage to China in 1553, under the direction o. Sebastian Cabot; but when his companions perished on the coast of Lapland, where they had stopped to winter, he had the good fortune to reach the Russian shores, where, by means of the letters of introduction which he had with him, the grand duke John Basilovitz received him with kindness, and permitted him a free trade with the country. On his return to England, Chancellor found his patron Edward dead; but Mary was sensible of the advantages of commerce, a company was established, and the lucky adventurer again permitted to visit Russia. On his return home, accompanied by a Russian ambassador, he unfortunately was wrecked on the coast of Norway, and while he endeavoured to provide for the safety of the foreigners with him, he fell a victim to the climate. The Russians safely reached London 1557.

CHANDLER, ANNE, a Suffolk cottager, died at Hotton 1814, aged 74. She wrote a small paraphrase on the fifth chapter of the second Book of Kings; the History of Joseph; the Life of Elijah the Prophet; and several other poetical pieces.

CHANDLER, EDWARD, a learned prelate, was the son of Samuel Chandler, Esq., of the city of Dublin. He received his education at Emmanuel College, Cambridge, where he took his degree of M.A., and on being ordained priest, became chaplain to Bishop Lloyd, of Lichfield, afterwards of Worcester, who gave him preferment in both those cathedrals. In 1717 Dr. Chandler was nominated to the see of Lichfield, from whence, in 1730, he was translated to Durham. Died 20 July, 1750. He wrote 'A Defence of Christianity,' 1725. This was in answer to Collins's Scheme of Literal Prophecy; and that author having replied to the

bishop, his lordship published 'A Vindication of the Defence of Christianity,' 2 vols. 8vo. His other works are Eight occasional Sermons; The Chronological Dissertation prefixed to Arnold's Ecclesiasticus; a Preface to Cudworth on Morality; and some Letters in reply to Holloway on the Antiquity of the Hebrew Language. These last were published by Dr. Thomas Sharp.

CHANDLER, JOHN, F.R.S., an apothecary of London, brother of Dr. Samuel Chandler, died 12 Dec., 1780, aged 80. He was author of 'A Treatise on the Disease called a Cold,' 8vo., London, 1761.

CHANDLER, MARY, an English poetess, sister of Dr. Samuel Chandler, mentioned below, was born at Malmesbury, Wiltshire, 1687. She resided at Bath, as a milliner, and one of her poems met with the approbation of Pope. She was never married, and died 11 Sept., 1745.

CHANDLER, RICHARD, a printer, who was in partnership with Cæsar Ward, of York. Not meeting with the success which he anticipated, he committed suicide about 1745. He compiled 'Debates in the House of Lords from 1660 to 1741,' 8 vols., London, 1752; and 'Debates in the House of Commons from 1660 to 1741,' 14 vols., London, 1752.

CHANDLER, RICHARD, D.D., was born 1738, and educated at Magdalen College, Oxford, where he obtained a fellowship, and proceeded to his degree of D.D., 1773, after which he was presented to the living of Worldham, Hampshire, and next to that of Tilehurst, Berkshire. His first publication was the 'Marmora Oxoniensia,' 1763. The year following he went out, at the expense of the Dilettanti Society, to make observations in Greece and Asia, the result of which appeared in 1769, in an imperial folio, entitled 'Ionian Antiquities.' In 1774 Dr. Chandler published 'Inscriptiones antiquæ, pleræque nondum editæ, in Asia Minora et Græcia, præsertim Athenis collectæ.' The next year came out his 'Travels in Asia Minor,' which volume was followed by his 'Travels in Greece,' and 'The History of Ilium, or Troy.' His last work was the Life of William of Waynflete; but this was not published till the year after his death, which happened 9 Feb., 1810.

CHANDLER, SAMUEL, D.D., was born at Hungerford, Berkshire, 1693. After studying at an academy in Bridgwater, he became a pupil to Mr. Samuel Jones, at Gloucester. On leaving this seminary, Mr. Chandler went to Leyden, and at his return became minister of the Presbyterian congregation at Peckham; but meeting with some losses in the South Sea scheme, he engaged in the bookselling business, in partnership with Mr. Gray in the Poultry, who himself afterwards became a minister, and was ordained in the Church of England. Mr. Chandler, on entering into this concern, did not forsake the pastoral office, and in addition to his charge at Peckham, was chosen lecturer at the Old Jewry. His sermons at this institution he digested into one discourse, and published it with the title of 'A Vindication of the Christian Religion,' which he presented to Archbishop Wake, who paid him a handsome compliment in return. About 1726 he settled as the stated minister of the Old Jewry, after which he relinquished business, and obtained the degree of D.D. from Edinburgh and Glasgow. On the death of George II. he published a sermon, in which he compared that monarch to David. This

led Peter Annett to print his tract entitled, 'The History of the Man after God's own Heart,' in which the character of David was grossly vilified. Dr. Chandler then published 'A Review of the History of the Man after God's own Heart,' and he also prepared for the press 'A Critical History of the Life of David,' but it was not published till after the author's death, which happened 8 May, 1766. Besides the above works he wrote 'Reflections on the conduct of the Modern Deists,' 'A Vindication of Daniel's Prophecies,' against Collins; 'A Paraphrase and Commentary on the Prophecy of Joel;' 'The History of Persecution;' 'Vindication of the History of the Old Testament;' 'Sermons,' &c.

CHANDOS, GREY BRYDGES, LORD, succeeded his father William, the fourth lord, 1602. He was made a K.B. 1604, and in the following year was honoured with the degree of M.A. from the university of Oxford. In 1617 he was appointed to receive the Muscovite ambassadors. Died 20 Aug., 1621. He is supposed to have been the author of 'Horæ Subsecivæ, Observations and Discourses,' 8vo., London, 1620.

CHANDOS, SIR JOHN, K.G., a celebrated English captain, whom Edward III. appointed lieutenant-general of the French provinces ceded to England by the treaty of Bretigny. He gained the day at the battle of Auray, 1364, when he had the glory of compelling the celebrated Bertrand Duguesclin to deliver up his arms. When Edward III. erected Aquitaine into a principality, and bestowed it on his son the prince of Wales, Chandos became his constable. He was slain in the battle of Leusac, near Poitiers, 1369.

CHANNING, WILLIAM ELLERY, D.D., a Unitarian minister, born at Newport, Rhode Island, 7 April, 1780. He was educated at Harvard College, and in 1803 was appointed to the office in which he remained for the rest of his life, that of pastor of the Federal Street congregation in Boston. Died 2 Oct., 1842. Dr. Channing acquired considerable popularity as a preacher, lecturer, and writer. His writings, which were published in a collected form at Glasgow in six octavo vols., include 'Remarks on the Character and Writings of John Milton;' and 'Remarks on the Life and Character of Napoleon Bonaparte.'

CHANTAL. See JANE FRANCES.

CHANTEREAU LE FEBURE, or LE FEVRE, a French antiquary, born 1588; died 2 July, 1658.

CHANTREY, SIR FRANCIS, a sculptor, was the son of a farmer at Norton, Derbyshire, where he was born 7 April, 1782. He was apprenticed to a carver and frame-maker at Sheffield, and afterwards tried his fortune as a modeler in clay, first in Dublin, then in Edinburgh, and finally in London. A bust sent by him to the exhibition of the Royal Academy in 1811 attracted the notice of Nollekens, who took the young artist under his patronage. Commissions for statues and busts now came in rapidly, and he acquired an extraordinary reputation. He was elected an associate of the Royal Academy 1816, and a member two years afterwards. Subsequently he visited Italy, where he formed an acquaintance with Canova, Thorwaldsen, and Bartolini; and on the accession of William IV. he received the honour of knighthood. Died 25 Nov., 1841. The number of his works is large. Among his masterpieces are the Sleeping Children in Lichfield Cathedral, and the statue of Pitt, in Hanover Square, London.

CHAPELAIN, JEAN, a French poet, born 1595; died 22 Feb., 1674. He was one of the first members of the French Academy, and drew up the scheme of the Dictionary.

CHAPELLE. See **LACHAPPELLE**.

CHAPELLE, CLAUDE EMMANUEL LUILIER, a French poet and wit, born 1626; died Sept., 1686.

CHAPMAN, EDMUND, an eminent English surgeon and accoucheur, died at his residence, near Red Lion Square, London, 22 Nov., 1738. He published a 'Treatise on the Improvement of Midwifery, chiefly with regard to the operation; to which are added, Fifty-seven Cases, selected from upwards of 27 years' practice,' 8vo., London, 1733; 1735, 1759; and a 'Reply to Douglas' Short Account of the State of Midwifery in London,' 8vo., London, 1737.

CHAPMAN, FREDERICK HENRY, a Swedish admiral, author of an esteemed Treatise on Naval Architecture, died 1808.

CHAPMAN, GEORGE, an English poet, was born in Kent 1557, and after studying for two years at Oxford, settled in London, where Shakspeare, Sidney, Spenser, Ben Jonson, and Daniel became his friends. He wrote seventeen dramatic pieces, and translated Homer's Iliad and Odyssey into English verse. Died 1634.

CHAPMAN, JOHN, D.D., was born in Hampshire 1704, and educated at Eton and at King's College, Cambridge. Archbishop Potter gave him the livings of Mersham and Aldington, in Kent, and the university of Oxford conferred on him the degree of doctor. He was also appointed archdeacon of Sudbury. As executor to Archbishop Potter, he presented himself to the precentorship of Lincoln, for which he was attacked by a suit in the court of Chancery, where he obtained a decree in his favour, though it was afterwards reversed in the House of Lords. Dr. Chapman was a man of learning, as appears from his 'Eusebius,' in which he ably defended Christianity against Morgan and Tindal. He also wrote two tracts relating to Phlegon, in answer to Dr. Sykes, and assisted Bishop Pearce in his edition of Cicero 'De Officiis.' Died 14 Oct., 1784.

CHAPMAN, MATTHEW JAMES, M.D., an English poet. He took the degree of M.D. at Edinburgh 1820, and subsequently entered Trinity College, Cambridge (B.A. 1832; M.A. 1835). He was author of 'Barbadoes, and other Poems,' 1833; 'Jephtha's Daughter,' a dramatic poem, 1834; and a translation of Theocritus, Bior., and Moschus, 1836. Dr. Chapman died at his residence in Albemarle Street, London, 15 Nov., 1865, aged 69.

CHAPMAN, THOMAS, D.D., was born in the county of Durham 1717. Going to Cambridge, he was elected a fellow of Christ's College, and in 1746 appointed master of Magdalen College. He also became chaplain to the king, and a prebendary of Durham. Died 9 June, 1760. He was author of an 'Essay on the Roman Senate.'

CHAPONE, Mrs. HESTER, was the daughter of Thomas Mulso, Esq., of Twywell, Northamptonshire, where she was born 27 Oct., 1727. Her first production was an Ode to Peace, which was followed by another addressed to Miss Carter upon her Epictetus. She formed a close intimacy with that excellent woman, and their friendship lasted fifty years. The story of Fidelia, written by Miss Mulso, was communicated by Miss Carter to the 'Adventurer.' In 1760 she married Mr. Chapone, but in less than ten months became a widow. In

1770 she accompanied Mrs. Montague to Scotland and in 1773 published her Letters on the Improvement of the Mind, which work was followed by 'Miscellanies.' Died 25 Dec., 1801. Her works were published in 2 vols. 12mo., 1807.

CHAPPE, CLAUDE, a French mechanician, who invented a system of telegraphing, which has been entirely superseded by the electric telegraph. Born 1763; died 23 Jan., 1805.

CHAPPE D'AUTEROCHE, JEAN, a French abbot and mathematician, born 2 March, 1722. In 1771 he translated into French the works of Dr. Halley, with additions, and was soon afterwards appointed superintendent of some important works in Lorraine. On his return to Paris he was chosen member of the Academy of Sciences, and in 1775 appointed assistant astronomer. He went to Tobolsk, in Siberia, 1760, to observe the transit of Venus, which was to happen June 6th of the year following. He afterwards visited California for a like purpose. Died 1 Aug., 1769. He published accounts of his voyages to Siberia and California.

CHAPPEL, WILLIAM, a learned prelate, born in Nottinghamshire 10 Dec., 1582, and educated at Christ's College, Cambridge. He was made dean of Cashel, in Ireland, 1633; provost of Trinity College, Dublin, soon afterwards; and bishop of Cork, Cloyne, and Ross 1638. In the rebellion he suffered many hardships, and on landing in England was sent to prison, but soon obtained his liberty. He died at Derby 13 May, 1649. He wrote 'Methodus Concionandi,' and a treatise on the Use of the Holy Scripture. The Whole Duty of Man has also been ascribed to this prelate, but without probability.

CHAPPELOW, LEONARD, was born 1683, and educated at St. John's College, Cambridge (B.A. 1712; M.A. 1716; B.D. 1723). He succeeded Ockley in the Arabic professorship 1720. He also obtained a fellowship, which he vacated by accepting the livings of Great and Little Hornead, in Hertfordshire. In 1738 he stood for the mastership of his college, but failed, after a sharp contest. Dying 14 Jan., 1768, he was buried in the church of St. Andrew the Great, where a monument bearing the following inscription, was erected to his memory:—'In a Vault is interr'd the Body of Leonard Chappelow, B.D., who dyed the 14th of January, 1768, aged 75, formerly Fellow of St. John's College, and was Arabic Professor 48 Years. A Very Pious and Learned Man. Also Mary his Relict, who dyed July 30th, 1779, aged 88.' Professor Chappelow published an edition of Spencer 'De Legibus Hebræorum'; 'Elementa Linguae Arabicæ'; 'A Commentary on the Book of Job'; two of Bishop Bull's sermons, with a preface 'The Traveller,' an Arabic poem, translated from Abu Ismael; and 'Six Assemblies, or ingenious Conversations of learned men among the Arabians.'

CHAPPLE, WILLIAM, a topographer, was born in Devonshire 1718, and settling in Exeter, became secretary to the hospital in that city, and steward to Sir William, afterwards Lord Courtenay. Died 1781. He was a contributor to the Lady's Diary and the Gentleman's Magazine; and wrote 'A Review of Part of Risdon's Survey of Devon: containing the general Description of that County; with corrections, annotations, and additions.'

CHAPTAL, JEAN ANTOINE CLAUDE, a famous French chemist, born 4 June, 1756; died 30 July, 1832. Napoleon I. conferred on him several im-

portant offices, and summoned him to the chamber of peers. His works relate, almost exclusively, to the application of chemistry to the arts and manufactures. The following have been translated into English:—'Elements of Chemistry;' and 'Chemistry applied to Arts and Manufactures.'

CHAPUZEAU, SAMUEL, a Protestant writer, was a native of Paris. He became preceptor to William, prince of Orange, afterwards king of England; and subsequently was appointed governor of the pages to George, duke of Brunswick Lunenburg. Died 18 Aug., 1701. He published the first two volumes of Tavernier's *Voyages*, and was author of comedies, &c.

CHARAS, MOÏSE, a French apothecary, who compiled a *Pharmacopœia*, which was held in great esteem. Born 1618; died 17 Jan., 1698.

CHARDIN, Sir JOHN, F.R.S., a celebrated traveller, was son of a jeweller, of the Protestant persuasion, at Paris, where he was born 1643. He followed his father's trade, and at the age of twenty-one commenced his travels, whence he did not return till 1670. He passed the greater part of this interval in Persia, and he printed at Paris an account of the coronation of Soliman II., king of Persia, and the principal events of the beginning of his reign. Departing again for the East, in 1671, he spent several years in Persia and the East Indies, and laid in a great store of information concerning the state of those countries, which he made public after his second return. He now settled in London, where, in 1681, he was knighted by Charles II., and admitted a fellow of the Royal Society. He was also appointed agent for the East India Company in Holland, and carried on a large trade in precious stones. He married a daughter of a French refugee in London, and dying 25 Dec., 1713, was buried at Chiswick. On his monument in Westminster Abbey is this inscription:—'Sir John Chardin—*Nomen sibi fecit eundo*.' A collected edition of his travels was published in 1811, in 10 vols. 12mo.

CHARENTON, JOSEPH NICOLAS, a French Jesuit, who served as a missionary in Persia for fifteen years. In literature he is chiefly known by his translation of Mariana's *History of Spain*. Born 1649; died at Paris 10 Aug., 1735.

CHARETTE DE LA CONTRIE, FRANÇOIS ATHANASE, a French royalist, celebrated for his able resistance in La Vendée against the republicans. Born 21 April, 1763; executed 29 March, 1796.

CHARKE, CHARLOTTE, youngest daughter of Colley Cibber, was educated in a manner more fitting the character of a boy than a girl. She early married Charke, a violinist, whose debaucheries soon caused a separation, and threw a thoughtless wife into the vortex of dissipation. The stage for a while supported Mrs. Charke, and from a humble position she rose to capital characters. Her temper proved the source of many calamities. She quarrelled with Fleetwood, the manager, and though reconciled, she again transgressed, and at last had recourse to the scanty pittance of a strolling company. She died in great distress 6 April, 1760. Mrs. Charke published 'The Art of Management, or Tragedy expelled,' 1735, a dramatic piece intended as a satire on Fleetwood; 'A Narrative of her Life,' 1755; 'The Lover's Treat; or, unnatural Hatred;' and 'The History of Henry Dumont, Esq., and Miss Charlotte Evelyn, with some critical Remarks on comic Actors.'

CHARKE, WILLIAM, a noted Puritan divine, who received his education at Peterhouse, Cambridge, from which university he was ejected in consequence of his opposition to the received doctrines of the Established Church. In 1581 he was chosen preacher to the society of Lincoln's Inn, of which situation he was deprived for non-conformity in 1593. Died 1617. He published several pieces against the Catholics.

CHARLEMAGNE, or Charles the Great, king of France, and emperor of the West; born 742. He was the son of Pepin, and succeeded his brother Carloman, king of France, 771. After defeating the Saxons, and putting an end to the monarchy of the Lombards, he was crowned emperor 800. This great prince was not only a warrior, but an encourager of learning, and the founder of several universities. Died 28 Jan., 814.

CHARLEMONT, JAMES CAULFIELD, EARL OF, second son of the third Viscount Charlemont, was born in Dublin 18 Aug., 1728, and was created an earl 1763, in consequence of his important services in quelling an insurrection in Ulster. He was intimately acquainted with Burke, whom he introduced to the celebrated Gerard Hamilton, Flood, and other eminent politicians. In 1764 he visited London, and was introduced to Johnson, Goldsmith, Reynolds, and Hogarth, the last of whom he especially patronised. In 1770 he headed, with Flood, the independent party against Lord Townshend, whose administration he vehemently opposed; and in 1778 he took the command of the armed association called the Irish Volunteers. He was elected president of the Royal Irish Academy 1786; and died 4 Aug., 1799. Several of the earl's letters have been printed, but his *History of Italian Poetry* remains in MS.—*Rose*.

CHARLES MARTEL, son of Pepin Heristal, and duke of Austrasia, conquered France, and defeated and slew 350,000 of the Saracens. Born 694; died 22 Oct., 741.

CHARLES I., emperor of Germany. See CHARLEMAGNE.

CHARLES II., *The Bald*, emperor of Germany, was born 823; crowned king of France 840; elected emperor by the Pope and people of Rome 875; died 6 Oct., 877.

CHARLES III., *The Fat*, emperor of Germany, and king of France. He was elected king of Italy, and emperor 881, but was driven from his throne by the intrigues of his prime minister; and died 12 Jan., 888.

CHARLES IV., emperor of Germany, and king of Bohemia, ascended the imperial throne 1347, and died 29 Nov., 1378.

CHARLES V., emperor and king of Spain, was born at Ghent 1500, came to the Spanish crown 1516, and to that of the empire three months afterwards. He resigned all his dignities 1555, retired to a monastery, and died 21 Sept., 1558, 'dissatisfied with the world, his son, and himself.'

CHARLES VI. was proclaimed king of Spain 1703, and elected emperor of Germany 1711. A great part of his reign was spent in war. Died 20 Oct., 1740.

CHARLES VII., elector of Bavaria in 1726. He contested the imperial throne with Maria Teresa; and died 20 Jan., 1745.

CHARLES I., king of France. See CHARLES II., emperor.

CHARLES II., king of France. See CHARLES III., emperor.

CHARLES III., *The Simple*, born 17 Sept., 879, and ascended the throne of France 893. On the death of Louis IV. he was elected emperor, but he was reduced to a small dominion by the usurpations of his nobles, and the encroachments of the Normans. He had for a favourite minister one Haganon, who was so odious to the nobles that they revolted against the king because he would not remove him. They chose Robert, of the blood royal, who was crowned by the archbishop of Rheims 922. The same year a battle was fought between the two monarchs, in which Robert was slain; but his son, Hugh the Great, defeated Charles, who fled for shelter to the count of Vermandois, at whose castle he died 7 Oct., 929.

CHARLES IV., *The Fair*, third son of Philip the Fair, obtained the crown of France 1321. In his reign a fierce war raged between France and England, which ended in the concession of the province of Guienne to the latter kingdom. Died 1 Feb., 1328, aged 33.

CHARLES V., *The Wise*, was born 21 Jan., 1337. He was the first prince who had the title of dauphin; was crowned king at Rheims 1364; and died 16 Sept., 1380.

CHARLES VI., *The Well-beloved*, son of the preceding, was born 3 Dec., 1368; crowned 1380; died 20 Oct., 1422. During his reign France was invaded and conquered by Henry V., king of England.

CHARLES VII., *The Victorious*, so called because he regained his kingdom (with the exception of Calais) from the English. Born 22 Feb., 1403; crowned 1422; died 22 July, 1461.

CHARLES VIII., *The Affable*, son of Louis XI., ascended the throne of France 1483, aged 13. He made himself master of the kingdom of Naples, and was crowned by Pope Alexander VI. emperor of Constantinople. He obtained in 1495 a great victory over the Italians, though their army was five times as large as his own. Died 7 April, 1498.

CHARLES IX., king of France, was born 27 June, 1550, and succeeded to the throne 1560. His mother, the haughty Catharine de Medici, obtained the regency, which trust she abused in so shameful a manner that the Protestants revolted, and a fierce civil war ensued, in which the insurgents were unsuccessful. The cruel massacre of St. Bartholomew will remain a foul blot on the memory of this prince, or rather of those under whose management he was. Charles died 30 May, 1574.

CHARLES X., king of France, was born 9 Oct., 1757, and succeeded to the throne 1824. The revolution of 1830 compelled him to leave his country, and after passing some time in Great Britain he removed to Austria, where he died 4 Nov., 1836.

CHARLES I., duke of Lorraine, claimed the French throne, but was defeated, and died 994.

CHARLES II., duke of Lorraine, a prudent and warlike prince, died 25 Jan., 1430-1.

CHARLES III., duke of Lorraine, was born 1543, and died 14 May, 1608.

CHARLES IV., duke of Lorraine, was fond of military glory, but lost his dominions, and died 18 Sept., 1675.

CHARLES V., nephew of the preceding, entered the service of the Emperor Leopold, and acquired great military renown. Born 1643; died 18 April, 1690.

CHARLES ALEXANDER of Lorraine, grandson

of the preceding, was general of the imperial armies, and a brave warrior. Born 1712; died 4 July, 1780.

CHARLES I., king of Naples, and brother to the king of France, was born 1220, and died 7 Jan., 1285.

CHARLES II., *The Lame*, king of Naples, was born 1248, and died 6 May, 1309.

CHARLES III., king of Naples, grandson of the preceding, was born 1345; obtained the kingdom, 1380; and died 5 Feb., 1386.

CHARLES GUSTAVUS X., king of Sweden, was born 1622; ascended the throne 1654; died 13 Feb., 1660.

CHARLES XI., king of Sweden, son of the preceding, was born 1655; succeeded to the throne 1660; died 15 April, 1697.

CHARLES XII., king of Sweden, was born 27 June, 1682, being son of Charles XI., on whose death he succeeded to the crown. His reign was one continued scene of bloodshed, and terminated at the siege of Fredericks hall, in Norway, where he was slain 30 Nov., 1718.

CHARLES XIII., king of Sweden, was born 1748, and died 5 Feb., 1818.

CHARLES XIV. (*Bernadotte*), king of Sweden, was born 1764; proclaimed king 1818; and died 8 March, 1844.

CHARLES I., king of Spain. See CHARLES V., emperor.

CHARLES II., king of Spain, succeeded his father, Philip IV., 1665, and died 1 Nov., 1700. He was the last of the eldest branch of the Austrian princes who reigned in Spain.

CHARLES III., king of Spain, was born 1716, and died 14 Dec., 1788.

CHARLES IV., king of Spain, was born 1748, and died 28 Nov., 1819.

CHARLES II., *The Bad*, king of Navarre, was born 1332, and died 1 Jan., 1387.

CHARLES I., king of England, was born 1600, and succeeded to the throne in 1625, on the death of his father, James I. His reign was turbulent, and in the civil wars he was defeated. At last he was tried before a self-created court of his subjects, condemned, and beheaded at Whitehall, 30 Jan., 1648-9.

CHARLES II., king of England, son of the preceding, was born 1630; restored to the throne 1660; and died 6 Feb., 1684-5.

CHARLES EMANUEL I., duke of Savoy, surnamed *The Great*, an ambitious prince and a brave warrior, was born 1562, and died 26 July, 1630.

CHARLES EMANUEL II., son of Victor Amadeus I., succeeded to the dukedom of Savoy 1638, and died 1675.

CHARLES EMANUEL III., son of Victor Amadeus II., became duke of Savoy and king of Sardinia 1730, and died 22 Feb., 1773.

CHARLES EMANUEL IV., king of Sardinia from 1796 to 1802; died 1819.

CHARLES ALBERT, king of Sardinia, was born 1798; succeeded to the throne 1831; and died 18 July, 1849.

CHARLES DE VALOIS, count of Maine and Anjou, brother of Philip IV., was born 1270, and died 16 Dec., 1325.

CHARLES DE BLOIS, pretender to the dukedom of Brittany, died 29 Sept., 1364.

CHARLES THE BOLD, duke of Burgundy, was born 1433, and slain 5 Jan., 1477.

CHARLES EDWARD LOUIS PHILIP CASIMIR, commonly called *The Young Pretender*, was born at Rome 31 Dec., 1720, and died at Florence 31 Jan., 1788. He was the eldest son of James, who, by his adherents, was designated as the third king of England of that name. On 16 July, 1745, he landed on the coast of Lochaber, in Scotland, and at Perth published a manifesto, containing a declaration of his claims to the English throne. About 1500 Highlanders joined his standard, at the head of whom he marched to Edinburgh; but though he took the city the castle resisted his efforts. Sir John Cope now hastened against the young adventurer, who encountered him at Preston Pans, and defeated him. This advantage inspirited the insurgents, and increased their numbers to such a degree that they made an irruption into England and invested Carlisle, which surrendered in less than three days. From thence Charles advanced to Penrith, and pushed on as far as Manchester, where he established his head quarters, and was joined by about 200 English under Colonel Townley. Thence he pursued his course to Derby, with the intention of going by the way of Chester into Wales, where he expected to be joined by a number of his partisans. This intention, however, was overruled; nor did he, as he might have done, march towards London, where he had many adherents who would have welcomed his approach. Instead of this he wasted his time, and on hearing of the arrival of the Duke of Cumberland made a precipitate retreat into Scotland, where, on the 28th of Jan., he defeated the royalists under General Hawley, at Falkirk. The elation, however, produced by this advantage was of short duration, for, 16 April, 1746, the representative of the house of Stuart and that of the reigning family encountered each other on the plains of Culloden, near Inverness. The battle began about noon, when the English artillery did terrible execution among the Highlanders, who fought with desperation, but being unsupported by the French, were completely overthrown. The slaughter was dreadful, and, to the disgrace of the victor, many of the Scotch were butchered in cold blood. Charles Edward escaped with great difficulty, and after wandering from place to place about five months, got on board a privateer, which conveyed him to France, from whence, at the peace, he was obliged to go to Rome, where he married the Princess Stolberg. In 1759 he visited London in disguise, but ministers and the king knew of his arrival, though they prudently took no notice of it. He left a daughter, called the princess of Albany.

CHARLES, JOSEPH, vicar of Wighton, Norfolk, was author of a very singular book, entitled, 'The Dispersion of the Men at Babel considered, and the Principal Cause of it inquired into,' 8vo., London, 1755; 2nd edit., 2 vols. 8vo., 1769. He died in 1786.

CHARLES, THOMAS, a Welsh divine, born in Caermarthenshire Oct., 1755, and educated at Jesus College, Oxford. He took orders in the Established Church, but after holding a curacy in Somersetshire, and another in Wales, he withdrew from that communion about 1785, and during the remainder of his life was an active minister among the Welsh Calvinistic Methodists. Died Oct., 1814. He edited several works in Welsh, and prepared two editions of the Bible in that language; but his most important literary production was a

Scripture Dictionary in Welsh, entitled 'Geiriadfa Ysgrifthyrol,' 4 vols. 8vo., 1811.

CHARLESWORTH, JOHN, a divine, was born 1742, educated at Trinity College, Cambridge; collated to the rectory of Ossington, Nottinghamshire; died 30 Nov., 1821. Besides several occasional discourses, he published 'Practical Sermons selected and abridged from various authors,' 3 vols. 8vo., London, 1788-93.

CHARLETON, LEWIS, bishop of Hereford, died 23 May, 1369. He was distinguished both as a divine and mathematician.

CHARLEVAL, CHARLES FAUCON DE RIS, Sieur DE, a French poet, born 1612; died 9 March, 1693.

CHARLEVOIX, PIERRE FRANÇOIS XAVIER DE, a French Jesuit, who for several years was missionary in America. His History of Paraguay, and Travels in North America, have been translated into English. Born 1682; died 1 Feb., 1761.

CHARLIER, JEAN. See GERSON.

CHARLOTTE AUGUSTA, the only child of King George IV., by his cousin Caroline, second daughter of the duke of Brunswick, was born at Carlton House 6 Jan., 1796. Her first years were passed under the maternal roof at Charlton, in Kent, after which she had a separate establishment at Shrewsbury House, on Blackheath, where her education was superintended by the countess dowager of Elgin, and Miss Garth. In 1806 Dr. Fisher, bishop of Exeter, became her tutor, and Dr. Nott sub-preceptor; but the latter was soon afterwards superseded by Dr. Short, and the place of governess filled by Lady de Clifford. The progress of her royal highness in every mental accomplishment was highly gratifying to her friends and promising to the nation. The town establishment of the princess was at Warwick House; but upon some occasion, on which it would be painful to be explicit, the household was broken up, and she was taken under the immediate care and observation of her father. It was the intention of the royal family to unite her in marriage to the hereditary prince of Orange; but in 1814 she declared her aversion to the match, and on 2 May, 1816, espoused Prince Leopold of Saxe Coburg, afterwards king of the Belgians. Great rejoicings took place on the occasion, and parliament was profuse in its grants to the illustrious couple, settling the enormous annuity of fifty thousand a year on the prince in case of his being left a widower. The sad event actually occurred at Claremont, in Surrey, on the 6th of Nov., 1817, after the princess had been delivered of a still-born child. Much blame was attached to the medical attendants, but whether on any just grounds it is difficult to decide. Numerous anecdotes of her royal highness were related with incredible industry, and swallowed with equal avidity after her demise; but the memoirs of her that were then published were for the most part made up of pure invention.

CHARLOTTE SOPHIA, second daughter of Charles Louis Frederick, duke of Mecklenburg Streitz, was born 19 May, 1744; was married to George III. king of England, 8 Sept., 1761; and died at Kew 17 Nov., 1818.

CHARLOTTE ELIZABETH. See TONNA.

CHARLTON, LIONEL, a topographer, author of 'The History of Whitby, and of Whitby Abbey, divided into three Books,' 4to., York, 1779. His epitaph in Whitby churchyard has never, I believe

been printed, and I therefore insert it in this place:—'Erected to the Memory of Lionel Charlton, Philomath, who died the 16th of May, 1788, aged 66 Years. Also Mary, his Wife, who died the 9th of March, 1805, aged 72 years. Also two of their Children, who died in their infancy.'

CHARLTON, RICE, M.D., F.R.S., an eminent physician of Bath, author of a Treatise on the Bath Waters, died at Woodhouse, in the parish of Olveston, Gloucestershire, 23 Oct., 1788.

CHARNOCK, JOB, an English adventurer, who, in the middle of the seventeenth century, went to India, and became governor of the factory of the East India Company, near Hooghly. By singular address he gained the favour of the king of Bengal, who granted him the land on which Calcutta now stands. This district was then overrun with jungles, which Charnock cleared, and erected a fort and factory. About the year 1699 he rescued a young Hindoo widow from the funeral pile, and married her. She lived seven or eight years afterwards; and on her death Charnock enclosed a large piece of ground, where he erected a mausoleum to her memory, and once a year sacrificed a cock to her manes. He died 10 Jan., 1692, and was interred in the same sepulchre. He had several children, one of whom, a daughter, married Charles Eyre, the chief of the factory. Mr. Orme, in his valuable fragments of Indian History, erroneously calls him Chanock.

CHARNOCK, JOHN, F.S.A., was born 28 Nov., 1756, being the only son of John Charnock, Esq., a native of Barbadoes, and once an eminent advocate at the English bar. He received his education at Winchester School, under Dr. Warton, and removed from thence to Merton College, Oxford, which he left without a degree. After this he entered as a volunteer in the naval service; but though born to good prospects he experienced severe disappointments, and died in the King's Bench 16 May, 1807. His works are 'The Rights of a Free People,' 'Biographia Navalis,' 6 vols., forming a supplement to Campbell's Admirals; 'A Letter on Finance and National Defence;' 'History of Marine Architecture,' 3 vols.; 'Life of Lord Nelson;' 'Loyalty, or Invasion defeated,' a tragedy.

CHARNOCK, ROBERT, vice-president of Magdalen College, Oxford, was executed in March, 1695-6, for attempting to assassinate King William III.

CHARNOCK, STEPHEN, a nonconformist divine, was descended of a Lancashire family, and born in London 1628. He was educated first at Emanuel College, Cambridge, from whence, in 1649, he removed to New College, Oxford, of which he became fellow. He was for some time chaplain to Henry Cromwell, in Ireland, and afterwards officiated to a congregation in London, where he died 27 July, 1680. His works were collected, after his death, into 2 vols. folio; the best is a Discourse on Providence.

CHARNOCK, THOMAS, an alchemist, born in Kent 1526, and educated at Oxford. He spent his life in vainly searching for the philosopher's stone. On his marriage he settled in Bridgwater, Somersetshire, but afterwards removed to Comadge, in the same county, where he died in April, 1581. He was author of a work in English verse, 'The Breviary of Natural Philosophy,' printed, with other pieces of his composition, in Ashmole's 'Theatrum Chemicum;' and 'The principal rules of Natural

Philosophy, figuratively set forth to the obtaining of the Philosopher's Stone.'

CHARPENTIER, FRANÇOIS, a learned Frenchman, born at Paris 15 Feb., 1620; died 22 April, 1702. He wrote a translation of Xenophon's Cyropædia, and Life of Socrates; On the Excellence of the French Language, &c.

CHARRON, PIERRE, a French divine and popular preacher, born at Paris 1541. Queen Margaret appointed him her chaplain. He formed a close friendship with Montaigne, and resided with him at Bordeaux, where he composed his book 'Les Trois Vérités,' or 'The Three Truths.' These three truths are:—1. That there is a God and a true religion. 2. That of all religions the Christian is the only true one. 3. That of all Christian communions the Roman Catholic is the only true church. The bishop of Cahors was so pleased with this work that he made the author his vicar-general. Charron afterwards obtained some dignities in the church of Condom. In 1609 he printed his famous work 'On Wisdom,' which has been translated into English by Sampson Lennard and George Stanhope, D.D. Charron died 16 Nov., 1603.

CHARTIER, ALAIN, secretary to Charles VI. and Charles VII. of France. He was so highly esteemed, on account of his writings, by Margaret of Scotland, first wife of Louis XI., that, finding him one day asleep in a chair, she drew near and kissed him. The nobility of her suite expressing surprise at this, Margaret said, laughing, 'I did not kiss the man, but the mouth which has uttered so many excellent things.' Alain Chartier, who wrote better in prose than in verse, was called the Father of Eloquence. He is supposed to have died about 1458. His works were printed 1617.

CHARTIER, JOHN, a French Benedictine, brother of Alain Chartier, and author of a life of Charles VII., which was printed 1661.

CHARTIER, RENÉ, a French physician, editor of the works of Hippocrates and Galen, was born 1572, and died 29 Oct., 1654.

CHASSENEUX, BARTHELEMI DE, a French advocate and legal writer, born 1480; died 15 April, 1547.

CHASTELAIN, CLAUDE, an ecclesiastic of Paris, who composed a Universal Martyrology, and other hagiographical works. Born 1639; died 20 March, 1712.

CHASTELET, GABRIELLE ÉMILIE LE TONNELIER DE BRETEUIL, Marchioness du, a French lady of extraordinary erudition, born 1706; died 10 Aug., 1749. She published an Analysis of the Philosophy of Leibnitz, and translated Newton's Principia.

CHASTELET, PAUL HAY, Sieur du, was born of a noble family in Brittany 1592 or 1593. He wrote most of Richelieu's state papers, and became president of the court of judicature in the army, and counsellor of state. He was also one of the first members of the French Academy, and a man of irreproachable integrity. Died 6 April, 1636. His most remarkable works are a History of Bertrand Duguesclin; and 'Plusieurs de pieces pour servir à l'Histoire.'

CHATELUX, FRANÇOIS JEAN, Marquis de, a field-marshal of France, born 1734; died 28 Oct., 1788. He is well known by his writings, the principal of which are 'An Essay on Public Happiness,' and 'Travels in North America.' Both these have been translated into English.

CHATEAUBRIAND, FRANÇOIS RENÉ, Vicomte

DE, a distinguished French writer and politician, born at St. Malo 4 Sept., 1768. In 1791 he visited the United States, and on his return joined the army of Condé for a short time. In 1793 he began a life of great misery as an emigrant in London, amidst a group of exiled nobles equally wretched. He continued in England nearly eight years, maintaining himself by translating for the booksellers, and giving lessons in French and Latin. In 1797 he published in London his 'Essay on Revolutions,' a work full of scepticism; but the death of his mother, in 1798, gave a new direction to his thoughts, and restored his faith. In 1800 he went, to Paris, and published his romance, 'Atala,' in the columns of the 'Mercure.' This was followed in 1802 by the 'Génie du Christianisme,' which made a deep impression on the public mind. The first consul was so pleased with this work that he took the author into favour, and strove to bind him to his service by two successive appointments, which, however, Chateaubriand gave up on the execution of the duc d'Enghien. On the fall of the empire in 1814, he published his famed pamphlet, 'De Bonaparte et des Bourbons,' the influence of which in disposing the public mind to welcome the returned family was so powerful that it was equal, said Louis XVIII., to an army of 100,000 men. In 1822 Chateaubriand was sent ambassador to the British court, and the next year was appointed minister of public affairs, which office he held till 1824. Afterwards he attacked the monarchy with such merciless rancour that it crumbled beneath his blows. Died 4 July, 1848. —*Engl. Cycl.*

CHATEAUBRUN, JEAN BAPTISTE VIVIEN DE, a French dramatic poet, born 1686; died 16 Feb., 1775.

CHATEAU-REGNAUD, FRANÇOIS LOUIS DE ROUSSELET, Count DE, a French admiral, born 1637; died 15 Nov., 1716.

CHATEL. See DUCHATEL.

CHATELHERAULT, JAMES HAMILTON, DUKE OF, and Earl of Arran, is frequently mentioned in the reign of Mary queen of Scots, as being the next heir to the Scottish throne, and his title had been frequently recognized by parliament. He was appointed regent during the minority of Mary. His title of Chatelherault he received from Henry II. of France, 1548, and with it a pension of 12,000 livres per annum. Died 22 Jan., 1574-5. See also ARRAN.

CHATHAM, WILLIAM PITT, EARL OF, born 15 Nov., 1708, being the son of Robert Pitt, Esq., of Boconnock, in Cornwall. He was educated at Eton, and in 1726 entered Trinity College, Oxford, which he left for the military profession. In 1735 he was returned to parliament for Old Sarum, and enlisted early in the ranks of opposition against Walpole. In his speeches against the Spanish convention, and against the bill for registering seamen, he displayed such acuteness, vehemence, and depth of argumentation, as astonished the house, and marked him as worthy of the highest offices of the state. The duchess of Marlborough, applauding the patriotism of the young orator, left him in her will a legacy of £10,000 for defending, as she said, the laws of his country. In 1746, in the administration which had succeeded Walpole, he became joint vice-treasurer of Ireland, and soon after treasurer and paymaster of the army, and a privy councillor. In 1755 he resigned, and though the next year he received the seals of secretary of

state, he did not long continue in office; but the public voice accompanied him in his retirement, and in June, 1757, he became prime minister. His restoration to power was a new era of splendid conquests and of national glory. England proved everywhere successful in consequence of his judicious plans. Quebec was conquered, and the French were defeated in Africa and in the East. The accession of George III. was soon followed by the resignation of the minister, who refused to co-operate with an administration which, by the influence of Lord Bute, as it is supposed, thwarted his vigorous measures. His retirement was attended by the grant of a peerage to his lady and a pension of £3,000. He censured the peace of 1763, declaring that England, from the extent of her victories, was entitled to more solid advantages. He afterwards remained silent till the question of general warrants, in 1764, called forth all his eloquence and the keenness of his satire against those unpopular engines of arbitrary power. In 1766 he accepted the privy seal, and was created earl of Chatham; but he resigned the office 1768. His health now declined, and a hereditary gout undermined his constitution, without, however, diminishing the energetic powers of his mind. During the American war he burst forth from his retirement, and in the House of Peers deprecated severe measures against the colonists. On one of these occasions, after the duke of Richmond had replied to him, the venerable peer rose up to answer the speech, but his debilitated constitution sank under the attempt, and he fell in a fit in the arms of those who were near him. This event happened 8 April, 1778, and he died on the ensuing 11th of May. All parties now united to pay due respect to his memory, and a public funeral and a monument in Westminster Abbey, at the expense of the nation, were immediately voted by parliament.

CHÂTILLON, the Cardinal DE. See COLIGNI.

CHATTERLY, W. S., an English actor, of the Bath and London theatres, died at Lynn, Norfolk, 1821.

CHATTERTON, THOMAS, was born at Bristol 20 Nov., 1732. His father was one of the choristers in the cathedral of that city, and also master of a free school. The ancestors of Chatterton had exercised the office of sexton of St. Mary Redcliffe for a great number of years, to which circumstance is attributed the principal event in his history. At the age of eight he was placed in Colston's charity school, and in 1767 articulated to an attorney, in whose office he had sufficient time for reading. In 1768, when the new bridge at Bristol was completed, he communicated to Farley's newspaper 'A description of the Friars passing over the old Bridge,' pretended to be taken from an ancient manuscript. This attracted notice and many inquiries, in consequence of which Chatterton became known to Mr. Barrett, a surgeon, who was then engaged in writing a history of Bristol. Chatterton now imparted to his friend several papers which he pretended to have discovered in an old chest in Redcliffe church. Other writings in prose and verse were likewise given by him to Mr. Catcott; and at length Chatterton sent a letter to Horace Walpole, offering to furnish him with notices of a series of great painters who had flourished at Bristol, accompanying this proposal with some verses, which he asserted were written in the fourteenth century by

Thomas Rowley. Walpole* was much pleased; but on submitting the verses to his friends Gray and Mason, they both pronounced them forgeries. After some delay these reliques were returned to Chatterton, who, having obtained his discharge from his master, visited London in 1769, in full confidence of rising by his talents; but after writing for different magazines, and composing songs for the public gardens, he poisoned himself in a fit of despair at a poor lodging in Brook Street, Holborn, 25 Aug., 1770. Some years after this the poems attributed by him to Rowley were made the subject of a long controversy; but at present no doubt is entertained as to their being forgeries. Several editions of Chatterton's works have been published.

CHATTO, WILLIAM ANDREW, author of 'Facts and Speculations on the Origin and History of Playing Cards,' 1848; and of a treatise on Wood Engraving, 1849; died 27 Feb., 1864.

CHAUCER, GEOFFREY, the father of English poetry, was born in London in 1328, and educated at both universities, after which he went abroad. On his return he entered of the Inner Temple, but soon after attended the court, and was made page to the king, who gave him a pension of twenty marks out of the exchequer, which in 1369 was doubled. The year following he was appointed his majesty's shield-bearer. He was sent to Genoa some time after to hire ships for the king's service, and at his return obtained a grant of a pitcher of wine a day, to be delivered by the butler of England, and the place of comptroller of the customs of London. In the reign of Richard II. he was made clerk of the works, but was dismissed from this office about two years afterwards, whereupon he retired into private life, residing at Woodstock and at Donnington Castle, near Newbury, where he employed himself in correcting his works. Henry IV., in the first year of his reign, gave him an annuity of forty marks for his life. He died 25 Oct., 1400, and was buried in Westminster Abbey. Chaucer married Philippa Roet, a lady of good family, by which means he became allied to John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaster, who was his great patron while he was himself in power. Chaucer left two sons, one of whom was speaker of the House of Commons, and ambassador to France. Of his poems, the Canterbury Tales are by far the best. There have been several editions of his works.

CHAUDET, ANTOINE DENIS, a French sculptor, born at Paris 31 March, 1763; died 9 April, 1810.

CHAUDON, LOUIS MAIEUL, a French writer, who is best known by his New Historical Dictionary, was born 20 May, 1737, and died 28 May, 1817. He was a Cluniac monk.

CHAUFFEPÉ, JACQUES GEORGE DE, a Protestant divine, born at Leuwarden, of French parents, 9 Nov., 1702, and educated at Franeker. After being admitted into the ministry, he became a preacher at different places, and lastly at Amsterdam, where he died 3 July, 1786. As an author he is best known by his 'Nouveau Dictionnaire Historique et Critique pour servir de Supplément, ou de Continuation, au Dictionnaire de M. Pierre Bayle,' 4 vols. folio, Amsterdam, 1750-6.

CHAULIAC. See CAULIAC.

CHAULIEU, GUILLAUME AMFRIE, a French poet, born 1639; died 27 June, 1720.

CHAUMETTE, PIERRE GASPARD, one of the most sanguinary of the French revolutionists, was

born at Nevers 24 May, 1763, and perished by the guillotine 13 April, 1794.

CHAUNCEY, MAURICE, an English historian, was a monk of the Charterhouse in London at the commencement of the Reformation, on which he went to Flanders till the accession of Mary. In 1556 he became prior of the monastery of Shene, in Surrey; but when Elizabeth came to the throne Chauncey went with his brethren to Bruges, and afterwards to Louvaine. He died at Paris 12 July, 1581. He was author of 'Historia aliquot nostri sæculi Martyrum, cum pia, tum lectu jucunda, nunquam antehac typis excusa,' 4to., 1550.

CHAUNCEY, CHARLES, B.D., a nonconformist divine, born 1592, and educated at Westminster School and Trinity College, Cambridge, where he obtained a fellowship. He was vicar of Ware, Hertfordshire, 1627 to 1633, and of Marston St. Laurence, Northamptonshire, from the latter date till 1637. Getting into trouble for nonconformity, he left the Church of England, and fled to New England. For seventeen years he worthily discharged the office of president of Harvard College, New Cambridge, where he died 19 Feb., 1671-2. He was well skilled in all the learned, and especially the oriental languages. He published a single sermon in 1655, and twenty-six sermons on 'Justification' in 1659.

CHAUNCEY, or CHAUNCEY, CHARLES, D.D., an American divine and writer, of the sect called Universalists, was born at Boston 1705, and died 1787.

CHAUNCEY, Sir HENRY, a topographer, was born 1632, and educated at Bishop's Stortford School and Caius College, Cambridge, whence he removed to the Middle Temple, and was called to the bar. In 1661 he was constituted a justice of the peace for Hertfordshire, and at a later period was appointed recorder of the borough of Hertford. In 1681 he was elected reader of the Middle Temple, in which year he received the honour of knighthood. He was made a Welsh judge 1688, and died in April, 1719. Sir Henry published 'The Historical Antiquities of Hertfordshire,' folio, London, 1700, one of the rarest of English topographical works. A reprint, in 2 vols. 8vo., appeared at Hertford in 1827.

CHAUNCEY, ISAAC, eldest son of Charles Chauncey, B.D., above mentioned, was in possession, at the Restoration, of the rectory of Woodborough, Wiltshire. Afterwards he practised physic in London, and finally became a dissenting minister. Died 28 Feb., 1712. He wrote an Essay on Daniel's Prophecy, &c.

CHAUSSE, MICHEL MARIE DE LA, a Frenchman, who settled at Rome, where he died about 1710. He published 'Romanum Museum,' and many other works on antiquarian subjects.

CHAUVEAU, FRANÇOIS, a painter and engraver, born at Paris 1613; died 1676. His son René (b. 1663; d. 1722) rose to eminence as a sculptor and architect.

CHAUVEAU-LAGARDE, CLAUDE FRANÇOIS, a distinguished French advocate, born at Chartres 1767; died 20 Feb., 1841.

CHAUVIN, ÉTIENNE, a Protestant minister, born at Nîmes 1640. He quitted his country on the revocation of the edict of Nantes; became professor of philosophy at Berlin; and died 6 April, 1725. He wrote 'Lexicon Philosophicum,' 'Nouveau Journal des Sçavans,' &c.

CHAZELLES, JEAN MATHEU DE, an astronomer, born at Lyons 24 July, 1657, assisted Cassini in drawing the meridian line, and in 1685 was made hydrographical professor at Marseilles, in which situation he drew a number of maps and plans. He afterwards visited Egypt, where he measured the pyramids, the four sides of the largest of which he found to correspond with the cardinal points of the compass. Died 16 Jan., 1710.

CHEDWORTH, JOHN HOWE, LORD, was born 22 Aug., 1754, and educated at Harrow School and Queen's College, Oxford. He succeeded to the title 1781, on the death of his uncle, the third earl, and died at Ipswich 29 Oct., 1804. His lordship was author of 'Notes upon some of the obscure Passages in Shakespeare's Plays; with Remarks upon the Explanations and Amendments of the Commentators in the editions of 1785, 1790, 1793,' 8vo., London, 1805. One hundred and forty of his Letters, addressed to the Rev. Thomas Crompton, between Jan., 1780, and May, 1795, were published in a quarto volume in 1828.

CHEFFONTAINES, CHRISTOPHE DE, a divine, born in Brittany about 1532, was consecrated bishop of Cæsarea 1586, and exercised his episcopal functions in the diocese of Sens, in the absence of Cardinal Pellevé, its titular. His death took place at Rome 26 May, 1595. He was author of many works on divinity, both in French and Latin.

CHEKE, HENRY, eldest son of Sir John Cheke, was born about 1548. After passing through King's College, Cambridge, he became a member of parliament, and in 1581 one of the secretaries to the council in the north. Died 1586. He is author of 'A certayne Tragedie wyrtten fyrst in Italian, by F[ranciscus] N[iger] B[ossentinus], entitled Frecwyl, and translated into English,' 4to.

CHEKE, Sir JOHN, was born at Cambridge 6 June, 1514, and educated at St. John's College, where he acquired an extraordinary reputation for his knowledge of the learned languages, especially Greek. He was admitted a fellow 1539. Henry VIII. granted him an exhibition for encouragement in his studies, and for defraying the cost of his travels abroad. Amongst his pupils at St. John's were William Cecil, afterwards Lord Burghley, Roger Ascham, and William Bill. He became Greek lecturer of the university, and on the foundation of the regius professorships in 1540 was appointed to the Greek chair. His endeavours to reform the pronunciation of that language met with the disapproval of Bishop Gardiner, the chancellor of the university, who issued an authoritative decree enjoining adherence to the old mode of pronouncing Greek. In or about 1544 Cheke was elected public orator, but in July of that year he resigned the office, and left the university on being appointed tutor to Prince Edward. About this time, also, he was made a canon of King's College (now Christ Church), Oxford. Shortly after the accession of his royal pupil to the throne he obtained several grants of lands and rents, and in 1548 was appointed provost of King's College, Cambridge, but continued to act as tutor to the king. He received the honour of knighthood 1551, and two years afterwards was appointed one of the secretaries of state. He concurred in the settlement of the crown on Lady Jane Grey, and acted as secretary of state during her brief reign. On 27 July, 1553, he was committed to the Tower on a charge of treason,

but soon regained his liberty, and went abroad, settling eventually at Strasburg, where he earned a subsistence by reading a Greek lecture. As he was travelling with Sir Peter Carew between Brussels and Antwerp, 1566, they were seized by order of King Philip, conveyed to England, and committed to the Tower. In order to regain his freedom and his lands, Cheke became reconciled to the Church of Rome, and made a public recantation of his former opinions before the queen. He survived this about a year, dying in London 13 Sept., 1557. Sir John Cheke was author of 'D. Johannis Chrysostomi de providentia Dei ac de Fato Orationes sex,' a translation from the Greek; 'The Hurt of Sedition, how grievous it is to a Commonwealth;' 'Preface to the New Testament in English,' after the Greek translation, annexed with the translation of Erasmus in Latin, 8vo., London, 1550; 'De obitu Martini Bucerii,' 1551; 'Defensio veræ et catholicæ doctrinæ de sacramento,' translated from the English of Cranmer; 'Leo de apparatu Bellico,' translated from the Greek; 'De pronuntiatione Græcæ linguæ; and an English translation of St. Matthew's Gospel, and of part of that by St. Mark, edited by James Goodwin, 1843. Other works by Sir John Cheke are enumerated in Cooper's 'Athenæ Cantabrigienses.'

CHELSUM, JAMES, D.D., was born in Westminster about 1740. From Westminster School he removed to St. John's College, Cambridge, but soon afterwards went to Oxford, where he was chosen student of Christ Church. On taking orders he obtained the living of Badger, Shropshire, and the rectory of Droxford, Hampshire. Died 1801. Dr. Chelsum wrote 'Remarks on Gibbon's Roman History,' 1772. Gibbon having noticed this in a contemptuous manner, the doctor answered him in a 'Reply to Mr. Gibbon's Vindication,' 1785. Dr. Chelsum also published some occasional sermons, and is supposed to have been the author of 'An Essay on the History of Mezzotinto,' and of a few papers in the 'Olla Podrida.'

CHEMINAIS, TIMOLÉON, a Jesuit, who acquired great reputation as a preacher, was born at Paris 1652, and died 15 Sept., 1689. His Sermons have been frequently printed.

CHEMNITZ, BOGESLAUS PHILIP, grandson of Martin Chemnitz the elder, went to Sweden, where Queen Christina conferred upon him letters of nobility, and appointed him historiographer. He wrote a History of the Swedish Wars in Germany. Born 1605; died 1678.

CHEMNITZ, MARTIN, a Protestant divine, born at Britzen, in Brandenburg, 1522, and educated under Melancthon, after whose death he became the most esteemed divine of the Augustan confession. He died at Brunswick 8 April, 1586. He was author of a Harmony of the Gospels; and of some polemical treatises.

CHEMNITZ, MARTIN, son of the preceding, became chancellor of Schleswig, and died in 1627, aged 66. He wrote 'Historia Navigationis Indiæ Orientalis.'

CHEMNIZER, IVAN IVANOWITCH, a Russian poet and fabulist, born 1744; died 20 March, 1784.

CHENEVIX, RICHARD, was born in England of a French refugee family, and educated at Peterhouse, Cambridge (B.A. 1716; M.A. 1732; D.D. 1744). On taking orders he was appointed domestic chaplain to the earl of Scarborough, and to Lord Whitworth at the congress of Cambrai.

He also accompanied Lord Chesterfield to Holland, and by the interest of that nobleman was preferred, in May, 1745, to the bishopric of Killaloe, whence he was translated, eight months afterwards, to the united sees of Waterford and Lismore. Died 12 Sept., 1777.

CHENEVIX, RICHARD, grand-nephew of the above, was a gentleman of property in Ireland, and devoted his time to scientific and literary pursuits. He contributed numerous papers on chemistry to the Royal Society's 'Transactions,' and was the author of a treatise on mineralogy, a comedy named 'The Mantuan Rivals,' and a tragedy entitled 'Henry VII.,' also of a posthumous work of considerable merit, 'An essay on National Character.' He married the countess of Ronault, and died at Paris 5 April, 1830.

CHENIER, MARIE JOSEPH DE, a French poet, dramatist, and miscellaneous writer, born 1764; died at Paris 10 Jan., 1811.

CHÉRON, ELIZABETH SOPHIE, a French painter, engraver, musician, and poet, born at Paris 1648; died 3 Sept., 1711.

CHÉRON, LOUIS, a painter, brother of the preceding, was born at Paris 1660, and died in London 1713.

CHEKKY, ANDREW, an actor and dramatic writer, born at Limerick 11 Jan., 1762. After attaining distinction on the Irish stage, he came over to this country, and performed for a time at Drury Lane. He died at Monmouth 12 Feb., 1812. Mr. Cherry wrote some operas and other dramatic pieces.

CHERUBINI, MARIA LUIGI CARLO ZENOBI SALVADORI, a celebrated musical composer, born at Florence 8 Sept., 1760. He exhibited great precocity of intellect, and when he was but thirteen years old a Mass and an interlude of his composition were performed in his native city. Those works were the precursors of others, which were received by the public with great applause, and which procured him a pension from Leopold II., grand duke of Tuscany. After studying under Sarti, at Bologna, for some years, he composed his opera 'Quinto Fabio,' which was brought out in 1782. In 1782, he came to London, where he wrote 'La Pinta Principessa,' and brought out his 'Giulio Sabino.' The remainder of his life was for the most part spent in the French capital, where he became director of the Conservatory of Music, and was decorated with the Legion of Honour. Died 16 March, 1842. Cherubini composed the music of thirty-two operas, and twenty-nine pieces for the church. Among the latter a Mass for three voices is highly and deservedly esteemed.

CHESTERDEN, WILLIAM, a celebrated surgeon, born at Burrow-on-the-hill, Leicestershire, 19 Oct., 1688. He was placed first with a surgeon at Leicester; and in 1703 became a pupil of Cower, the anatomist. He also studied practical surgery at St. Thomas's Hospital; and at the age of twenty-two began a course of lectures himself, a syllabus of which was printed in 1711, in which year he was admitted a member of the Royal Society. In 1713 he published his 'Anatomy of the Human Body,' which went through several editions. On the resignation of Mr. Ferri, he was elected head surgeon of St. Thomas's Hospital, besides which he was consulting surgeon to St. George's and the Westminster Infirmary. In 1723 he published his 'Treatise on the high operation for the Stone.' As a lithotomist he stood pre-eminent, and he

added to his reputation in 1728 by couching a blind youth, and restoring him to sight. In 1729 Mr. Cheselden was elected a corresponding member of the Academy of Sciences at Paris, being the first foreigner who ever received that distinction. His Osteography or anatomy of the bones, which came out in 1733, folio, was severely attacked by Dr. Douglas, who had before shown his asperity towards the author. Heister, however, in his anatomy has done justice to Cheselden. In 1737 he was appointed head surgeon to Chelsea Hospital, which he held to his death, 10 April, 1752.

CESHIRE, JOHN, M.D., an English physician, died 30 April, 1762, aged 67. He wrote 'A Treatise upon the Rheumatism, with observations upon some causes that may produce it,' 8vo., London, 1723.

CESHNE. See DUCHESNE.

CHESTER, ANTHONY, a clergyman of the Church of England, was educated at Merton College, Oxford (B.A. 1821; M.A. 1824). He was author of 'Three Weeks in Palestine,' printed for the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, 8vo., 1832. Died 10 Dec., 1858, aged 59.

CHESTER, SIR ROBERT, an English poet, received his education at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1585. King James I. knighted him at Whitehall on his progress from Scotland to London 23 July, 1603; and in 1626 he occurs as a justice of the peace for Hertfordshire, and a commissioner for the loan in that county. Died 3 May, 1641. He was author of a very rare work, entitled 'Love's Martyr; or Rosalind's Complaint, Allegorically shadowing the Truth of Love, in the constant Fate of the Phoenix and Turtle. A Poeme enterlaced with much Varietie and Raritie; now first translated out of the venerable Italian Torquato Cozziano, by Robert Chester. With the true Legend of famous King Arthur, the last of the nine Worthies, being the first Essay of a new Brytish Poet: collected out of diverse authentical Records. To these are added some new Compositions of severall modern Writers whose Names are subscribed to their severall Works, upon the first Subject, viz., the Phoenix and Turtle,' 4to., London, 1601. The modern writers are Shakspeare, Jonson, Marston, Chapman, and others.

CHESTERFIELD, PHILIP DORMER STANHOPE, EARL OF, was born in London, 22 Sept., 1694. After a private education, he was sent to Trinity Hall, Cambridge; and at the age of twenty made the tour of Europe. In 1715 he was appointed gentleman of the bed-chamber to the prince of Wales; and about the same time was elected into the House of Commons. In 1726, on the death of his father, he was called to the Upper House. In 1728 he went ambassador to Holland, and on his return was made high steward of the household and knight of the Garter; but he was deprived of the former station for his opposition to Walpole. In 1745 he was appointed lord-lieutenant of Ireland, from whence he returned the following year, and was made secretary of state, which office he resigned in 1748. He now became ambitious of literary honour, and paid some attention to Johnson, who inscribed to him the plan of his Dictionary; but being neglected by his lordship afterwards, he took no further notice of him, till the earl wrote two papers in the 'World' in favour of the English Dictionary, whereupon the lexicographer sent him one of the severest letters that

was ever written. His lordship died 24 March, 1773. He had no issue by his lady, who was the natural daughter of George I.; but he had an illegitimate son, to whom he wrote the celebrated 'Letters,' which exhibit very lax morality. These 'Letters' were published in 2 vols. 4to., 1774, and were followed by two more vols. of miscellaneous works.

CHETHAM, HUMPHREY, the founder of the college and library at Manchester, was born 1580, and died 12 Oct., 1653.

CHETTLE, HENRY, a prolific English dramatist, flourished between the years 1598 and 1601. Most of his pieces were written in conjunction with other authors.

CHETWOOD, KNIGHTLY, D.D., was born at Coventry, and educated at Eton, from whence he was elected to King's College, Cambridge, where he obtained a fellowship, and took his doctor's degree. He became prebendary of Wells, rector of Broad Rissington, in Gloucestershire, and archdeacon of York. James II. nominated him to the see of Bristol, but the revolution prevented his consecration. He was, however, made dean of Gloucester, and remained so till his death, on 4 April, 1720. He wrote the Life of Lycurgus in the old translation of Plutarch, the life of Virgil, and the preface to the pastorals in Dryden's translation, some poems, three sermons, and a speech in the convocation. His life of Wentworth Dillon, earl of Roscommon, has never been printed, but all the previously unpublished facts contained in it will be found in a paper by Mr. Thompson Cooper, printed in the Gentleman's Magazine for Dec., 1855.

CHETWOOD, WILLIAM RUFUS, a dramatic writer, was originally a bookseller in Covent Garden, and afterwards prompter at Drury Lane Theatre. He died poor in March, 1766. Besides some forgotten pieces for the theatre, he wrote 'A General History of the Stage,' 1749.

CHEVALIER, THOMAS, F.R.S., surgeon extraordinary to King George IV., and professor of anatomy and surgery to the Royal College of Surgeons in London, died 9 June, 1824. He published 'An Introduction to a Course of Lectures on the Operations of Surgery,' 1801; 'A Treatise on Gun-shot Wounds,' 1804; and other medical works.

CHEVALLIER, ANTHONY RODOLPH, a Protestant writer, born at Montchamps, near Vire, in Normandy, 16 March, 1522-3. He learnt Hebrew under Francis Vatablus at Paris, and being of the reformed persuasion came to England in the reign of Edward VI., and resided for more than a year in the house of Archbishop Cranmer. He then went to Cambridge, and gave gratuitous lectures on Hebrew, assisting Emmanuel Tremellius, with whom he lodged, and whose step-daughter he married. He also became French tutor to the Princess Elizabeth. On the death of Edward VI. he left England, and was appointed Hebrew professor at Strasburg. Thence he went to Geneva, where he taught Hebrew, and became known to Calvin, by whom he was much esteemed. In 1568 he returned to England, and for some time read a Hebrew lecture at St. Paul's, in London. He was appointed Hebrew lecturer at Cambridge 1569, and shortly afterwards obtained a prebend in the church of Canterbury. After his return to his native country he contrived to escape the massacre of St. Bartholomew, but in doing so was obliged to fly to the hills and woods, whereby he got an ague,

of which he died at Guernsey 1572. His works consist of Emendations of Pagninus's 'Thesaurus Linguae Sanctae,' a translation from the Syriac into Latin of the Targum Hierosolymitanum; a Latin version of the Targum of Pseudo-Jonathan on the Pentateuch; corrections of the version of Jonathan's Targum; and 'Rudimenta Hebraicæ Linguae accurate methodo et brevitate conscripta,' 1567. All these, except the first and last, are printed in Walton's Polyglot.

CHEVERT, FRANÇOIS DE, a French general, born 21 Feb., 1695; died 24 Jan., 1709.

CHEVILLIER, ANDRÉ, doctor and librarian of the Sorbonne, wrote 'The Origin of Printing at Paris;' 'Dissertation on the Council of Chalcedon,' &c. Born 1636; died 8 April, 1700.

CHEVREAU, URBAIN, a French writer, who was secretary to Christina of Sweden, then to the king of Denmark, and lastly to the duke of Maine. Among his works are 'Le Tableau de la Fortune,' and 'The History of the World,' which has been translated into English. Born 20 April, 1613; died 15 Feb., 1701.

CHEYNE, GEORGE, M.D., F.R.S., an eminent physician and mathematician, born in Scotland 1671, and educated at Edinburgh, from whence he removed to London. Here he led rather a free life for some time, in consequence of which he became corpulent and asthmatic to such a degree as scarcely to be able to walk up one pair of stairs. In this state he had recourse to a milk and vegetable diet, by which means he recovered his health, activity, and spirits. He died at Bath 12 April, 1743. His works are 'A new Theory of Fevers;' 'Fluxionum Methodus inversa;' 'Rudimentorum methodi, Fluxionum inversæ specimina, adversus Ab. de Moivre;' 'Philosophical Principles of Natural Religion;' 'An Essay on the Method of treating the Gout;' 'An Essay on Health and Long Life;' 'The English Malady, or Treatise of Nervous Diseases;' 'The natural Method of curing the Diseases of the Body.'

CHEYNE, JAMES, rector of the Scotch college at Douay, was born in Aberdeenshire in the sixteenth century. After studying at Aberdeen he went to Paris, and taught philosophy at the college of St. Barbe, from whence he removed to Douay, and after teaching there with great reputation became the head of the seminary. He was also canon and penitentiary of the cathedral of Tournay, and died in 1602. His works are 'Analysis in Philosophiam Aristotelis,' 1573; 'De Sphæra seu globi cœlestis fabrica;' 'De Geographia;' 'Orationes de perfecto Philosopho;' 'Analysis et Scholia in Aristot.'

CHEYNE, JANE LADY, eldest daughter of William Cavendish, duke of Newcastle, and wife of Charles Cheyne, who in 1681 was created Viscount Newhaven. She died 8 Oct., 1669, æt. 48, and was buried at Chelsea. Her ladyship was the writer of a drama called 'The Concealed Fancies.'

CHEYNE, JOHN, M.D., a physician, was born at Leith 1777, and after practising some time in Scotland, removed to Dublin. In 1820 he was appointed physician-general to the army in Ireland, but in 1831 he relinquished practice and retired to his estate at Sherington, Buckinghamshire, where he died 31 Jan., 1836. He published several works on medical subjects.

CHEYNELL, FRANCIS, D.D., a fanatic, was the son of a physician at Oxford, and born there in

1608. After taking his bachelor's degree he became fellow of Merton College; but in the Rebellion he joined the Presbyterians, and was chosen a member of the assembly of divines at Westminster. He was also presented to the rectory of Petworth, and made one of the commissioners for reforming the university of Oxford, where he took by force the office of Margaret professor of divinity, and the presidency of St. John's College. At the Restoration he was deprived of his preferments, and died in 1665. He wrote several books, and distinguished himself by his scandalous conduct at the funeral of Chillingworth. His 'Symbolum' is printed in the Gentleman's Magazine for March, 1864.

CHEYNEY, EDWARD, an English prelate, was born about 1513; educated at Cambridge; consecrated bishop of Gloucester 1562; and died 29 April, 1579.

CHIABRERA, GABRIEL, an Italian lyric poet, born 8 June, 1552, at Savona, where he died 14 Oct., 1637.

CHIARAMONTI, SCIPIO, an Italian mathematician and philosopher, born 22 June, 1565, at Cesena, where he died 3 Oct., 1652. He was the founder of the Academy of the Offuscanti.

CHIARI, FABRIZIO, a painter and engraver, born at Rome 1621; died 1695.

CHIARI, JOSEPH, another painter, born at Rome 1654; died 1727.

CHIARI, PETER, an Italian poet and ecclesiastic, born at Brescia about 1720; died 1788.

CHIAVISTELLI, JACOPO, a painter of Florence, born 1618; died 1698.

CHICHELE, HENRY, archbishop of Canterbury, was born about 1362, at Higham Ferrars, Northamptonshire. He received his education at Winchester School, from whence he removed to New College, Oxford, where he studied the civil and canon law. Such was his reputation, that Henry IV. employed him as ambassador to the pope, and likewise to the court of France. In 1408 he was made bishop of St. David's, and the next year was sent to the council of Pisa. In 1414 he was elected archbishop of Canterbury, in which situation he promoted a contribution to enable Henry V. to carry on the war with France, whither our prelate accompanied him. The archbishop endeavoured to check the principles of reformation propagated by Wickliffe, but at the same time he as strenuously opposed the papal encroachments, for which he was much annoyed by Martin V. In 1442 he applied to Pope Eugenius for leave to resign his see, but before any answer could be received he died, 12 April, 1443. In 1422 Archbishop Chichele founded a collegiate church at Higham Ferrars, to which he attached a hospital for the poor. He also adorned the cathedral of Canterbury, and improved Lambeth Palace; but his noblest work was the foundation of All Souls College, Oxford, in 1437.

CHICHESTER, EDWARD, M.A., a divine of the Established Church in Ireland, was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, and in 1823 was appointed chancellor of the archdiocese of Armagh. He published a work entitled 'Deism compared with Christianity,' 2nd edit., 3 vols. 8vo., London, 1844; and some other pieces. Died July, 1840.

CHICOYNEAU, FRANÇOIS, physician to the king of France and counsellor of state, was born at Montpellier 1672, and died 13 April, 1752. He wrote some works on the plague, in which he

maintained that that disease is not contagious—an opinion since adopted by several physicians. His son *Aimé François* (born 1702; died 1740) became chancellor of the university of Montpellier, and was eminent for his knowledge of plants.

CHIFFLET, JEAN JACQUES, a French physician, diplomatist, and antiquary, born at Besançon 21 Jan., 1588, and died 1660. He was author of thirty-five works.

CHIPNEY, SAMUEL, an English jockey, who died 8 Jan., 1807, was author of 'Genius genuine, a Treatise on Horses and Horse Racing,' 8vo., London, 1804. This book, which contains an account of some of the first characters on the turf, is said to have been suppressed at the instigation of George, prince of Wales.

CHILD, JOHN, an English author, who after being associated with the Baptists for some time changed his opinions, and became a violent writer against that sect. He committed suicide 13 Oct., 1684.

CHILD, Sir JOSIAH, an English writer, born 1630; died 1699. He is best known by his 'Discourse on Trade,' first published at London in 1694. His 'Proposals for the Relief and Employment of the Poor' will be found reprinted in the eleventh volume of the Somers Collection of Tracts.

CHILD, WILLIAM, Mus.D., was a native of Bristol. In 1631 he took the degree of bachelor of music at Christ Church, Oxford, and in 1636 was appointed organist of St. George's Chapel, Windsor, and soon after of the Chapel Royal at Whitehall. Died 1697, aged 90. His principal productions are psalms for three voices, catches, rounds, canons, and divine anthems.

CHILDEBERT I., king of France, the son of Clovis and Clotilda, commenced his reign 511, and died 558.

CHILDEBERT II., succeeded his father Sigebert 575, and died 596, aged 26.

CHILDEBERT III., *The Just*, came to the throne of France 675, aged 12, and died 711.

CHILDERIC I., king of France, ascended the throne 456, and died 481.

CHILDERIC II., son of Clovis II., succeeded to the throne 670, and was assassinated 673.

CHILDERIC III., *The Idiot*, was proclaimed king of France 742, and deposed 752 by Pepin, who confined him in a monastery, where he died three years afterwards.

CHILDREN, JOHN GEORGE, F.R.S., was for many years a banker at Trowbridge, but died at Chelsea 21 August, 1818, æt. 76. He was much celebrated in the philosophical world for his unequalled electrical and galvanic apparatus, and for the very important experiments which he made and published on galvanism. Several papers of his are in the 'Philosophical Transactions.'

CHILDREN, JOHN GEORGE, was born 1777, and educated at Eton and Cambridge. After travelling on the Continent and in America for some years, he settled at his father's seat, Ferox Hall, Tunbridge, where he devoted himself to scientific pursuits. His prospects in life being changed in consequence of the failure of a bank, he subsequently obtained a situation in the British Museum; and he was also for many years one of the secretaries of the Royal Society. Died 1 Jan., 1852. Besides communications in the 'Transactions' of the Royal Society, he published a

translation of Thenard's 'Essay on Chemical Analysis,' 1819; and a translation of Berzelius's 'Treatise on the Use of the Blowpipe,' with additional experiments and notes of his own, 1822. He was one of the early editors of the 'Zoological Journal,' and a contributor to other learned works.

CHILDREY, JOSUA, D.D., was born in Kent 1623, and bred at Magdalen College, Oxford. In the Rebellion he was driven from the university, whereupon he opened a school at Feversham. After the Restoration he obtained the living of Upway, Dorsetshire, and the archdeaconry of Salisbury. Died 26 Aug., 1690. His works are 'Indago Astrologica,' 'Syzygiasticon instauratum, or an Ephemeris of the Places and Aspects of the Planets,' and 'Britannia Baconica, or the natural rarities of England, Scotland, and Wales, historically related, according to the precepts of Lord Bacon,' 1661. It was this work which first suggested to Dr. Plot his 'Natural History of Oxfordshire.'

CHILLINGWORTH, WILLIAM, an eminent divine, was born at Oxford in Oct., 1602, and educated at Trinity College, where he took his degrees in arts, and obtained a fellowship. Besides divinity he studied mathematics, and was also esteemed a good poet. The controversy between the Church of England and that of Rome engaged much of his attention, and the conversation of John Fisher, or John Perse, a Jesuit, had the effect of drawing him over to the Catholic communion. Fisher, that he might secure such an acquisition, persuaded the new convert to go to Douay, and enter the college of Jesuits. Bishop Laud, who was his godfather, being much concerned when he heard of this conversion, wrote to Chillingworth in such terms, that in 1631 he returned to England and the communion he had left. In 1638 Chillingworth printed his famous work in answer to Kircott, the Jesuit, entitled, 'The Religion of Protestants a safe Way to Salvation.' But though Chillingworth was a confirmed Protestant, he had some scruples about subscribing to the thirty-nine articles, till his doubts were removed by Gilbert Sheldon, afterwards archbishop of Canterbury. Having thus overcome his objections, he was promoted to the chancellorship of Salisbury, with the prebend of Brixworth, and to the mastership of Wigston's Hospital in Leicestershire. In 1640 he was proctor in the convocation; and in 1642 put in nomination for his degree of doctor in divinity, but the civil war prevented him from receiving it. He was zealous in the royal cause, and acted at the siege of Gloucester as engineer, and soon after was made prisoner at the taking of Arundel Castle. Being at this time very ill, he was removed to the episcopal palace at Chichester, where he died Jan. 30, 1643-4, and was buried in the cathedral without any other ceremony than that of throwing his book into the grave by Francis Cheynell, who made a flaming speech on the occasion. Besides his controversial works, there are extant of his nine sermons and a tract on episcopacy, all included in the edition published by Dr. Birch.

CHILMEAD, EDWARD, a mathematical writer, was born at Stow-in-the-Wold, in Gloucestershire, 1610. He received his education at Magdalen College, Oxford, after which he became chaplain of Christ Church, but was deprived of that place in the Rebellion; on which he went to London, and subsisted by teaching music. He

died in 1653. His works are 'De Musica antiqua Græca,' 1672, 'Versio Latina et Annotationes in Joan. Malalæ Chronographiam,' 'A Treatise on Love,' translated from the French; 'Gaffarel's unheard-of Curiosities;' 'Campanella's Discourse on the Spanish Monarchy;' 'Treatise on the Globes;' 'Modena's History of the Jews.' He also compiled the catalogue of the Bodleian Greek Manuscripts.

CHILO, a Greek philosopher, and one of the seven wise men, died B.C. 597.

CHIOCCO, ANDREW, an Italian physician and writer, born at Verona 1563; died 3 April, 1624.

CHIRAC, PIERRE, physician to the king of France, and to the French army in Roussillon in 1692, in which latter capacity he rendered great service when the soldiers were attacked with a dysentery. He wrote some medical treatises. Born 1652; died 11 March, 1732.

CHISENHALE, EDWARD, a gentleman of Lancashire, who bore a colonel's commission for King Charles I. in the civil war, was author of 'A Catholic History, collected out of Scriptures, Councils, Fathers, &c., occasioned by Dr. Thomas Vane's book, called The lost Sheep returned,' 8vo., 1653.

CHISHOLM, ALEXANDER, a Scotch painter of considerable merit, born 1792 or 1793; died 3 Oct., 1847.

CHISHOLM, ENEAS, a Scotch prelate of the Roman communion, was born in Strathglass, 1759; nominated coadjutor to his elder brother, Bishop John Chisholm, 1804; consecrated bishop of Diocæsarea, in Isauria, 1805; succeeded as fifth vicar apostolic of the Highland District 1814; and died at Lismore 31 July, 1818.

CHISHOLM, JOHN, a Scotch Catholic bishop, born at Inchully, in Strathglass, Inverness-shire, Sept., 1752; nominated fourth vicar apostolic of the Highland District 1791; consecrated bishop of Oria, in Africa, 1792; and died at Killichian, in the island of Lismore, Argyleshire, 8 July, 1814.

CHISHULL, EDMUND, was born at Eyworth, Bedfordshire, and educated at Corpus Christi College, Oxford, where he took his degree of master of arts 1693, previously to which he published a Latin poem on the battle of La Hogue. In 1698 he became chaplain to the factory at Smyrna, where he continued till 1702. In 1705 he was admitted to his degree of B.D., and the next year he wrote an answer to Dodwell on the immortality of the soul. In 1708 he was presented to the vicarage of Walthamstow, Essex, and in 1711 was appointed chaplain in ordinary to the queen. In 1731 he obtained the rectory of South Church, Essex, and died 18 May, 1733. He published A Dissertation on an ancient Sigeian inscription; 'Dissertatio de Nummis quibusdam à Smyrnæis in medicorum honorem percussis;' 'Antiquitates Asiaticæ Christianam Æram antecedentes ex primariis Monumentis Græcis descriptæ, Latine versæ notisq., et commentariis illustratæ.' A great portion of the MS. of this work is in MS. Addit. 10,101; 10,102. Mr. Chishull's 'Travels in Turkey' were published in 1747 by Dr. Mead.

CHISWELL, RICHARD, a famous bookseller of London, was born in the parish of St. Botolph, Aldersgate, 4 Jan., 1639, and dying 3 May, 1711, was buried in the church of that parish.

CHISWELL, RICHARD, eldest son of the preceding, was an eminent Turkey merchant, and travelled much in the East. In 1714 he was

CHITTY.

elected M.P. for Calne, Wiltshire, and dying 14 May, 1751, was buried at Depden, in Essex. He was author of *Remarks on a Voyage or Journey to the River Euphrates, &c.*, in April and May, 1698; *Journal of Travels through Germany and Italy to Scanderoun, in company with Henry Maundrell and others*, March–July, 1696; and *Journal of a Voyage from Aleppo to Jerusalem, in company with H. Maundrell, in 1697*. All these are in MS. Addit. 10,623.

CHITTY, JOSEPH, the eminent special pleader, died in London 17 Feb., 1841, aged 65. He was the author of many legal works of great authority.

CHODOWIECKI, DANIEL NICHOLAS, a painter and engraver, was born at Dantzic 16 Oct., 1726, and in 1743 settled at Berlin, where he died 7 Feb., 1801.

CHOISEUL, ÉTIENNE FRANÇOIS, DUC DE, a French statesman, born 28 June, 1719. After being minister for foreign affairs and discharging other high offices, he fell into disgrace and went into retirement. He was a liberal patron of literature and the arts. Died May, 1785.

CHOISY, FRANÇOIS TIMOLÉON DE, a divine, born at Paris 16 Aug., 1644. He went to Siam, 1685, to convert the king of that country, but returned without effecting his purpose, and died 2 Oct., 1724. He wrote a *Journal of his Voyage to Siam*; a *History of France*; an *Ecclesiastical History, &c.*

CHOLMLEY, WILLIAM, a grocer of London, died 1554. His political treatise, 'The Request and Suite of a True-hearted Englishman,' is printed in the 'Camden Miscellany,' vol. ii. It is largely quoted by the historian Froude.

CHOMEL, NOEL, a writer on agriculture, born at Paris about 1640, and died 30 Oct., 1712. His 'Dictionnaire Économique' was very popular. It has been translated into English by Robert Bradley.

CHOMEL, PIERRE JEAN BAPTISTE, a physician and botanist, born at Paris 1671; died June, 1740. His son, *Jean Baptiste Louis* (died 11 April, 1765), was also a noted physician, and the author of *An Historical Essay on Medicine in France, &c.*

CHOPIN, FREDERICK, a celebrated composer and performer on the pianoforte, was born in Poland 1810, and died at Paris 17 Oct., 1849. His works are marked by a wild and peculiar nationality, that gave tone also to his playing, which was singular, animated, and original.

CHOPIN, RENÉ, an eminent French jurist, born 1537; died 2 Feb., 1606.

CHORIER, NICOLAS, an historian and biographer, born at Vienne, in Dauphiné, 1609; died 14 Aug., 1692. Among his works are *Researches into the Antiquities of the Town of Vienne*; and a *General History of Dauphiné*.

CHORIS, LOUIS, a Russian artist and traveller, born 22 March, 1795; died 22 March, 1828.

CHORON, ALEXANDRE ÉTIENNE, a musician, born at Caen 21 Oct., 1771; died 29 June, 1834. He was the founder of the school of music, and did much to popularize the study of music in France. Among his works are *An Historical Dictionary of Musicians*; 'Méthode concertante de musique,' &c.

CHOSROES I., king of Persia, began to reign 531, and died 579.

CHOSROES II., king of Persia, ascended the throne 590, and died 627.

CHOUET, JEAN ROBERT, professor of philosophy

CHRISTIE.

at Geneva, wrote an *Introduction to Logic*; 'Theses Physicæ de variâ Astrorum luce,' &c. Born 1642; died 17 Sept., 1731.

CHOUL, GUILLAUME DU, an antiquary of Lyons, who published in 1556 a very curious work on the Religion and Castrametation of the ancient Romans.

CHRÉTIEN, FLORENT, a French poet, born 26 Jan., 1541; died 3 Oct., 1596.

CHRISTIAN, or CHRISTIERN I., king of Denmark, succeeded Christopher of Bavaria 1448. He was a popular monarch, and died 21 May, 1481.

CHRISTIAN II., *The Cruel*, was born 1480, ascended the Danish throne 1513, and was elected king of Sweden 1520. He was expelled from the throne, and died in prison 24 Jan., 1559.

CHRISTIAN III., successor of Frederick I. in 1534; he embraced the opinions of Luther, and died 1 Jan., 1558.

CHRISTIAN IV. was born 1577, ascended the throne of Denmark 1588, and died 28 Feb., 1648.

CHRISTIAN V. king of Denmark, was born 1645; began to reign 1670; died 4 Sept., 1699.

CHRISTIAN VI. was born 1699, succeeded his father Frederick IV. 1730; died 6 Aug., 1746. He was styled *The Pious*, on account of his zeal for the Protestant religion.

CHRISTIAN VII. king of Denmark and Norway, was born 1749; succeeded his father Frederick V. 1769; died 13 March, 1808.

CHRISTIAN, or CHRISTIEN REISEN, CHARLES, a clever gem engraver, born at London of Danish parents about 1695; died 1725.

CHRISTIAN, EDWARD, Downing professor of the laws of England in the university of Cambridge, died 29 March, 1823. He published a number of legal works, including a new and copiously annotated edition of Blackstone's Commentaries, 4 vols. 8vo., 1795.

CHRISTIAN, THOMAS, a German physician and medical writer, born 17 Dec., 1735; died at Vienna 9 May, 1800.

CHRISTIE, GEORGE, a Scotch Jesuit, was rector of his brethren at Louvain 1598, and died 14 April, 1629.

CHRISTIE, JAMES, an auctioneer of London, who was also a distinguished antiquary and connoisseur, and a prominent member of the society of Dilettanti, died 2 Feb., 1831, aged 58. He was author of 'An Inquiry into the ancient Greek Game supposed to have been invented by Palamedes, antecedent to the Siege of Troy; with Reasons for believing the same to have been known from remote antiquity in China, and progressively improved into the Chinese, Indian, Persian, and European Chess,' 1801; 'A Disquisition upon Etruscan Vases, displaying their probable connection with the Shews at Eleusis and the Chinese Feast of the Lanterns; with explanations of some of the principal Allegories depicted on them,' 1806, reprinted with additions 1825; 'Essay on the earliest Species of Idolatry, the Worship of the Elements,' 1814; and 'An Enquiry into the early history of Greek Sculpture,' 4to., London, 1833.

CHRISTIE, SAMUEL HUNTER, mathematician, born in London 1784; died at Twickenham, 24 Jan., 1865. He was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge (B.A. 1805). On leaving the university he became third mathematical assistant in the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich, and in 1838 was promoted to the mathematical pro-

fessorship in that institution. He retired from the public service 1854. His scientific investigations were chiefly directed to the science of magnetism, of which he was one of the early pioneers. He contributed many valuable papers to the 'Philosophical Transactions.'

CHRISTIE, THOMAS, a political writer, born at Montrose Oct., 1761. He was brought up to trade, but afterwards studied medicine, though he did not practise it. In the Revolution of France he became an ardent republican, and published 'A Sketch of the new Constitution;' and an answer to Burke. His best performance is entitled 'Observations on the Literature of the primitive Christians.' He had a share in the 'Analytical Review,' and died at Surinam in Oct., 1796.

CHRISTIE, WILLIAM, master of the grammar school at Montrose, was born at or near that place 1730. He was educated at King's College, Aberdeen, where he obtained the degree of M.A. His Latin Grammar, and Introduction to the making of Latin, are useful books. Died 1774.

CHRISTINA, queen of Sweden, and daughter of the great Gustavus Adolphus, was born 8 Dec., 1626. She succeeded her father in the government of the kingdom 1633, and ruled it with great wisdom and prudence till 1654, when she resigned it in favour of her cousin, Charles Gustavus. She then embraced the Catholic religion, and retired to Rome. Yet upon the death of Charles Gustavus in 1660 she returned to Sweden, with the intention of resuming the government; but this could not be permitted, as, by the laws and constitution of the land, Catholics were excluded from the throne. She died at Rome 19 April, 1689.

CHRISTOPHE, a negro of extraordinary character, born about 1767. In 1790, on the insurrection of the blacks in the French part of the island of St. Domingo, he joined the insurgents, and eventually assumed the supreme command, with the title of Henry I., king of Hayti. For some time he maintained his power; but at length a conspiracy was formed against him, and on finding that his troops could not be relied on, he shot himself through the heart 8 Oct., 1820.

CHRISTOPHER (St.), was martyred in Lycia, during the persecution of Decius, 254.

CHRISTOPHER A SANCTA CLARA. See COLEMAN.

CHRISTOPHERSON, JOHN, an English prelate, was born at Ulverstone, Lancashire, and educated first at Pembroke Hall, and then at St. John's College, Cambridge. He was appointed a fellow of Trinity College by the charter of foundation, 1546. Being a conscientious adherent to the Catholic church, he retired abroad during the reign of Edward VI., but returned to England on the accession of Mary, and was constituted master of Trinity College. In 1557 he was consecrated bishop of Chichester. On the second Sunday after Queen Elizabeth's accession he preached at St. Paul's Cross, and with great vehemence and freedom answered a sermon preached by Dr. Bill at that place the Sunday preceding, declaring that the new doctrine set forth by Dr. Bill was not the Gospel, but the invention of heretical men. For this sermon he was summoned before the queen, and sent to prison, where he died about a month afterwards. He was buried at Christ Church, London, 28 Dec., 1558. Bishop Christopherson was author of Jephthah, a tragedy, Lat. and Gr.; 'Philo Judæus,' a translation into Latin; 'An

exhortation to all menne to take hede and beware of rebellion;' 'The ecclesiastical histories of Eusebius, Socrates, Sozomen, Evagrius, and Theodoret;' 'Reasons why a priest may not practise physic or surgery;' and translations of Apollinaris and other Greek authors.

CHRISTOPHERSON, MICHAEL, an English clergyman of the Roman church, was educated at the English college at Douay. He was well esteemed among his co-religionists on account of his defence of Bellarmine against Dr. George Downham, in a work entitled 'A Treatise of Antichrist, in three parts,' 1613.

CHROMACIUS (St.), a pious and learned bishop of Aquileia, died 412.

CHRYSIPPUS, a Stoic philosopher, of Cilicia, who died B.C. 207.

CHRYSOLOGUE, NOËL ANDRÉ, a French Capuchin friar, author of some useful works on astronomy and geography. Born 8 Dec., 1728; died 8 Sept., 1808.

CHRYSOLORAS, EMANUEL, a learned Greek, born at Constantinople about 1355, who came to England in the reign of Richard II., as ambassador from John Palæologus, to solicit succours against the Turks. Ultimately he settled at Rome, and Martin V. sent him to Germany about settling the Council of Constance, where he died 15 April, 1415. He wrote a Greek grammar, and a parallel between ancient and modern Rome.

CHRYSOSTOM, SAINT JOHN. See JOHN CHRYSOSTOM.

CHUBB, THOMAS, a deistical writer, was born at East Harnham, near Salisbury, 29 Sept., 1699. He received a common education, after which he served his apprenticeship to a glover; but that trade proving injurious to his eyes, he became partner with a tallow-chandler. In 1715 he published a tract in favour of Arianism, when the controversy was carried on between Drs. Clarke and Waterland. This introduced him to some gentlemen of eminence, and particularly Sir Joseph Jekyll, master of the Rolls, who took Chubb into his family, but lessened the favour by requiring him to attend table as a servant out of livery. From being an Arian he passed naturally enough to deism, and published several books, in which he endeavoured to destroy the authority of the Scriptures. He died at Salisbury 8 Feb., 1746-7. His posthumous works were published in 2 vols. 8vo., 1748.

CHUBBES, WILLIAM, D.D., a native of Whitby, Yorkshire, received his education at Cambridge, became the first master of Jesus College, in that university, and died about November, 1505. He was author of an Introduction to Logic, and a commentary on Duns Scotus.

CHUDLIGH, LADY MARY, was born in 1656, being the daughter of Richard Lee, of Winslade, in Devonshire, esq. She married Sir George Chudleigh, bart., by whom she had some children. Her principal poem is entitled 'The Ladies' Defence,' occasioned by a sermon against the fair sex. This, with other pieces, was published in 1703, in 1 vol. 8vo. She also printed a volume of miscellaneous essays, in prose and verse, dedicated to the Electress Sophia of Hanover. Died 1710.

CHURCH, RALPH, was born about 1709, and educated at Westminster School and Christ Church, Oxford. He was for many years vicar of Piton and of Sherburn, Oxfordshire, and died in April, 1787. Mr. Church published an edition of Spenser's 'Faerie Queene,' 1738.—*Al. West.*

CHURCH, THOMAS, D.D., was born in 1707, and educated at Brasenose College, Oxford. In 1740 he was instituted to the vicarage of Battersea, to which was afterwards added a prebend in St. Paul's. He wrote against the Methodists; and a vindication of the miraculous Powers of the three first Centuries, in answer to Middleton, 8vo., 1749. For this last work the university of Oxford conferred on him the degree of D.D. He also wrote an Analysis of the works of Lord Bolingbroke, 8vo., 1755. Dr. Church died 1756.

CHURCHILL, CHARLES, the celebrated poet and satirist, was born in Vine Street, Westminster, in Feb., 1731. His father was curate and lecturer of St. John's, and also rector of Rainham, in Essex. He placed his son at Westminster School, after which he went to Oxford, but being rejected for insufficiency, he removed to Trinity College, Cambridge, though he never took a degree. In 1756 he entered into orders, and for some time exercised the clerical duties in Somersetshire, and at his father's living in Essex. While at the latter place he kept an academy; but in 1758, on the death of his father, he returned to the metropolis, and was chosen curate and lecturer of St. John's. He also continued the practice of teaching. In 1761 he published, without his name, 'The Rosciad,' a poem in which he satirised the players with great spirit. This was followed by his 'Apology,' addressed to the Critical Reviewers. His conduct now was so vicious as to incur the censure of his superiors, in consequence of which he renounced the clerical profession, and parted with his wife. In 1762 he published 'The Ghost,' a poem, occasioned by a remarkable imposture practised in Cock Lane. About this time he formed an intimacy with Wilkes, at whose desire he wrote 'The Prophecy of Famine.' The Epistle to Hogarth followed, which the painter resented in a print representing Churchill as a drunken bear, clad in canonicals, and holding a pot of porter. The fracas between Wilkes and Martin gave occasion to the 'Duellist,' and about the same time appeared 'The Author,' a poem. Some other pieces succeeded in rapid order, of unequal merit. In Oct., 1764, Churchill went over to Boulogne to see Wilkes, and died there Nov. 4th the same year. His remains were brought to England, and buried at Dover. A volume of sermons was published in his name after his death, but they are supposed to have been the compositions of his father. An edition of his 'Poetical Works,' with a memoir by James Hannay, was published in 1867 by Messrs. Bell and Daldy.

CHURCHILL, JOHN, duke of Marlborough. See MARLBOROUGH.

CHURCHILL, WILLIAM, youngest brother of the poet, was, like him, educated at Westminster school, and was a person of genius and literary pursuits. Amongst other publications he left a life and comment upon his brother's history, which was incorporated into an edition of the poet's works. He was vicar of Orton-on-the-Hill, Leicestershire, and died there in June, 1804. —*Al. West.*

CHURCHILL, Sir WINSTON, an historian, was born at Wootton Glanville, in Dorsetshire, 1620. He was educated at St. John's College, Oxford, and married the daughter of Sir John Drake, of Ashe, in Devonshire, at whose house he resided during the civil war, having lost his estate in the service of the king. At the Restoration he re-

covered his lands, obtained a seat in parliament, and the honour of knighthood. He wrote 'Divi Britannici, being a remark upon the Lives of all the Kings of this Isle,' folio, 1675. He was made clerk of the green cloth, and died 26 March, 1688. Besides his eldest son, who became duke of Marlborough [see MARLBOROUGH], he had several other children, particularly *Arabella*, who became mistress to James duke of York, by whom she had two sons and two daughters. She was born 1648, and died 1730.

CHURCHYARD, THOMAS, an English poet, born at Shrewsbury about 1520. His principal poem is entitled 'The Worthiness of Wales,' 8vo., 1580. He died 1604, and was buried on the 4th of April in that year, in the porch of St. Margaret's, Westminster.

CHURTON, RALPH, a divine, born at Bickley, Cheshire, 8 Dec., 1754, and educated at Brasenose College, Oxford, where he obtained a fellowship. He was appointed Bampton lecturer 1785; minister of Middleton Cheney, Northamptonshire, 1792; archdeacon of St. David's 1805; and died 23 March, 1831. Among his works are *A Memoir of Dr. Townson*, archdeacon of Richmond; *The Lives of William Smyth, Bishop of Lincoln*, and *Sir Richard Sutton, Knight, Founders of Brazen Nose College; Life of Alexander Nowell, Dean of St. Paul's*; and some occasional sermons.

CHYTRÆUS, DAVID, a German divine, author of a History of the Confession of Augsburg, &c., born in Swabia 1530; died 25 June, 1600.

CHYTRÆUS, NATHANIEL, brother of the preceding, was born 1543, became professor of poetry at Rostock, and died 1598. He composed Latin poems and other works.

CIACONIUS, ALPHONSUS, a Spanish Dominican friar, titular patriarch of Alexandria, was born 1540, and died at Rome Feb., 1599. He wrote 'Vita et gesta Romanorum Pontificum et Cardinalium,' and many other works.

CIACONIUS, PETER, brother of the preceding, was an accomplished critic, and published a learned treatise, 'De Triclinio Romano,' besides notes on various classical authors. Born at Toledo 1525; died at Rome 1581.

CIAMPELLI, AUGUSTINE, of Florence, was eminent as an historical painter. Born 1578; died 1640.

CIAMPINI, JOHN JUSTIN, an Italian, who founded at Rome the academies of ecclesiastical history, of mathematics, and of natural history. He wrote works on the Remains of ancient Rome; on the Sacred Edifices built by Constantine, &c. Born 1633; died 12 July, 1698.

CIBBER, or CIBERT, CAIUS GABRIEL, an eminent sculptor, was a native of Flensburg, in the duchy of Holstein. He came to England not long before the Restoration, and acquired great reputation. His best works are the two admirable figures of Melancholy and Raving Madness, which were formerly placed in front of old Bethlehem Hospital, and are now in the hall of the new hospital in St. George's Fields. Cibber also built the Danish church in London. Died about 1700, aged 70.

CIBBER, CHARLOTTE. See CHARKE.

CIBBER, COLLEY, a poet and dramatist, was the son of Caius Gabriel Cibber, and was born in London 6 Nov., 1671. He received his education at Grantham School, after which he was for a short time in the army, but left it to try his fortune on

the stage. In 1695 he brought out a play called 'Love's Last Shift,' the principal character in which he performed himself, and from that time his reputation in comedy was unrivalled. 'The Careless Husband' was his next play, which was followed by 'The Nonjuror,' and procured the author first a pension, and afterwards the place of poet laureate. He was likewise manager of the stage for many years. Cibber incurred the ill-will of Pope, who made him the hero of the Dunciad, for which Colley attacked him in a very spirited remonstrance. He quitted the stage in 1730, and died 12 Dec., 1757. His Plays have been published in 5 vols. 12mo.; besides which he wrote a piece against Middleton's Life of Cicero, and 'An Apology for his Own Life.' This last is one of the most amusing specimens of biography in the language, and contains the best history of the English stage during the period that Cibber was connected with it.

CIBBER, SUSANNAH MARIA, wife of Theophilus Cibber, and daughter of Dr. Arne, the musician, became celebrated as a tragic actress at Drury Lane. She translated 'The Oracle of St. Foix;' and died 30 Jan., 1766.

CIBBER, THEOPHILUS, son of Colley Cibber, was born 1703, and educated at Winchester school, from whence he passed to the stage in the same line as his father. His life was a continued series of extravagance, and in 1757 he ended it by being drowned in his passage to Ireland. He altered some of Shakspeare's plays, and wrote a ballad opera called *Pattie and Peggy*. His name also appeared to 'The Lives of the Poets,' 5 vols. 12mo., but the real author was Robert Shiels, and Cibber merely received a sum to correct the diction.

CICERO, MARCUS TULLIUS, a celebrated Roman orator and philosopher, born at Arpinum 3 Jan., B.C. 106. His father, Marcus Tullius, took great care of his education, and sent him to study at Rome, where he became acquainted with Greek literature, and discovered uncommon talents both for learning and active life. On his first appearance at the bar he declaimed with great vehemence against the partisans of Sylla, to avoid whose resentment he was obliged to withdraw into Greece. There he studied under the most eminent orators and philosophers, and displayed so much eloquence in a speech he delivered at Rhodes, that his master, Apollonius Molo, bewailed the fate of Greece, which having before been vanquished by the Roman arms, would be vanquished again by his disciple's rhetoric. On returning to Rome, Cicero married Terentia, by whom he had a son named Tullius, and a daughter named Tullia, but divorced her afterwards to marry Papilia, who was young, handsome, and very rich. He was quæstor, and governor of Sicily B.C. 75. On his return he was appointed to the office of ædile, and obtained that Verres should be compelled to repair the extortions he had been guilty of in that office. Cicero was afterwards prætor, and consul with Anthony B.C. 63. During his consulate he discovered Catiline's conspiracy, for which he obtained the appellation of 'Father of his Country.' He was, however, banished by the intrigues of Clodius some time afterwards, but was recalled the following year at the solicitation of Pompey, and appointed proconsul of Cilicia. Cicero adhered to Pompey's party during the civil wars, but after that great man's death employed the meanest flattery to reconcile himself to Cæsar.

This, perhaps, is the most dishonourable action in Cicero's life. Though the intimate friend of Brutus, he had no part in the conspiracy against Cæsar, it being kept secret from him. On the death of that emperor he favoured Augustus; but Anthony, against whom Cicero had directed the Philippics, becoming triumvir, caused him to be killed as he fled in his litter towards the sea of Cajeta, 7 Dec., 43 B.C. A great number of the works of this celebrated Roman remain, which are commonly divided into four parts: the first containing those books which treat of the art of oratory; the second, his orations; the third, his epistles; and the fourth, his philosophical works. Cicero's works are models of eloquence, and in them are displayed genius, true taste, art, invention, and all the qualifications necessary to form a great orator, an excellent philosopher, and a skillful politician. His style is clear, noble, elegant, and admirably pure. His works have passed through numberless editions, and have been translated into English by W. Guthrie.

CICOGNARA, COUNT LEOPOLD, an accomplished Italian writer, born at Ferrara 26 Nov., 1767; died at Venice 5 March, 1834. His most important work is a History of Sculpture from its revival in Italy to the time of Napoleon.

CID, The, a Spanish hero, whose real name was *Don Rodrigo Dias de Bivar*. He was knighted for his valour, and, in 1063, marched with Sancho of Castile against Ramiro, king of Arragon, who fell in battle, after which he went to the siege of Zamora. On the death of Sancho, Alphonso ascended the throne of Castile; but Roderigo, instead of continuing the obedient subject, declared himself independent, and fixed his habitation at Pena de el Cid, the rock of the Cid, Saragossa. He afterwards took Valentia, and maintained his independence till his death, 1099. The history of this hero has been immortalized in the romances of the Spaniards, and in the popular tragedy of Corneille.

CIGNANI, CHARLES, an Italian painter, born at Bologna 1628; died 6 Sept., 1719.

CIGNAROLI, GIOVANNI BETTINO, an Italian painter, born at Verona 1709; died 1770.

CIGOLI, or CIVOLI. See CARDI.

CIMABUE, JOHN, a celebrated painter, born at Florence 1240. He revived in Italy the art of painting, in which he was instructed by some Greek artists. He painted in fresco and distemper, and many of his pieces exist in the church of St. Francis, at Assisi. He was also a good architect. Died 1300.

CIMAROSA, DOMENICO, an eminent musical composer, born at Aversa, in the kingdom of Naples, 1754; died 11 Jan., 1801.

CIMON, an Athenian general, the son of Miltiades, died B.C. 449, æt. 51.

CINCINNATUS, LUCIUS QUINTUS, a Roman, who was called from the plough to be dictator at the time when the city was besieged by the Volsci and Æqui. Having defeated the enemies of his country, he resigned his office and retired to his farm. At the age of eighty he was again called upon to act against Præneste, when he had equal success. Died after 439 B.C.

CINELLI CALVOLI, JOHN, a physician, born at Florence 26 Feb., 1625; died 18 April, 1706. His 'Bibliotheca Volante' is a very curious work.

CINNA, LUCIUS CORNELIUS, a Roman consul 87 B.C. He united with Marius, and the two filled Rome with blood. He was assassinated B.C. 84.

CINNAMUS, JOHN, a Greek writer of the twelfth century, and notary to the Emperor Manuel Comnenus, whose history he wrote, and that of his father John.

CINO DA PISTOIA, a poet and jurist, was a native of Pistoia, and became professor in various universities. Born 1270; died Jan., 1337.

CINQ-MARS, HENRI COIFFIER, Marquis DE, the favourite of Louis XIII. of France, was beheaded 1642, aged 22.

CIPRIANI, JOHN BAPTIST, a painter, born at Pistoia, in Tuscany, about 1727. He received his first instructions from one Heckford, an English artist, who lived in that city under the name of Gabbiani. In 1750 he went to Rome, and in 1755 came to England with Mr. Wilton and Sir William Chambers. When the duke of Richmond opened his gallery as a school of arts Wilton and Cipriani were appointed the visitors. At the foundation of the Royal Academy they were both chosen founders, and Cipriani made the design for the diploma, for which he was presented with a silver cup. He was employed to clean and repair the paintings of Rubens in Whitehall Chapel; besides which he painted a number of pictures for the nobility; and many engravings from his designs were executed by Bartolozzi. He died at Chelsea 14 Dec., 1785.

CIRCIGNANO, NICHOLAS, an Italian historical painter and architect, called *Pomerancio*, from the place of his birth. Born 1516; died 1588. His son, Anthony, was also an eminent painter; died 1620, aged 60.

CIRILLO, DOMINIC, a writer on botany, and professor of that science at Naples, where he was born 1734. When the French entered Naples he boldly espoused their cause, for which he was condemned and executed as a traitor 1799.

CIRO FERRI. See FERRI.

CISNER, NICHOLAS, a German scholar, born at Mosbach, on the Neckar, 1529. After being professor of moral philosophy at Wittenberg he visited France and Italy, but finally settled at Heidelberg, where he was nominated professor and councillor to the elector palatine. Died 6 March, 1583. His works were published at Frankfort in 1611.

CITTOIS, FRANÇOIS, in Latin *Citesius*, physician to Cardinal Richelieu, and a medical writer of note, was born at Poitiers 1572, and died 1652.

CITTADINI, PETER FRANCIS, a painter, born at Milan about 1616 died at Bologna 1681.

CLAESON, ARNOLD, otherwise *Aartgens*, an eminent painter, born at Leyden 1498; died 1564.

CLAGETT, NICHOLAS, was born at Canterbury about 1607, and educated at Oxford; after which he became vicar of Melbourne, Dorsetshire, and then preacher in St. Mary's Church at Bury St. Edmunds. Died 12 Sept., 1603. He published 'The Abuses of God's Grace, discovered in the kinds, causes, &c., proposed as a seasonable check to the wanton libertinism of the present age,' 1659.

CLAGETT, NICHOLAS, D.D., son of the preceding, was born in May, 1654, and educated at Christ's College, Cambridge. He obtained the rectory of Little Thurlow, Suffolk, 1683; the archdeaconry of Sudbury 1693; the rectory of Hitcham 1707; and died 27 Jan., 1726-7. He published some sermons; 'A Persuasive to an ingenious Trial of Opinions in Religion;' and 'Truth defended, and Boldness in Error rebuked,' against Whiston.

CLAGETT, NICHOLAS, son of the preceding, became bishop of St. David's 1731; was translated to Exeter 1742; and died 8 Dec., 1746.

CLAGETT, WILLIAM, D.D., eldest son of Nicholas Clagett the elder, was born at Bury St. Edmunds 14 Sept., 1646, and educated at Emmanuel College, Cambridge. He first became lecturer in his native town, but afterwards was chosen preacher to the Society of Gray's Inn. He was also rector of Farnham Royal, Buckinghamshire, lecturer of St. Michael Bassishaw, London, and chaplain in ordinary to the king. Died 28 March, 1688. His works are 'A Discourse concerning the Operations of the Holy Spirit;' 'A Reply to a pamphlet called The Mischief of Impositions,' by Alsop; 'An Answer to the Dissenters' Objections against the Common Prayers;' some tracts against the Church of Rome, and four volumes of Sermons.

CLAIRAUT, ALEXIS CLAUDE, a Frenchman, who was eminent as a mathematician. Born 7 May, 1713; died 17 May, 1765.

CLAIRE, MARTIN, a French Jesuit, author of 'Hymni Eclogici,' was born 1612, and died 25 May, 1690.

CLAIRON, CLAIRE JOSÈPHE HIPPOLYTE DE LA TUDE, a distinguished French actress, born 1723; died 18 Jan., 1803.

CLANCY, MICHAEL, M.D., an Irish writer. He was brought up to physic, but having the misfortune to lose his sight, could not engage in that profession, and therefore set up a school, besides which he had a pension. He wrote Memoirs of his own Life, in 2 vols., 1746, and some plays, particularly *Œdipus*, acted for his benefit at Drury Lane, in which he played the part of blind Tiresias with applause.

CLANRICARDE, ULICK DE BURGH, fifth earl and first MARQUIS OF, was born in London 1604, and became a strenuous supporter of the cause of Charles I. in Ireland. He was lord deputy of that country in 1650; and died in July, 1657. He wrote Memoirs relative to the Irish Rebellion, 8vo., 1722, and folio, 1757, with additions.

CLAPHAM, DAVID, LL.B., of Cambridge, and an eminent civilian, died in London 14 July, 1551. He published English translations of three works by Cornelius Agrippa.

CLAPHAM, SAMUEL, a divine, born at Leeds 1755, and educated at Clare Hall, Cambridge (B.A. 1778; M.A. 1784). Taking orders, he became successively vicar of Christchurch, Hampshire; vicar of Great Ouseburn, Yorkshire; and rector of Gussage St. Michael, Dorsetshire. Died 1 June, 1830. Mr. Clapham published three volumes of popular Sermons under the assumed name of *Theophilus St. John, LL.B.*; three volumes of selected 'Family Sermons;' an abridgment of Pretyman's Elements of Theology; and a translation of Massillon's Charges.

CLAPPERTON, HUGH, an African explorer, born at Annan, in Scotland, 1788. After serving in the mercantile marine he joined the navy, where, from being a common sailor, he rose to the rank of lieutenant. In 1821 he undertook a journey into the interior of Africa, in company with Dr. Oudney and Major Denham. In this expedition the position of the kingdoms of Mandara, Bournou, and Houssa was determined. On his return to England in 1825 he was made a commander in the navy, and appointed to take another African journey in company with Capt. Pearce, Mr. Dickson, Dr. Morrison, and some servants. This expe-

dition was a most disastrous one. Nearly all Mr. Clapperton's companions died of dysentery, to which disease he himself succumbed at Saccatoo 11 April, 1827. Accounts of both his journeys have been printed.

CLARE (St.), was born at Assisi 1193. She put herself under the direction of St. Francis, who gave her the church of St. Damian, where she founded a convent, was abbess of it, and died there 12 Aug., 1253. The nuns of St. Clare are divided into Damianists and Urbanists. The former follow the rule given by St. Francis to St. Clare; the latter follow the rules given by Urban IV.

CLARE, earl of Pembroke. See PEMBROKE.

CLARE, ELIZABETH DE, daughter of Gilbert de Clare, earl of Gloucester and Hereford, succeeded, jointly with her two sisters, to the vast and princely family estates on the death of her brother Gilbert, who was slain in the battle of Bannockburn. She married, first, John de Burgh, son and heir of Richard earl of Ulster; secondly, Theobald Lord Vernon; thirdly, Roger Damory, baron of Armoyn, in Ireland; and died 4 Nov., 1360. She founded Clare Hall, in the university of Cambridge.

CLARE, JOHN, a Catholic divine, was an Englishman, and not an Irishman, as is stated by Wood. He resided for some time at Oxford, but afterwards became a Jesuit, and was tutor or repetitor at the English college at Rome about 1610. He was author of an able controversial work entitled 'The Converted Jew: or, certain dialogues between Micheas, a learned Jew, and others, touching points of religion converted between Catholics and Protestants,' 4to., 1630.

CLARE, JOHN, the Northamptonshire poet, was born at Helpstone, in that county, 1793. His father was a farm labourer. The poetical imagination of John Clare manifested itself at a very early age, in consequence of his hearing his father read a poem. He paid for his own schooling by extra work as a ploughboy and thrasher. When he was thirteen years of age a boy showed him Thomson's 'Seasons,' which so excited his feeling for poetry that he could not rest till he had accumulated a shilling, with which to purchase a copy for himself. In 1817 he was employed at Bridge Casterton, in Rutland, at nine shillings a week, and here he fell in love with Martha Turner, who afterwards became his wife. Love seems to have stimulated him to endeavour to turn his poetical faculty to pecuniary account; and a sonnet of his coming under the notice of a bookseller at Stamford led to a volume of poems by him being published at London in 1820. It was entitled 'Poems descriptive of Rural Life and Scenery, by John Clare, a Northamptonshire Peasant.' It was highly praised by the critics, and passed through several editions. At this time Clare was employed in lime-burning; but several noblemen and gentlemen now raised a fund, which brought him in an annual income of £45. About this period he married Martha Turner, who bore him several children. In 1821 'The Village Minstrel and other Poems' appeared. This volume added to his reputation. Afterwards he contributed short pieces to the annuals and other periodicals, and in 1827 published 'The Shepherd's Calendar; with Village Stories and other Poems.' His last work, entitled 'The Rural Muse,' appeared in 1835. Unfortunately, Clare at one time engaged in farming, but with ill success, as he was wholly unfitted for business which required competition

with his fellow-men, and, amidst accumulating difficulties, he sank into nervous despondency and despair. He became an inmate of a lunatic asylum at Peckham, near London, whence he escaped after the expiration of about two years. Subsequently he was placed in the Northampton General Lunatic Asylum, where he died 20 May, 1864.

CLARE, PETER, an eminent surgeon of Chancery Lane, London, died 1786, *æt.* 49. He published an 'Essay on the Cure of Abscesses,' and other professional works.

CLARENCE, GEORGE PLANTAGENET, DUKE OF, a younger son of Richard duke of York, and brother to King Edward IV., married Isabel, eldest daughter of Richard Neville, earl of Warwick and Salisbury, with whom he joined in confederacy against his brother. He was attainted of high treason, and suffered death by being drowned in a butt of Malmsey wine, 1477.

CLARENDON, EDWARD HYDE, EARL OF, was born at Dinton, Wiltshire, 16 Feb., 1608. He was educated at Magdalen Hall, Oxford, and afterwards called to the bar. In the parliament which assembled at Westminster 10 April, 1640, he was returned for Wotton Bassett; and in that which followed the same year, commonly called the Long Parliament, he sat for Sudbury, when he distinguished himself by carrying up the impeachment against some of the judges. But though he acted zealously in the redress of grievances, he was no less strenuous for upholding the dignity of the crown and the rights of the church. He also opposed the bill of attainder against Strafford; and when the parliament proceeded to call out the militia he left the house altogether; for which he was excepted from pardon. He then joined the king at York, and was nominated chancellor of the Exchequer, sworn of the privy council, and knighted. In this capacity he took his place in the parliament that assembled at Oxford; and in 1644 he was one of the king's commissioners at Uxbridge. On the decline of the royal cause he went to Jersey, where he began to write the 'History of the Rebellion,' at the command of the king, who sent him a large collection of papers for the purpose. In May, 1648, he was called to Paris, where he continued to serve Charles II., by whom he was sent to Spain in the following year, to solicit assistance from that court, but returned without success in 1651. He now went to live at Antwerp, and in 1657 was made chancellor of England, being continued in that office at the Restoration. He was also chosen chancellor of Oxford, and advanced to the peerage by the title of Baron Hyde. In 1661 he was created earl of Clarendon; but the marriage of his daughter with the duke of York, and his own inflexible virtue, now operated against him both in court and parliament. In 1663 a charge of high treason was exhibited against him in the Lords, by the earl of Bristol, but it ended to the chancellor's honour. It did not, however, put a stop to the machinations of his enemies; and the splendid house which he built, and the grant of the park which bears his name, gave new scope for malice. He was now accused of having sold Dunkirk to the French; and, in 1667, the seals were taken from him. This was the prelude to an impeachment. To avoid the consequences he retired to France, and an act of perpetual banishment was afterwards passed against him. The year following a villainous attempt was made upon his life at Evreux, by some English seamen,

CLARENDON.

and it was with difficulty that he escaped from their outrage. He then went to Montpellier, next to Moulins, and lastly to Rouen, where he died 9 Dec., 1674. His body was brought to England and interred in Westminster Abbey. Lord Clarendon was twice married. By his first wife, the daughter of Sir Gregory Ayloffe, he had no issue; but by the second, the daughter of Sir Thomas Aylesbury, he had four sons and two daughters, the youngest of whom became the wife of James duke of York (afterwards James II.), and the mother of Mary and Anne, queens of England. Besides the History of the Rebellion, this great man wrote *'Animadversions on Mr. Cressy's book, entitled Fanaticism fanatically imputed to the Catholic Church;'* *'A Survey of Hobbes's Leviathan;'* *'Essays, Meditations on the Psalms, a Dialogue on Education, an Answer to the Charges of the Commons, all contained in one folio volume;'* and *'An Account of his Own Life.'* His State Papers have been published in three folio volumes.

CLARENDON, HENRY HYDE, EARL OF, son of the chancellor, was born 1638. After the Restoration he was created M.A. at Oxford, and appointed chamberlain to the queen. He distinguished himself as an able speaker in parliament, and opposed the Exclusion Bill with such force that the House of Commons voted an address to the king, praying that he would remove him from his councils. At the accession of James II. he was made lord privy seal, and afterwards lord lieutenant of Ireland; from whence he was recalled on account of his attachment to the Protestant religion. At the Revolution he was sent to the Tower for some time; and, on his release, he went into retirement, where he died 22 Oct., 1709. His state letters and diary were printed in 2 vols. 4to., at Oxford, in 1763. He also wrote the *'History of the Irish Rebellion;'* and an *'Account of the tombs and monuments in the cathedral of Winchester.'*

CLARIDGE, RICHARD, a writer among the Quakers, was born at Farmborough, Warwickshire, 1649. He became a student of Balliol College, Oxford, in 1666, but removed from thence to St. Mary Hall. In 1673 he was presented to the rectory of Peaporton, in Worcestershire, but in 1691 he resigned his living and joined the Baptists. About six years afterwards he left them, and entered into the society of Friends: In 1700 he settled at Barking as a schoolmaster, and afterwards removed to Tottenham; but in 1713 he relinquished that profession, and died in London in 1723. He wrote *'Lux Evangelica attestata,'* in answer to Keith; *'Melius Inquirendum;'* a Treatise on the Holy Scriptures. His Life and posthumous Works were printed in 1726.

CLARIO, ISIDORE, an Italian ecclesiastic, who distinguished himself at the council of Trent, and was afterwards made bishop of Foligni. He wrote *'Notes on the Bible, &c.'* Born 1495; died 28 May, 1555.

CLARK, HUGH, a heraldic engraver, who published *'A Short and Easy Introduction to Heraldry'* (conjointly with Thomas Wormmull), which has passed through many editions; and *'A Concise History of Knighthood,'* 1784. Died 1822.

CLARK, JOHN, LL.D., fellow of Trinity Hall, Cambridge, was appointed regius professor of laws in that university 1663, and died March, 1672-3.

CLARK, JOHN, M.D., a Scotch physician and medical writer, who practised at Newcastle-upon-

CLARKE.

Tyne; born at Roxburgh 1744; died 24 April, 1805.

CLARK, JOHN, a Gaelic scholar and agricultural writer, was a land-surveyor at Bultin, in the county of Brecon, and died at Pembroke 1807. Under the auspices of the Board of Agriculture he prepared the reports relating to Herefordshire, Radnorshire, and Breconshire; besides which he published *'The Works of the Caledonian Bards, translated from the Gaelic,'* 1778; *'An Answer to William Shaw on the authenticity of the Poems of Ossian,'* 8vo., 1781; and *'An Inquiry into the Nature and Value of Leasehold Property.'* Mr. Clark was a fellow of the Society of Antiquaries of Edinburgh.

CLARK, JOHN, an artist, died at Edinburgh, Oct., 1863, æt. 92. He was at one time a popular book-illustrator, and also the inventor and executant of those ingenious art-toys, the Myriorama, Urania's Mirror, &c. He was known as *'Waterloo Clark,'* from his aqua-tinted, brightly-coloured sketches of some of the incidents of the field, taken by himself on the spot, immediately after the battle.

CLARK, JOHN RENDALL, an English architect, author of *'The Architectural History of Gloucester,'* *'Lanthony,'* and other works; died at Gloucester 31 March, 1863, aged 36.

CLARK, ROBERT, was educated in the English college at Douay, where, it is said, he was professor of the classics. He afterwards became a Carthusian monk, and employed his leisure hours in composing an elaborate work, entitled *'Christias: sive de Passione Domini et Salvatoris nostri Jesu Christi, lib. 17,'* 8vo., Bruges, 1670.

CLARK, DR. SAMUEL, a descendant of Samuel Clarke the biographer, became pastor of a congregation of dissenters, and wrote a book called *'Scripture Promises.'* He was the father of the Rev. Samuel Clark, of Birmingham, who was assistant to Dr. Doddridge, and died 1769.

CLARK, WILLIAM TIERNEY, F.R.S., an English engineer, who was for upwards of forty years engineer to the West Middlesex Waterworks. His masterpiece, which gave him a European reputation, is the great suspension bridge which he flung over the Danube, between Pesth and Buda. This great work was executed at the command of the emperor of Austria. Born 1783; died 22 Sept., 1852.

CLARKE, ADAM, LL.D., a Biblical scholar, was born of English parents at Maggerafelt, about thirty miles from Londonderry, in 1760. On the invitation of John Wesley he became a pupil in Ringwood school. At an early age he was admitted a Wesleyan preacher, being appointed, in 1782, to the circuit of Bradford, Wiltshire. He continued to travel in various circuits till 1805, after which he remained in London for several years, devoting a great portion of his time to literature and bibliography. His studies were greatly facilitated by his appointment, about this time, as librarian to the Surrey Institution. He was elected a member of the Society of Antiquaries and of the Royal Irish Academy; and the university of St. Andrew's conferred on him the degrees of M.A. and LL.D. In 1807 he was appointed one of the sub-commissioners of the Public Records, and in this capacity prepared a new and augmented edition of Rymer's *Fœdera*, of which, however, only three volumes were published. He died at Bayswater 26 Aug., 1832. Dr. Clarke wrote several

works relating to bibliography, and edited many of the works of other authors, but he is chiefly remembered by his Commentary, which originally appeared under this title: 'The Holy Scriptures, &c., &c., with the marginal readings, a collection of parallel texts, and copious summaries to each chapter; with a Commentary and Critical Notes, designed as a help to the better understanding of the Sacred Writings,' 8 vols. 4to., 1810-26.

CLARKE, ALURED, D.D., an English divine, was born in 1696, and educated at St. Paul's school, from whence he removed to Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, where he took his degrees in arts, and obtained a fellowship. In 1723 he was presented to the rectory of Chilbolton, in Hampshire, and at the same time installed prebendary of Winchester. He was created D.D. at Cambridge in 1728, when George II. visited that university. He was also deputy clerk of the closet to that monarch, and in 1731 made prebendary of Westminster. In 1740 he was advanced to the deanery of Exeter. Died 31 May, 1742. Dean Clarke published four occasional sermons, and an 'Essay on the Character of Queen Caroline,' 8vo., 1738. He promoted the Devon and Exeter Hospital; also that at Winchester.

CLARKE, EDWARD, son of Wm. Clarke, the divine and antiquary, was born at Buxted 16 March, 1730. He was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, and in 1758 was presented to the rectory of Peppering-barrow, in Surrey. In 1760 he went as chaplain to the embassy at Madrid, where he resided two years, and on his return published 'Letters concerning the Spanish Nation,' 4to. Soon afterwards he went to Minorca as chaplain and secretary to the governor, and after his return, about 1768, was presented to the vicarages of Willington and Arlington, in Sussex; but the same year he succeeded his father in the rectory of Buxted, where he resided till his death in Nov., 1806. Besides the work already mentioned, he wrote a copy of Greek verses on the Death of Frederic, Prince of Wales; a Letter to a Friend on Montfaucon; a Thanksgiving Sermon for the Victory of Lord Hawke; a Defence of Governor Johnstone, &c.

CLARKE, EDWARD DANIEL, LL.D., a divine and traveller, son of Edward Clarke, the rector of Buxted (mentioned above), was born at Chichester 1768, and educated at Jesus College, Cambridge, where he obtained a fellowship, soon after which he accompanied Mr. Hill (subsequently Lord Berwick) on his travels. In 1799 he went with Mr. Cripps on an extensive tour through the north of Europe, into Tartary, Circassia, Asia Minor, Syria, Palestine, Egypt, Greece, and Turkey. The account of these travels rendered his name famous all over the civilized world. Soon after his return the university of Cambridge conferred on him the degree of doctor of laws. He presented to that learned body many valuable manuscripts, particularly one of the works of Plato; also a colossal statue of the Eleusinian Ceres, on which he wrote a learned treatise, as he also did another on the Sarcophagus in the British Museum. Not long after his return he was presented to the rectory of Hariton, Cambridgeshire, and in 1808 he was made mineralogical professor, being the first who occupied that chair. He was also appointed librarian of the university, and other distinctions awaited him, when he was cut off in his fifty-fourth year 9 March, 1822.

CLARKE, HENRY, LL.D., a mathematician, was born in 1745, at Salford, near Manchester. His first situation was that of assistant in a school, after which he became partner in a seminary at Sedburgh, but quitted that profession for the business of a land surveyor. When the Manchester Society was formed he was appointed lecturer in mathematics and natural philosophy. In 1802 he became professor at the Royal Military College at Marlow, at which time he obtained the degree of doctor of laws from the university of Edinburgh. He died at Islington April 30, 1818. His works are—The Summation of Series, translated from the Latin; Treatise on Perspective; Treatise on Circulating Numbers. Treatise on Short Hand; Essay on the Usefulness of Mathematical Learning; Tabulæ Linguarum, or concise Grammars of the Latin, Spanish, Portuguese, Italian, French, and German Languages; The Seaman's Desiderata, or New and Concise Rules for finding the Longitude at Sea; A New and Concise Operation for clearing the Lunar Distances from a Star, or the Sun; Virgil Revindicated, in reply to Bishop Horsley; and An Introduction to Geography.

CLARKE, JAMES STANIER, LL.D., F.R.S., eldest son of the Rev. Edward Clarke, rector of Buxted (mentioned above), and brother of Edward Daniel Clarke, received his education at Jesus College, Cambridge. He was for some time a chaplain in the navy, and afterwards distinguished himself as a preacher at Park Street and Trinity chapels, London. He was likewise domestic chaplain at Carlton House, and historiographer royal; and held at different times the livings of Preston-cum-Hove and of Coombs, in Sussex. His death took place at Brighton 4 Oct., 1835. Dr. Clarke published Naval Sermons, preached aboard H.M.S. the Impetueux, 1798; The Progress of Maritime Discovery, 1803; Falconer's Shipwreck, with a Life of the Author, 1804; Naufragia, or historical memoirs of Shipwrecks, 3 vols., 1805; Life of Nelson (in conjunction with John M'Arthur), 2 vols., 1809; an edition of Lord Clarendon's Essays; and The Life of James II., from his own Memoirs and the Stewart MSS. at Carlton House, 2 vols. 4to., 1816. He was also the founder of 'The Naval Chronicle.'

CLARKE, JEREMIAH, a musical composer, was educated in the Chapel Royal under Dr. Blow, who, in 1693, resigned in his favour the place of master of the children in St. Paul's, of which cathedral Clarke was soon after appointed organist. In 1704 he became joint organist at the royal chapel; but in July, 1707, he shot himself in a fit of despondency, to which he had been long subject. His anthems are remarkably pathetic.

CLARKE, JOHN, a Scotch engraver, who died about 1697.

CLARKE, JOHN, a noted schoolmaster, was the son of John Clarke, an innkeeper of York, where he was born 1687. After a preliminary training in the school of his native city, under Mr. Tomlinson, he was sent to the university of Cambridge, being admitted a sizar of St. John's College, 7 May, 1703. He graduated B.A. 1706-7; M.A. 1710. In 1720 he was appointed head master of Hull school; and afterwards he became master of the grammar school at Gloucester, where he died 29 April, 1734. It should be mentioned that he was never in orders, as he has been confounded with another person of the same name, who was rector of Lacey, Lincolnshire, from 1727 till his death in 1768. The

schoolmaster of Hull was author of 'An Essay on the Education of Youth in Grammar Schools,' 8vo., London, 1720; 'An Examination of the Sketch or Plan of an Answer to the Book entitled Christianity as ancient as the Creation, laid down in a Letter to Dr. Waterland,' 8vo., London, 1733; 'A Grammar of the Latin Tongue. To which is annexed, A Dissertation upon Language,' 8vo., London, 1733; 'An Essay on Study,' 8vo., London, 1731, 12mo., 1737; 'Formulae Oratoriae in usum Scholarum; una cum Orationibus, &c.,' 12mo., London, 1737; 'Select Century of Cordery's Colloquies,' 12mo., London, 1740; 'Introduction to the Making of Latin,' 12mo., London, 1742; and a Supplement to the preceding work. He also made literal translations of several of the classical authors, and a free translation of Suetonius and Sallust.

CLARKE, JOHN, D.D., an English divine, brother of the celebrated Dr. Samuel Clarke, was born at Norwich, and educated at Cambridge. By the interest of his brother he obtained a prebend in Norwich Cathedral, was appointed chaplain in ordinary to the king, and lastly promoted to the deanery of Salisbury. He died about 1759, full seventy years old. Dean Clarke preached the Boyle's Lecture, and published the sermons with the title of 'The Origin of Evil,' 2 vols. 8vo. His other works are, a translation of Rohault's System of Physics, 2 vols. 8vo.; another of Grotius de Veritate, with Le Clerc's Notes, 8vo.; and the Notes belonging to Wollaston's Religion of Nature.

CLARKE, JOHN, an eminent schoolmaster, was born 3 May, 1706, at Kirby Misperton, Yorkshire, and educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he obtained a fellowship. He became successively master of the grammar schools of Skipton, Beverley, and Wakefield, Yorkshire; and died 8 Feb., 1761. Dr. Thomas Zouch printed a life of him, under the title of 'The Good Schoolmaster.'

CLARKE, JOHN, MUS. D. See WHITEFIELD.

CLARKE, MATTHEW, an eminent divine among the Independents. His father, of the same names, was ejected by the Act of Uniformity in 1662 from Narborough, Leicestershire, and compelled by the violence of persecution to retire to a solitary house in Leicester Forest, where his only son Matthew was born 2 Feb., 1663-4. Young Matthew entered on his ministerial work in 1684, and in 1689 became joint pastor, with the aged Mr. Stephen Ford, over the Independent congregation in Miles's Lane, London. This charge he retained till his death on 27 March, 1726. He published A Sermon to the Societies for Reformation of Manners, 12mo., London, 1711; A Sermon at the Merchants' Lecture in Broad Street, 8vo., London, 1714; A Sermon on the Birth Day of King George, 8vo., London, 1715; and A Funeral Sermon for the Rev. Thomas Michell, 8vo., London, 1721. A collection of Mr. Clarke's sermons appeared at London in an 8vo. volume the year after his decease.

CLARKE, MATTHEW, M.D., a native of London, was educated at Leyden, but obtained his doctor's degree at Cambridge (*com. reg.*) 1728. In 1732 he was elected physician to Guy's Hospital, but resigned that office 1754, soon after which he retired from practice and removed to Tottenham, where he died Nov., 1778. He was author of 'Dissertatio Medica Inauguralis de Pleuritide,' 4to., Leyden, 1726.

CLARKE, SAMUEL, a biographer and divine, born

10 Oct., 1599, at Woolston, Warwickshire, of which parish his father was vicar. He received his education at Emmanuel College, Cambridge, after which he took orders, and officiated for some time at Shotwick, Cheshire, from whence he removed to Coventry, and afterwards to Aicester, on the presentation of Lord Brooke. Here he resided nine years, and then became minister of St. Bennet Fink, in London, where he continued till he was silenced at the Restoration. Died 25 Dec., 1682. His principal works are 'A Mirror or Looking-glass for Saints and Sinners,' 'The Marrow of Ecclesiastical History, containing the Lives of the Fathers, Schoolmen, Reformers, and eminent modern Divines, &c.,' 'A General Martyrology,' 'The Lives of sundry eminent persons in this latter age,' folio, 1683; and 'The Marrow of Divinity.'

CLARKE, SAMUEL, son of the preceding, was educated at Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, where he obtained a fellowship, which he lost in the Rebellion for refusing the engagement. He was afterwards preferred to the living of Grendon, Buckinghamshire, from whence he was ejected for non-conformity at the Restoration. Died 24 Feb., 1700-1, æt. 75. He was author of 'Annotations on the Bible,' 1690. His descendants spelt their name without the final e. See CLARK.

CLARKE, SAMUEL, M.A., an orientalist, born at Brackley, Northamptonshire, 1623. He became a student at Merton College, Oxford, and in 1648 took his M.A. degree. In 1650 he kept a school at Islington, where he assisted in Walton's Polyglott. In 1658 he returned to the university, and became superior beadle of law, as also archtypographer, being the last person who united the two offices. Died 27 Dec., 1669. His works are 'Variæ lectiones et observationes in Chaldaicam paraphrasim,' in the 6th vol. of the Polyglott Bible; 'Scientia metrica et rhythmica; seu tractatus de prosodia Arabica ex authoribus probatissimis eruta,' 1661; 'Septimum Bibliorum Polyglottum volumen cum versionibus antiquissimis, non Chaldaica tantum, sed Syriacis, Æthiopicis, Copticis, Arabicis, Persicis contextum,' MS. There goes also under his name a translation out of Hebrew into Latin of a piece entitled 'Massereth Beracoth. Titulus Talmudicus, in quo agitur de benedictionibus, precibus, et gratiarum actionibus.'

CLARKE, SAMUEL, D.D., a learned divine and philosopher, born at Norwich 11 Oct., 1675. From the grammar school of his native city he removed in 1691 to Caius College, Cambridge. On entering into orders he became chaplain to Bishop Moore, who gave him the rectory of Drayton, Norfolk. In 1701 he published his Paraphrase of the Gospel of St. Matthew, which was afterwards extended to the other three Gospels. In 1704 he preached the Boyle's lecture, and gave such satisfaction that he was appointed to preach the year following. In 1706 he published a letter to Dodwell on the Immortality of the Soul, which occasioned a sharp controversy. The same year appeared his Latin translation of Newton's Optics, for which Sir Isaac gave him £500. About this time Mr. Clarke was presented to the rectory of St. Bennet's, Paul's Wharf, London, and appointed chaplain to the queen. In 1709 he obtained the rectory of St. James's, Westminster, on which occasion he took his doctor's degree at Cambridge. In 1712 he published an edition of Cæsar's Commentaries, and the same year his celebrated book entitled 'The Scripture Doctrine of the Trinity,'

which made a great noise, and was not only replied to by numerous writers, but complained of in the lower house of convocation. In 1715 and the following year he had a dispute with Leibnitz on the principles of natural philosophy and religion. In 1717 he published remarks upon Collins's Enquiry concerning Human Liberty. Soon after this an innovation introduced into the doxology in the singing psalms gave such offence to Robinson, bishop of London, that he sent a circular letter to his clergy, warning them against the use of these forms. At this time Dr. Clarke was presented to the mastership of Wigston's Hospital, in Leicester. In 1724 he published seventeen sermons, preached on different occasions; and in 1729 the first twelve books of Homer's Iliad, with a Latin version and annotations. The remaining books were published by his son in 1732. Dr. Clarke died 17 May, 1729. Soon afterwards appeared his Exposition of the Church Catechism, and ten volumes of his Sermons. His other works are Three Practical Essays on Baptism, Confirmation, and Repentance; Some Reflections on that part of a Book called Amynor, which relates to the writings of the Primitive Fathers, and the Canon of the New Testament; A Demonstration of the Being and Attributes of God, being the First Boyle's Lecture; The Evidences of Natural and Revealed Religion, being the Second Set of Lectures; A Discourse concerning the connection of the Prophecies in the Old Testament, and the Application of them to Christ; Tracts in the Trinitarian Controversy; and A Letter to Hoadly on the velocity of Bodies in Motion.

CLARKE, WILLIAM, a divine and antiquary, was born at Haghmon Abbey, in Shropshire, in 1696, and educated at Shrewsbury School, from whence he removed to St. John's College, Cambridge, where he obtained a fellowship in 1717, and took his master's degree in 1719. In 1724 Archbishop Wake gave him the rectory of Buxted, in Sussex; and in 1738 he was made prebendary of Chichester. In 1768 he resigned his living in favour of his son, and two years afterwards was installed chancellor of Chichester, to which were annexed the rectories of Chittingley and Pevensay, and the vicarage of Amport. Died 21 Oct., 1771. He wrote a preface to his father-in-law, Dr. Wotton's, 'Leges Walliæ Ecclesiasticæ,' 1730; A Discourse on the Commerce of the Romans; The Connection of the Roman, Saxon, and English Coins, 4to.; and some ingenious poems.

CLARKE, WILLIAM, a popular English author, born in or about 1801; died in London 17 June, 1838. He was author of 'Three Courses and a Dessert;' 'The Boy's Own Book;' and other volumes which acquired great and deserved popularity. He was also the editor of, and chief contributor to a curious little work called 'The Cigar,' which contains numerous papers from his pen, some of them as brilliant in fancy as others are rich in humour. For some time he was editor of the 'Monthly Magazine.' During the three or four years preceding his death his time was exclusively devoted to the production of a most elaborate work on natural history.

CLARKSON, DAVID, a divine, was born at Bradford, in Yorkshire, in February, 1622, and educated at Clare Hall, Cambridge, of which society he became fellow, and had Mr., afterwards Archbishop Tillotson, for one of his pupils. He held the living of Mortlake, in Surrey, but was dis-

possessed of it in 1662 for nonconformity. He then officiated to an Independent congregation in London, and died 14 June, 1686. He wrote some controversial pieces, the principal of which is entitled, 'No Evidence for Diocesan Episcopacy in the primitive times,' 4to., 1681, in answer to Dr. Stillingfleet; and another on the same subject, printed after his death, under the title of 'Primitive Episcopacy,' 1688. The latter was answered by Dr. Henry Maurice. Clarkson's 'Select Works,' edited by Basil Henry Cooper, B.A., were published in an 8vo. vol. at London, 1846.

CLARKSON, JOHN, an English Dominican friar, was the eighteenth prior of Bornhem, and was living in 1762. He published a work on the Rosary, 12mo., London, 1737.

CLARKSON, THOMAS, the anti-slavery agitator, was born at Wisbech, Cambridgeshire, 28 March, 1760, and after a preliminary training at St. Paul's School was sent to St. John's College, Cambridge. His attention was first directed to the subject of negro slavery by the circumstance of a prize being offered at the university for the best Latin dissertation on this question: 'Is it right to make slaves of others against their will?' He carried off the prize, printed an English translation of his essay, and resolved to devote his life to a crusade against the African slave trade. His efforts were unceasing, and his alliance with Wilberforce proved greatly conducive to their joint success. In 1807 he had the satisfaction of seeing an Act pass for the suppression of the slave trade; and subsequently he gave to the world a history of the great struggle in which he and his friends had been engaged. Later in life he became connected with an anti-slavery association formed in 1823; and in the seventy-fourth year of his age enjoyed the unalloyed happiness of witnessing its greatest triumph in the enactment of that Bill which awarded £20,000,000 as compensation to the West Indian slave-owners. He died at Playford Hall, Suffolk, 26 Sept., 1846. It should be mentioned that Mr. Clarkson was originally a member of the Church of England, but afterwards joined the Society of Friends.

CLATER, FRANCIS, a chemist, druggist, farrier, and cattle doctor, of Retford, Nottinghamshire, died 29 May, 1823, aged 67. He published 'Every Man his own Farrier, or the whole art of Farriery laid open,' 8vo., Newark, 1783, 1787; 21st edition, 1812; and 'Every Man his own Cattle Doctor; being a concise and familiar description of all the diseases incident to Oxen, Cows, and Sheep, with the most simple and effectual methods of cure,' 8vo., London, 1810.

CLAUDE, JEAN, a French Protestant, born in Angénois 1699. He rendered himself famous by a treatise on the Eucharist, which occasioned a sharp controversy between him, Arnauld, and other learned men. He was suspended from preaching by order of the court, and eventually withdrew to the Hague, where he received a pension from the Prince of Orange. Died 13 Jan., 1687. His 'Essay on the Composition of a Sermon' has been translated into English.

CLAUDE, JEAN JACQUES, grandson of the preceding, was born at the Hague 16 Jan., 1684. Coming to England, he was appointed pastor of the French church in London, where he died 7 March, 1712. A volume of his Sermons was published the following year.

CLAUDE LORRAINE. See LORRAINE.

CLAUDIANUS, CLAUDIUS, a Latin poet, who died about 408. The best edition of his works is that by Burmann, published at Amsterdam, 1760.

CLAUDIUS I., emperor of Rome, was born B.C. 10, and succeeded Caligula A.D. 41. He was poisoned by his wife Agrippina, who wanted to place her son Nero on the throne, 13 Oct., 54.

CLAUDIUS II. was born 214, succeeded Gallienus 268, and died Aug., 270.

CLAVELL, JOHN, an English highwayman, who died 1642, published a curious work in verse, entitled 'Discovery of the High-way Law; with Instructions how to shun or apprehend a Thief,' 8vo., London, 1628. It was reprinted under the title of 'A Recantation of an ill-led Life,' 4to., London, 1634.

CLAVER, the Blessed PETER, a Spanish Jesuit, who in 1610 was sent as a missionary to the West Indies, where he spent his life in ministering to the wants of the negro slaves, the prisoners, and the poor. He died at Carthage 8 Sept., 1654. He was beatified by Benedict XIV. in 1747.

CLAVERHOUSE, JOHN GRAHAM OF. See DUNDEE, VISCOUNT.

CLAVIGERO, FRANCIS XAVIER, a Jesuit, born in Mexico 1718; died at Cesena Oct., 1793. He wrote in Italian a curious History of Mexico, which has been translated into English by Charles Cullen, 2 vols. 4to., London, 1789.

CLAVIUS, CHRISTOPHER, a learned mathematician and Jesuit, born at Bamberg, in Germany, 1537. He was employed by Gregory XIII. in the reformation of the calendar, and died 6 Feb., 1612. His works were printed in 5 vols. folio.

CLAY, HENRY, the eminent American statesman, was born 12 April, 1777, and died at Washington, 29 June, 1852.

CLAY, JOHN, a musician of Nottingham, who published in 1720 'The Psalm-Singers Delightful Companion, containing great variety of new Psalm-Tunes, with a Choice Collection of Hymns.'

CLAY, JOHN, was educated at Emmanuel College, Cambridge, where he proceeded to the degree of B.D. For nearly thirty years he was chaplain to the House of Correction at Preston, Lancashire. During that period he paid great attention to prison discipline and statistics, and the valuable reports he issued on this subject gained for him a European reputation. He died at Leamington 21 Nov., 1858, aged 62.

CLAYTON, JOHN, a botanical writer, was born in Kent 1693, and emigrating to America became secretary of Gloucester County, in Virginia, where he died 1773.

CLAYTON, JOHN, pastor of the Weigh-house Independent Meeting in London, died 1843, æt. 90. He published several sermons and charges.

CLAYTON, JOHN, eldest son of the preceding, became pastor of the Poultry Chapel, London, and died at Bath 3 Oct., 1865, aged 85. He published a Sermon before the Missionary Society, 1809; and a treatise 'On the Choice of Books,' 1811.

CLAYTON, ROBERT, an Irish prelate, born at Dublin, 1605. He received his education at Westminster School, from whence he removed to Trinity College, Dublin. On becoming acquainted with Dr. Clarke he embraced Arianism, notwithstanding which he was successively promoted to the sees of Killala, Cork, and Clogher. His first publication was an Introduction to the History of the Jews, which was followed by the Chronology of the Hebrew Bible vindicated; a Dissertation on

Prophecy; and an Impartial Enquiry into the Time of the Coming of the Messiah. In 1751 appeared an 'Essay on Spirit,' which excited a warm controversy. The authorship was universally, though erroneously, ascribed to the bishop, who, however, was at the expense of printing the work, and wrote the Introduction to it. His next publication was a Vindication of the Old and New Testament against Bolingbroke, 1752; and in 1753 he printed 'A Journal from Grand Cairo to Mount Sinai, and back again, translated from a Manuscript written by the Prefetto of Egypt, in company with the Missionaries of Propaganda Fide at Grand Cairo.' In 1754 the bishop printed the second part of his Answer to Bolingbroke. His next publication consisted of some letters between himself and Penn, the quaker, on Baptism. In 1756 his lordship ventured to move the Irish House of Lords to expunge the Athanasian and Nicene Creeds from the liturgy. This led to measures being adopted to deprive him of his bishopric, which had such an effect upon his spirits that he died of vexation 26 Feb., 1758.

CLEANTHES, a Greek philosopher, who succeeded his master, Zeno, in the Stoic School at Athens, B.C. 264. Of his writings nothing remains but an admirable Hymn to Jupiter.

CLEAVER, EUSEBY, a native of Buckinghamshire, was educated at Westminster School and Christ Church, Oxford. He was consecrated bishop of Cork and Ross 1789; translated to Leighlin and Ferns the same year; raised to the archbishopric of Dublin 1809; and died 1819.

CLEAVER, WILLIAM, an English prelate, brother of Euseby Cleaver, mentioned above, was born at Twyford, Buckinghamshire, 1742. He was educated at Oxford, where he was chosen head of Brasenose College 1785. He was consecrated bishop of Chester 1787; translated to Bangor 1800; to St. Asaph 1806; and died 15 May, 1815. He published 'De Rhythmo Græcorum,' Directions to his clergy on the choice of books; Remarks on Marsh's Dissertation on the three first Gospels; and Sermons. He was also editor of the splendid impression of Homer printed at Oxford by the Grenville family.

CLEEF, JOSEPH VAN, a painter, born at Antwerp 1487. His subjects are generally bankers and misers counting money. There were other painters of the same name and family.

CLEEVE, ALEXANDER, a divine, after taking his B.A. degree at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, in 1771, was presented to the vicarage of Stockton-upon-Tees, Durham, 1772, which he resigned for that of Wooler 1780. He was editor of several devotional exercises from the Psalms, 1801; and printed a sermon preached before the governors of a lying-in hospital 1773.

CLEEVE, BOURCHIER, of Foot's Cray, Kent, wrote 'A Scheme for preventing a further increase of the National Debt and for reducing the same, inscribed to the Earl of Chesterfield,' 4to., London, 1756. Died 1 March, 1760.

CLEEVE, JOHN VAN, a painter of Antwerp, who came to England in the reign of Philip and Mary.

CLEGHORN, GEORGE, M.D., was born at Granton, near Edinburgh, 13 Dec., 1716, and educated at Crumond. In 1731 he began the study of physic under Dr. Alexander Monro, with whom he lived five years. Here he formed an acquaintance with Dr. Fothergill, in conjunction with whom, and some other students, an institution

was established, which has since been incorporated by the name of the Royal Medical Society of Edinburgh. In 1736 he went to Minorca as surgeon to a regiment, and resided there thirteen years. In 1749 he returned, and published, the year following, a volume on the diseases of Minorca. In 1751 he settled in Dublin, where he was admitted a member of the university, and lecturer in anatomy. In 1784 he became honorary member of the College of Physicians, after which he was declared professor of anatomy, and chosen one of the first members of the Irish Academy. Dr. Cleghorn died in Dec., 1789.

CLEGHORN, JAMES, a Scotch actuary and writer on statistics, born at Dunse 1778; died 27 May, 1838.

CLELAND, JOHN, an author, was the grandson of Colonel Cleland, mentioned below. He was educated at Westminster School, and early in life went out as consul to Smyrna; afterwards he sailed to the East Indies, but returned to Europe without having improved his fortune. Being in embarrassed circumstances he wrote an infamous novel, entitled, 'Fanny Hill; or, Memoirs of a Woman of Pleasure,' for which Ralph Griffiths, then a bookseller, gave him twenty guineas, though the sale is supposed to have produced some thousands. Earl Granville, in order to draw Cleland from such pursuits, allowed him £100 a year; after which he wrote 'The Memoirs of a Coxcomb,' 'The Man of Honour,' and an etymological work of some merit, entitled, 'The Way to Things by Words, and to Words by Things,' 8vo. He died 23 Jan., 1789, aged 82.

CLELAND, Colonel WILLIAM, a Scotch soldier and poet, born about 1661. At the conflict of Drumclog, when he was scarcely eighteen years of age, he acted as an officer of foot in the Covenanters' army, and at Bothwell Bridge he held the rank of captain. After that engagement he appears to have gone over to Holland, as he published at Utrecht, in 1684, his 'Disputatio Juridica de Probationibus.' In the following year, however, he was again in Scotland. After the Revolution, he was appointed lieutenant-colonel of the earl of Angus's regiment, called the Cameronian regiment; and on 21 Aug., 1689, he was slain at the head of his corps, while manfully defending the churchyard of Dunkeld against a superior force of Highlanders. His poetical works were published in 1697. The principal piece is entitled 'A Mock Poem on the Expedition of the Highland Host who came to destroy the Western Shires in Winter 1678.'—Anderson.

CLELAND, WILLIAM, son of the preceding, was one of the commissioners of customs in Scotland, and author of the Prefatory Letter to the Dunciad. Died 1741.—Anderson.

CLEMENET, CHARLES, a French Benedictine, born at Painblanc, in the diocese of Autun, 1704; died 5 April, 1778. He published 'L'Art de vérifier les Dates,' which was continued by Father Clement, and is one of the most useful works compiled by the Benedictine monks; 'Histoire Générale du Port-Royal;' and 'Histoire Littéraire de St. Bernard et de Pierre le Vénérable.'

CLEMENS ALEXANDRINUS (ST.), a father of the church, who died at Alexandria about 220. The best edition of his works is that by Archbishop Potter, 2 vols. folio, Oxford, 1715.

CLEMENT I. (ST.), *Clemens Romanus*, succeeded St. Linus in the see of Rome 67, and was the dis-

ciple and coadjutor of the apostles. St. Paul mentions him in his epistle to the Philippians. ST. Clement governed the church with great wisdom; abdicated in 76; and died in 100. An epistle of his to the Corinthians remains, which is one of the finest pieces of ecclesiastical antiquity.

CLEMENT II., a Saxon; bishop of Bamberg; elected Pope at the Council of Sutri 1046; died 7 Oct., 1047.

CLEMENT III., a Roman, bishop of Preneste; elected Pope 19 Dec., 1187; died 25 March, 1191. See GUBERT.

CLEMENT IV., *Gui Fouques*, a Frenchman, elected Pope at Perugia 5 Feb., 1265; died 29 Nov., 1268, at Viterbo.

CLEMENT V., *Bertrand de Goth*, a native of France, was elected Pope 5 June, 1305, and died 20 April, 1314. He made the collection of what are called the Clementine Constitutions, which form part of the body of canon law.

CLEMENT VI., *Pierre Roger*, a native of Limousin, was elected Pope 7 May, 1342, and died 6 Dec., 1352. He reduced the period of the jubilee to fifty years.

CLEMENT VII., *Julius de Medicis*, an Italian, succeeded Adrian VI. 19 Nov., 1523. He joined with Francis I. and Henry VIII., of England, against the Emperor Charles V., which league was called the Holy League. Rome was besieged and taken, and the Pope retired to the castle of St. Angelo, and was obliged to submit to all the conditions imposed upon him by the conqueror. He afterwards issued a bull against Henry VIII., of England, and condemned his marriage with Anne Boleyn, which occasioned the separation of this country from the Holy See. Died 26 Sept., 1534. This Pope must not be confounded with *Robert, of Geneva*, who, after the election of Urban VI., was elected Pope at Fondi 21 Sept., 1378, by several cardinals, who asserted that they were not free at the former election. Robert took the name of Clement VII., retired to Avignon, and was acknowledged by France and Spain. Died 1394. His election occasioned a great schism in the western church, which did not end till fifty years afterwards, when the anti-Pope, Clement VIII., abdicated in 1429, and acknowledged Martin V.

CLEMENT VIII., *Hippolito Aldobrandini*, a native of Fano, elected Pope 30 Jan., 1592; died 5 March, 1605, aged 69.

CLEMENT IX., *Julius Rospigliosi*, was elected Pope 20 June, 1667, and died 9 Dec., 1669, aged 71.

CLEMENT X., *Emilius Altieri*, was elected to the papal chair 29 April, 1670, and died 22 July, 1676, aged 86.

CLEMENT XI., *John Francis Albani*, was born at Urbino 1649; elected Pope 24 Nov., 1700; died 19 March, 1721. His works were published at Rome, in 2 vols. folio, 1729.

CLEMENT XII., *Laurence Corsini*, was elected Pope 12 July, 1730, and died 6 Feb., 1740, aged 88.

CLEMENT XIII., *Charles Rezzonico*, a Venetian, born 7 March, 1693; succeeded Benedict XIV. 6 July, 1758; and died 4 Feb., 1769.

CLEMENT XIV., *John Vincent Ganganelli*, born 31 Oct., 1705, at the town of St. Archangelo, in the diocese of Rimini. He entered the Franciscan order; was created cardinal 1759; elected Pope 1769; died 22 Sept., 1774. His bull for suppressing the Jesuits, 1773, will make his name famous in history.

CLEMENT.

CLEMENT, CESAR, D.D., an English priest who, after studying at Douay, Rheims, and Rome, was made dean of St. Gudule's, in Brussels, and vicar-general of the king of Spain's army in Flanders—a place of considerable power and profit. He was thus enabled to render services to many of his countrymen in exile, who ever found him ready to assist them. Dr. Clement was living 1612. Many of his letters were formerly in the possession of Dodd, the church historian.

CLEMENT, DAVID, a Protestant divine, born in Hesse 1701, being son of a French refugee. He officiated at Brunswick, but afterwards removed to Hanover, where he died 10 Jan., 1760. He published '*Bibliothèque Curieuse, Historique, et Critique*;' and '*Specimen Bibliothecæ Hispano-Maissanæ*.'

CLEMENT, GREGORY, a merchant of London, who was a member of the court which condemned King Charles I. He was executed as a traitor at Charing Cross, 17 Oct., 1660.

CLEMENT, JACQUES, a French Dominican friar, who rendered his memory execrable, at the age of twenty-five, by assassinating King Henry III. at St. Cloud 1 Aug., 1589. He was immediately slain by the courtiers who were in attendance on the king.

CLEMENT, JEAN MARIE BERNARD, a French critic, who gained celebrity by his severe strictures on the poetry of Voltaire, St. Lambert, La Harpe, Lebrun, and Delille. Born 25 Dec., 1742; died 3 Feb., 1812.

CLEMENT, JOHN, M.D., was educated at St. Paul's school and at Oxford, and became tutor to the children of Sir Thomas More, after which he was constituted by Cardinal Wolsey his rhetoric reader in the university, and afterwards reader of Greek. He afterwards left England for religion's sake, and ended his days at Mechlin 1 July, 1572. He composed '*Epigrammatum et aliorum carminum*, lib. 1.'; and translated from Greek into Latin the Epistles of Gregory Nazianzen, and other works.

CLEMENT, PIERRE, was born at Geneva 1707, and after being travelling tutor to Lord Waldegrave, settled in Paris, where he conducted the '*Nouvelles Littéraires de France*,' from 1749 to 1754. He also wrote some poems; '*Merope*,' a tragedy; and a translation of '*George Barnwell*' from the English. Died 7 Jan., 1767.

CLEMENTI, MUZIO, an eminent pianist and musical composer, was born at Rome 1752, and died in Worcestershire, 16 April, 1832. He gave to the musical world two elementary books of the highest value, his '*Practical Harmony*,' published in 4 vols. between 1811 and 1815, and his '*Gradus ad Parnassum*,' in 3 vols.

CLEMENTONE, BOCCIARDI, an Italian painter, born at Genoa 1620. The date of his decease is unknown.

CLEMENTS, WILLIAM, was educated at Magdalen College, Oxford (M.A. 1733), and became vicar of South Brent, Somersetshire; lecturer of St. Stephen's, Walbrook; curate of St. Mary-at-Hill, London; and librarian at Sion College. Died 8 April, 1799, aged 88. He was author of '*Eight Sermons preached at Lady Moyer's Lecture*. To which is added, A Latin Oration, spoken in the hall at Magdalen College, Oxford,' 8vo, London, 1797.

CLENARD, NICHOLAS, a learned traveller and philologist, born at Diest, in Belgium, 5 Dec., 1495; died 1542.

CLERK.

CLENNEL, LUKK, an English painter, born near Morpeth, in Northumberland, 1781; died 1840.

CLENOCKE, MAURICE, D.D., a Catholic divine, born in Wales, and educated at Oxford. In Mary's reign he was appointed a prebendary of York, and almoner and secretary to Cardinal Pole, likewise chancellor of the prerogative court of Canterbury. In 1558 he was nominated to the bishopric of Bangor, but was never consecrated. After the death of Queen Mary he retired to Rome, and became the first rector of the English college established there in 1578.

CLEOPATRA, queen of Egypt. She was the daughter of Ptolemy Auletes, and the sister of Ptolemy Dionysius, who deprived her of her share of the kingdom, on which she admitted Cesar to her arms to gain his interest in her behalf, and by him had a son called Cesarion. Ptolemy was defeated and accidentally drowned; thus leaving the entire throne to his sister, who put away her younger brother by poison. She afterwards resided with Cesar, and was at Rome when he was killed, on which she fled from the city; and after the battle of Philippi she was summoned by Antony to answer the charge alleged against her of having assisted Brutus. When she made her appearance before Antony the charms of her person ensnared him, and he publicly married her, regardless of his connection with Octavia, the sister of Augustus. At the battle of Actium she fled, and her paramour was defeated. He afterwards died in her arms. Cleopatra, to prevent being led as a captive to grace the triumph of Augustus, caused an asp to be brought to her, which having applied to her breast, she died of the wound, and was magnificently buried by the conqueror B.C. 30, at the age of 39. She was a woman of a most ambitious and extravagant spirit, and is said to have dissolved costly pearls in vinegar, to render her entertainments more expensive.

CLERK LE. See **LECLERC**.

CLERK, JOHN, an English prelate, received his education at Cambridge, and subsequently became dean of Windsor, dean of the King's Chapel, and the king's orator at Rome. It was he who delivered Henry VIII.'s book against Luther to Pope Leo X. in full consistory, Sept., 1521, making a famous oration on the occasion. In 1523 he was consecrated bishop of Bath and Wells, but being much employed in embassies abroad, his episcopal functions were for the most part discharged by suffragans. Died 3 Jan., 1540-1. He was author of '*Oratio pro Hen. VIII. apud Leonem X.*, pont. max. in exhibitione operis regis contra Lutherum in consistorium habitum,' 4to., London, 1521, translated into English by T. W., 4to., London, 1687.

CLERK, JOHN, an English Catholic divine, secretary to Thomas, duke of Norfolk, died in prison 10 May, 1552. He published '*Opusculum plane divinum de Mortuorum Resurrectione et Extremo Judicio*, in quatuor libris succincte conscriptum. Latine, Anglice, Italice, Gallice,' 4to., London, 1545.

CLERK, JOHN, a native of Eldin, Scotland, who, though not bred to the marine profession, distinguished himself by his skill in naval architecture and nautical tactics, especially as regards the operations of a fleet. By close application to these studies, and paying particular attention to the historical descriptions of sea engagements, he conceived that a material improvement would be made

by adopting a more decisive mode of fighting. He demonstrated that the plan of attacking an enemy's fleet at once from van to rear exposed the leading ships to the formidable battery of the whole hostile line, by which means they were often crippled, and disabled as well for action as pursuit. He then first pointed out the manœuvre of piercing the enemy's line, by which means a close action was sure to ensue. This plan, it has been asserted, was communicated to Admiral Sir George Rodney, who carried it effectually into execution on the 12th of April, 1782, when he gained the glorious victory over Count de Grasse; but this assertion has been proved to be totally devoid of truth. Mr. Clerk published an 'Essay on Naval Tactics,' and died at an advanced age at Eldin, May 10, 1812.

CLERK, JOHN, a learned Scotch lawyer, son of the above, assumed the title of Lord Eldin on being appointed one of the lords of session. He had a large collection of paintings, and published a volume of etchings by himself. Died June, 1832, aged 74.

CLERK, SIR JOHN, bart., of Pennycuik in Scotland, was born about 1684, became a baron of the Scotch Exchequer 1708, and died 4 Oct., 1755. In conjunction with Baron Scrope he drew up an 'Historical View of the Forms, and Powers of the Court of Exchequer in Scotland,' printed in 1820. He likewise wrote two papers in the 'Philosophical Transactions'; 'Dissertatio de quibusdam Monumentis Romanis'; and some popular ballads. For upwards of twenty years he carried on a learned correspondence with Roger Gale, which forms a portion of the 'Reliquiæ Galcanæ,' in the 'Bibl. Top. Brit.'—Anderson.

CLERK-MAXWELL, SIR GEORGE, bart., of Pennycuik, in Scotland, was born at Edinburgh Oct., 1715, and died Jan., 1784. He wrote some works on manufactures and agriculture, and did much to promote the commercial interests of his country.

CLERKE, BARTHOLOMEW, LL.D., a civilian, born near London about 1537. After a preliminary training at Eton he removed to King's College, Cambridge, where he took his degrees. He afterwards sat in parliament, was admitted an advocate, appointed dean of the Arches, 1573, and archdeacon of Wells 1582. In 1585 he and Sir Henry Killigrew were sent to Flanders to co-operate with the earl of Leicester, being appointed members of the council of state; and two years afterwards he was again despatched thither as one of the agents commissioned to allay the discontent which had been caused by the earl's proceedings, and to open the way to a peace with Spain. Died 12 March, 1589-90. His principal works are 'Baltheasaris Castilionis comitis de Curiali, sive Aulico, libri quatuor, ex Italico sermone in Latinum conversi'; and 'Fidelis servi, subdito infidelis responsio, una cum errorum et calumniarum quarundam examine quæ continentur in septimo libro De visibili ecclesiæ monarchia à Nicholao Sandero conscripta,' 1573.

CLERKE, CHARLES, an English circumnavigator, the friend and companion of the illustrious Captain Cook, was born 1741; and died near the coast of Kamschatka 22 Aug., 1790.

CLERKE, GILBERT, of Uppington, Rutlandshire, was educated at Sidney College, Cambridge. He was an able Grecian and mathematician, but favoured the Socinians, and left the university for

a small estate in Northamptonshire, where he died about 1697, aged 69. He wrote an answer to Bishop Bull's work on the divine faith, &c.

CLERKE, WILLIAM, M.A., of Trinity College, Cambridge, is the supposed author of 'The Triall of Bastardie,' 1594, and 'Polimanteia, or, The meanes lawfull and unlawfull, to judge of the fall of a Common-wealth against the frivolous and foolish conjectures of this age,' 1595. In the last curious and interesting work, mention is made of our old English poets sweet Shakespeare, Harvey, Nash, divine Spenser, &c. It is said that this is the earliest known publication in which our immortal dramatist is alluded to by name.

CLERKE, WILLIAM, LL.D., a distinguished civilian, received his education at Trinity Hall, Cambridge (LL.B. 1609; LL.D. 1629). He was constituted one of the judges of the admiralty 1651; and died about the month of August, 1655. He was author of 'An Epitome of certain late Aspersions cast at Civilians, the Civil and Ecclesiastical Laws, the Courts Christian, and at Bishops and their Chancellors, wherein the authors thereof are refuted and repelled,' 4to., Dublin, 1631. This treatise is chiefly in answer to the preface of Sir John Davis's Reports, and to some parts of the case of Præmunire, reported by him.

CLERMONT-TONNERRE, STANISLAUS, COUNT OF, a French nobleman, born 1747. He showed himself an able orator in the French Revolution, the friend of limited monarchy, and an enemy to popular tumults. His opposition to the Jacobin club sent him to prison, where he was massacred Sept., 1792. His Opinions have been published in 4 vols. 8vo., and his Examen de la Constitution, 8vo., 1791.

CLERSELLIER, CLAUDE, a Cartesian philosopher, born at Paris about 1614; died 13 April, 1684.

CLERY, MICHAEL. See O'CLERY.

CLEVELAND, AUGUSTUS, son of John Cleveland, Esq., many years secretary to the Board of Admiralty, was born at the family seat in Devonshire 1755. He went to India, and had not been long at Calcutta before his merits recommended him to some important civil situations, and at length he was appointed collector of the districts of Bhaugulpore and Rajamahall. The inhabitants of that mountainous region were then in the most uncivilised state, and subsisted chiefly by plundering their neighbours. Mr. Cleveland, however, by the prudence of his government, reduced them to order, and to engage their confidence he enrolled the chief of them into a regular body as archers, and by introducing military subordination, brought them gradually even to a peaceable deportment. He acquired a knowledge of their language, and then framed for the people a legislative code, perfectly simple in its principles, and easy of application. By such means he became so endeared to these tribes that on his death, which happened 13 Jan., 1784, the Zemindars built a pagoda to his memory, and another monument was also erected by the governor-general and council of Bengal.

CLEVELAND, or CLEIVELAND, JOHN, an English poet, was son of the Rev. Thomas Cleiveland, vicar of Hinckley, and rector of Stoke, in the county of Leicester. He was born at Loughborough 1613, and educated at Christ's College, Cambridge, where he took his first degree, and then removed to St. John's College, of which he was elected a fellow 1634, proceeding to his degree of M.A. in the following year. He afterwards

studied law, and next physic, in order to avoid taking orders in accordance with the statutes of his college. In the Rebellion he joined the royal cause, and did great service to it by his satires, the first of which was the *Rebel Scot*. In 1655 he was taken prisoner, but was released by Cromwell, to whom he sent a moving petition. He died in London 29 April, 1659. The best edition of his works is that of 1687.

CLEVELY, JOHN, a painter, born 1745, in London, where he died 1786.

CLEVES, ANNE OF. See ANNE.

CLEYN, FRANCIS, an artist, was born at Rostock, studied in Italy, and was some time in the service of Christian IV., king of Denmark. He came to England in the latter end of the reign of James I., and was employed in the tapestry works at Mortlake. A fine suit of tapestry in grotesque, after his designs, is at Petworth, in Sussex, and at Holland House is a most beautiful ceiling by him, which Walpole says 'is not unworthy of Parmegiano.' Cleyn designed many of the plates for Ogilby's 'Virgil' and 'Æsop.' Died about 1658.

CLIFFORD. See CUMBERLAND, EARL OF.

CLIFFORD, ANNE, sole daughter and heir of George, third earl of Cumberland, was born at Skipton Castle, in Craven, 30 Jan., 1580. She was married to Richard lord Buckhurst, afterwards earl of Dorset, by whom she had three sons, who died young, and two daughters. Her second husband was Philip, earl of Pembroke and Montgomery, by whom she had no issue. She wrote curious memoirs of herself, preserved in MS. Harl. 6177. Died 22 March, 1676.

CLIFFORD, ARTHUR, an English antiquary, died at Winchester 16 Jan., 1830, aged 52. His works consist of an enlarged edition of the State Papers of Sir Ralph Sadler, 4 vols. 4to., 1809; 'Tixall Poetry, with Notes and Illustrations,' 1813; 'An Historical and Topographical Description of the Parish of Tixall, in the county of Stafford,' jointly with his brother, Sir Thomas Hugh Clifford (afterwards Constable), 4to., Paris, 1817; 'Collectanea Cliffordiana,' 8vo., Paris, 1817; and 'An Essay on an Improved Method of teaching the Dead Languages.'

CLIFFORD, MARTIN, a scholar and wit, was educated at Westminster school and Trinity College, Cambridge; became master of the Charterhouse 1671; and died 1677. He was author of *Strictures on Dryden's Poems*; and a 'Treatise on Human Reason,' 1674, which occasioned the publication of several pamphlets. He was also said to have had a considerable share in the composition of 'The Rehearsal.'

CLIFFORD, ROSAMOND, commonly called *Fair Rosamond*, was daughter of Walter Lord Clifford, and mistress to King Henry II. She is said to have died by poison, administered by Queen Eleanor through jealousy 1177; but this story has been refuted by the historian Carte, who states that through grief at the defection of her royal admirer on his marriage with Eleanor, she retired from the world, and became a nun at Godstow, where she died.

CLIFFORD, THOMAS, Lord Clifford, an English statesman, was born at Chudleigh, Devonshire, and educated at Exeter College, Oxford, after which he studied law in one of the inns of court. He afterwards attended Charles II. in exile, and at this period, if Burnet's statement be correct, was reconciled to the Catholic church. After the Restoration he represented Totnes in parliament,

and rendered himself a favourite at court by the delivery of several speeches on behalf of the royal prerogative. For this he was knighted. He afterwards served in the fleet under the duke of York, and distinguished himself in various engagements. In 1666 he was made comptroller of the household, and sworn of the privy council; and two years later became treasurer of the household, and one of the lords commissioners of the treasury. In 1672 he was created Baron Clifford of Chudleigh, and advanced to the dignity of lord high treasurer of England. As a statesman he was exceedingly unpopular, in consequence of it being believed that he was privately in communion with Rome. On the passing of the Test Act he resigned the white staff into the hands of Sir Thomas Osborn 19 June, 1673, and died in the winter of the same year. Lord Clifford was one of the ministry called the Cabal. The others were Arlington, Buckingham, Ashley (afterwards earl of Shaftesbury), and Lauderdale.

CLIFFORD, WILLIAM, an English divine of the Roman communion. His ancestors were the earls of Cumberland, and it is said that he himself might have claimed the title, had he not voluntarily declined all honours. He had his education in the English college at Douay, and, being ordained priest, returned to England upon the mission. Afterwards he was rector, for a short period, of the English college at Lisbon. He ended his days 30 April, 1670, in a hospital at Paris, where he had spent the greater part of his time in assisting the poor and the sick. His works are 'The Poor Man's Manual of Devotion, which has been printed times without number; Christian rules, proposed to the virtuous soul, aspiring at holy perfection,' 8vo., 1655, 1665; 'Observations upon all the kings' reigns, since the Conquest,' MS.; and MS. collections concerning the chief points of controversy.

CLIFTON, FRANCIS, F.R.S., an English physician, who was in the service of the Prince of Wales, was the author of a *History of Ancient and Modern Medicine* 1742, and the translator of some of the works of Hippocrates.

CLIFTON, RICHARD, a Puritan divine, received part of his education in the university of Cambridge. After acting as pastor of one of the Brownist churches in the north of England, he removed to Holland about 1666, and settled at Amsterdam, where he became teacher to the church of which Francis Johnson was pastor. Died 20 May, 1676. He published, among other things, 'A Plea for Infants and elder People concerning their Baptism; or, Process of the Passages between M. John Smyth and Richard Clifton,' 1610.

CLINE, HENRY, an eminent surgeon and lecturer on anatomy, born in London 1751; died 1827. He was for many years surgeon to St. Thomas's Hospital, Southwark, where he gave lectures to a numerous class of pupils.—*Rose*.

CLINT, GEORGE, A.R.A., an English engraver and painter, died 1854.

CLINTON, LORD. See LINCOLN, EARL OF.

CLINTON, ALEXANDER, a Scotch Jesuit, whose real name was *MacKensie*, born 23 March, 1730. He joined the Society of Jesus 1749, and seven years later was sent on the London mission. Then he became chaplain to Thomas Weld, Esq., of Lulworth Castle, Dorsetshire, and finally went to Ireland, where he died 5 June, 1800. He pub-

lished an edition of Dunlevy's Catechism; 'The Spiritual Guide'; 'Treatise on Frequent Communion,' from the French of Père Grou, 1780; 'Moral Instructions extracted from St. Augustine's Works,' 2 vols. 12mo., Dublin, 1792; 'Characters of Real Devotion,' 12mo., London, 1791; and 'School of Christ,' 12mo., Dublin, 1801.—*Oliver.*

CLINTON, DE WITT, an American statesman, born in the state of New York 1769; died 1828. He was the promoter of the project for the formation of the great canal from Lake Erie to the Atlantic.

CLINTON, SIR HENRY, K.B., an English general, was the grandson of Francis, earl of Lincoln, and became a captain in the Guards in 1758. In 1778 he was appointed general in North America, and returned to England in 1782. Soon afterwards he published a narrative of his conduct, which was replied to by Earl Cornwallis, and vindicated by Sir Henry. In 1784 he published a further defence of himself. He was made governor of Gibraltar 1795, but died on the 24th of Dec. in that year.

CLINTON, HENRY FYNES, a chronologist, was born 1781, and educated at Westminster school and at Christ Church, Oxford. He was returned to parliament for Aldborough at the general election of 1806, and sat during five parliaments, until the dissolution of 1826. Mr. Clinton was well known in the learned world as the author of the 'Fasti Hellenici' and 'Fasti Romani.' He also wrote 'An Epitome of the Civil and Literary Chronology of Greece, from the earliest accounts to the death of Augustus.' Mr. Clinton died at Welwyn, Hertfordshire, 24 Oct., 1852.

CLIVE, CATHARINE, an eminent actress, whose maiden name was Raftor, was born 1711. She first appeared at Drury Lane, in boy's clothes, in the character of Imenese, and afterwards her delineation of Nell, in 'The Devil to Pay,' exhibited her in the possession of such superior talents, that for thirty years she remained unrivalled on the stage. In 1732 she married a gentleman of the law, named George Clive; but they soon agreed on a separation, and never again lived together. In 1769 Mrs. Clive retired from the stage, and thenceforward resided at Strawberry Hill, Twickenham. Died 6 Dec., 1785.

CLIVE, ROBERT, Lord Clive, a gallant general, born at Styche, the family seat in Shropshire, 29 Sept., 1725. In 1743 he received an appointment as a writer to the India Company, and the year following arrived at Madras. In 1747 he was made an ensign in the military service, but had no opportunity of displaying his talents till the following year, when the siege of Pondicherry brought his energies conspicuously into action. The taking of Devi Cotah, a strong fort belonging to the rajah of Tanjore, gave a decisive proof of his superior powers of mind, as well as courage, and he was accordingly advanced to the rank of commissary-general. The state of the English in the east was at this time very low; but within a few years after the arrival of Clive at Calcutta, a wonderful change took place; and instead of being a commercial company, they became sovereign princes, possessing extensive revenues, and ruling over fifteen or twenty millions of people. That Clive laid the foundation of this greatness is unquestionable, for it was he who first broke the French power in the east, by taking Arcot, for which the India Company presented him a sword set with dia-

monds, and made him governor of St. David's, a situation that enabled him to execute still greater designs. The battle of Plassey cemented the advantages which he had gained, and fixed the power he had established. For these services he was created by the Mogul an omrah of the empire, while in his own country he was advanced to the Irish peerage. In 1764 he was appointed governor-general of India, and after his return in 1769 was made knight of the Bath. He experienced, however, that ingratitude which too generally falls to the lot of public characters. In 1773 a motion was made in the House of Commons, that, 'in the acquisition of his wealth, Lord Clive had abused the powers with which he had been entrusted.' He defended himself with spirit, and the motion was not only rejected, but the house resolved that 'Lord Clive had rendered great and meritorious services to his country.' This treatment, however, had an ill effect on his spirits, and he put an end to himself Nov. 22, 1774.

CLOGIE, ALEXANDER, a divine, the son-in-law and biographer of Bishop Bedell; died 1698.

CLONCURRY, VALENTINE BROWNE LAWLESS, LORD, was born in Dublin 1773, and educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he imbibed political principles decidedly adverse to the existing state of things, and became one of the 'United Irishmen.' Soon after 1791 he entered as a student at the Middle Temple. In 1797 he became a marked man, in consequence of a pamphlet written by him on the projected union between Great Britain and Ireland; and in the following year his connection with the obnoxious party led to his arrest on a charge of treason, certain correspondence between him and O'Coigly having fallen into the hands of the government. His restraint on this occasion, however, lasted only about six weeks; but he afterwards continued his political agitation, the result being, that he was again arrested in 1799 on suspicion of treasonable practices, and remained a prisoner in the Tower of London till the expiration of the Habeas Corpus Suspension Act restored him to liberty in 1801. In the meantime his father had died, and he had succeeded him as Lord Cloncurry. After travelling on the continent, he returned to Ireland in 1805, and though for some time he rendered himself obnoxious to the government, he eventually toned down his extreme principles, and thenceforward lived in amity with the ruling powers. He was made a privy councillor, and raised to the peerage of Great Britain 1831; and died 28 Oct., 1853. Lord Cloncurry published, in 1849, 'Personal Recollections of his Life and Times; and an interesting Life of his lordship was published, after his decease, by William John Fitzpatrick.

CLOOTS, JEAN BAPTISTE DU VAL-DE-GRACE, a Prussian baron, better known as *Anacharsis Cloots*, was born 1755, and educated at Paris. In the madness of the French revolution he called himself the orator of the human race, and in the National Convention voted for the king's death. He was a man of letters, and published the 'Republique Universelle,' but he was as profane in his religious, as he was licentious in his political tenets. He was guillotined 24 March, 1794.

CLOPINEL. See MEUN.

CLOSE, WILLIAM, an English surgeon and inventor; editor of West's 'History of Furness;' died 27 July, 1813, aged 39.

CLOSTERMAN, JOHN, a painter, born at Osn-

burg 1666. He came to England 1681, and in 1696 paid a visit to Spain. He also spent some time in Italy, from whence he brought some fine pictures to England. Died in London 1713.

CLOTAIRE I., son of Clovis, united the whole French monarchy under his power 558. He distinguished himself against the Saxons, and died 561, aged 64.

CLOTAIRE II., successor of Chilperic, in the kingdom of Soissons, was supported by his mother Fredegonde against Childebert. He died 628, aged 45.

CLOTAIRE III., king of Burgundy and Neustria, after his father Clovis II. 655, was governed by his mother Batilda. He died 670.

CLOUET, JEAN FRANÇOIS, a French chemist and metallurgist, born 11 Nov., 1751; died 4 June, 1801.

CLOUGH, ARTHUR HUGH, an English poet, born about 1819; died at Florence 13 Nov., 1861. He was one of the examiners in the educational department of the privy council.

CLOVER, JOSEPH, an ingenious blacksmith and farrier, born at Norwich 12 Aug., 1725. He had only a common education, but by intense application he acquired a knowledge of the Latin and French languages, to which he added an intimate acquaintance with mathematics. He was also well skilled in anatomy, particularly of the horse, which induced him to quit the forge for veterinary practice. He discovered the manner in which the larvae of the bots are conveyed from the coat of the horse into the stomach; and he invented a machine for the cure of ruptured tendons and fractured legs. Died 19 Feb., 1811.

CLOVIO, JULIO, a celebrated miniature painter, born in Croatia 1498; died at Rome 1578.

CLOVIS I., the proper founder of the French monarchy, was born 467, and succeeded his father Childeric 481. He was victorious against the Romans, but in a battle with the Germans, when he saw his troops ready to give way, he made a vow that he would worship the God of the Christians, and after obtaining the victory, he was baptized with three thousand of his subjects on Christmas-day. He was victorious against the Goths, and fixed his residence at Paris, which he made the capital of his dominions. He died 511, aged 45, in the 30th year of his reign.

CLOVIS II., succeeded his father Dagobert 638, and died 655, aged 23.

CLOVIS III., succeeded Thierry III. 691, and died at the age of 14.

CLOWES, JOHN, the English apostle of Swedenborgianism, was born at Manchester 25 Oct., 1743, and received his education at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he obtained a fellowship. In 1769 he was collated to the rectory of St. John, Manchester, and four years afterwards he read for the first time the writings of Swedenborg, which made an extraordinary impression on his mind, especially the treatise entitled 'Vera Christiana Religio.' Mr. Clowes devoted the remainder of his life to the propagation of Swedenborg's mystical doctrines; but notwithstanding this he retained his rectory until his death, which occurred 29 May, 1831. His writings are numerous.

CLOWES, WILLIAM, an English surgeon, who appears to have been in full practice in 1596. He was surgeon to St. Bartholomew's and Christ's Hospitals, and also to Queen Elizabeth. He served likewise in the army and navy, and wrote a useful

book entitled 'Practice for all young Chirurgeons,' 1591.

CLOWES, WILLIAM, a well-known printer of London, born at Chichester, 1779; died 26 Jan., 1847. He was the successful introducer of the steam printing press.

CLUBBE, JOHN, a divine, born 1703, and educated at King's College, Cambridge. He obtained the rectory of Whatfield, and the vicarage of Debenham, in Suffolk, and died 2 March, 1773. He published 'The History and Antiquities of the ancient villa of Wheatfield,' an admirable piece of irony at the expense of modern antiquaries; 'Physiognomy; being a Sketch of a larger work upon the same plan;' and 'A Letter of free advice to a young Clergyman.'

CLUBBE, WILLIAM, son of the preceding, received his education at Cambridge; became vicar of Brandeston, Suffolk; and died 1814. He published, among other things, a translation of Six Satires of Horace; and a metrical version of the same author's Art of Poetry.—*Rose*.

CLUNIE, JOHN, a Scotch divine and song-writer, who died 13 April, 1819.

CLUSIUS. See L'ECLOSE.

CLUTTERBUCK, ROBERT, F.S.A., a topographer, born at Watford, Hertfordshire, 28 June, 1772, and educated at Harrow School and Exeter College, Oxford. Subsequently he took possession of his paternal estate at Watford, where he died 25 May, 1831. He published an elegant and complete History of Hertfordshire, in three folio volumes.

CLUVERIUS, PHILIP, an eminent geographer, born at Dantzic 1580, and educated at Leyden, where he died 1623. He published several books, the best known of which are his 'Germania Antiqua,' 'Sicilia Antiqua,' and 'Italia Antiqua.'

CLYDE, COLIN CAMPBELL, LORD, was born at Glasgow 20 Oct., 1792. At the age of sixteen he entered the 9th regiment of foot as ensign, and before long took an active share in the hardships and glories of the British army. When the interests of commerce and civilisation made it necessary for Great Britain to declare war against China in 1842, Colin Campbell, who had been gazetted as lieutenant-colonel ten years before, went out in command of the 98th. Shortly afterwards, on the breaking out of the Sikh war, he was despatched to India, where he proved himself an able general. In 1854 he was appointed to the command of the Highland Brigade in the army destined for the Crimea; and when the allied armies attacked the Russians on the heights of the Alma, he became a conspicuous figure amongst the foremost in the fray. He flew with his gallant Highlanders to the aid of the Light Division; he had his horse killed under him; and for his dashing conduct at the critical moment in the battle, when he used the memorable words, 'Highlanders never retire!' he was personally thanked by the commander-in-chief, Lord Raglan, at the close of the engagement. During the siege of Sebastopol the defence of Balaklava was entrusted to Sir Colin, who, at the head of his Highlanders, gallantly repulsed an attack made by some 1500 Russian cavalry. In 1857, on the outbreak of the Indian mutiny, Sir Colin Campbell, then in London, was sent out to the East at twenty-four hours' notice. The ready zeal with which he undertook the task of quelling that most dangerous and deadly rising, the sound judgment and discretion with which he tempered his eager and impetuous desire to be 'up and at'

the foe, and his firm and strenuous enforcement of strict military discipline, are as little likely to be forgotten as the brilliant achievements by which he restored the prestige of the English name in India. Acting in conjunction with the Lawrences, Outram, Havelock, Nicholson, and Nelly, he saved our Indian empire. In person he directed the relief of Lucknow, and its subsequent siege and capture; and having trodden out the ashes of the most formidable rebellion which has marked our annals, he was raised to the peerage of the United Kingdom in 1858 as Baron Clyde of Clydesdale. He was advanced to the rank of field-marshal shortly before his death, which took place 14 Aug., 1863.

COATES, CHARLES, of Caius College, Cambridge, proceeded M.B. 1767, and obtained a Lambeth degree of LL.B. 1788. He wrote the 'History of Reading,' a valuable topographical work; and died 7 April, 1813.

COBB, JAMES, a dramatic writer, born 1756. He rose to be secretary to the India Company, which office he discharged with great credit till his death, on 2 June, 1818. He wrote the comic operas of *The Humourist*; *Love in the East*; *The Haunted Tower*; *The Siege of Belgrade*; and several lesser pieces, which were very successful.

COBB, SAMUEL, a poet, was educated at Christ's Hospital, and Trinity College, Cambridge (M.A. 1702). He became master of the grammar school at Christ's Hospital, but died, in the prime of life, 1713. He published in 1707 'A Collection of Poems on several occasions, &c., to which is prefixed a Discourse on Criticism, and the Liberty of Writing.' Among his other productions are 'Observations on Virgil,' 'The Miller's Tale,' from Chaucer; a translation of the 'Muscipula,' 'The Oak and the Briar,' a tale; and an ode 'The Female Reign,' printed in Dodsley's Collection, and afterwards in the 'Gentleman's Magazine,' 1753, with alterations by Dr. Watts, who thought it 'the truest and best Pindaric he had ever read,' an opinion in which Dr. Warton coincided.

COBBE, CHARLES, a native of Winchester, educated at Oxford. In 1720 he was promoted to the sees of Killala and Achonry; in 1726 translated to Dromore; in 1731 to Kildare; and to Dublin in March 1742-3. Died 12 April, 1765, æt. 79.

COBBETT, WILLIAM, a famous political writer, was born 9 March, 1762, being the son of a farmer and publican at Farnham, Surrey. Towards the autumn of 1782, when on a visit to a relative residing near Portsmouth, he beheld the sea for the first time, and straightway determined to become a sailor. Accordingly he went the very next day on board the 'Pegasus' man-of-war; but both the captain and port-admiral, suspecting him to be a runaway, declined his services, and persuaded him to return home, where he remained till the following spring, when he took a more effectual flight. It was on 6 May, 1783, that being prepared to go to Guildford fair, he was suddenly tempted to mount a London coach, and arrived at Ludgate Hill with about half-a-crown in his pocket. During the journey he fortunately made acquaintance with a hop-merchant, who, he found, had dealt with his father. This gentleman kindly took him to his house, and after having in vain endeavoured to persuade him to return home, procured him a situation as copying clerk to Mr. Holland, of Gray's Inn, where he remained nine months, closely confined to the desk except on Sundays. At length

this dull and dreary labour became so irksome to him that he quitted London for Chatham, where he enlisted into a regiment the service companies of which were in Nova Scotia. During the year he remained at Chatham he improved his education in all its branches. He was soon raised to the rank of corporal, and at length sailed from Gravesend. He stayed but a few weeks in Nova Scotia, being ordered to New Brunswick, where the regiment remained till Sept., 1791, and was then relieved and sent home. Shortly after his landing at Portsmouth he obtained his discharge, receiving at the same time a testimonial from the commander-in-chief. Not long after this he married the daughter of a serjeant-major of artillery, whom he first met in New Brunswick, but who had returned home several years before him. At the same period he brought forward some charges against certain officers for corruption and misconduct, and demanded a court-martial upon them; but in this proceeding he met with no encouragement. 'I went to France,' he says, 'In March, 1792, and continued there till the beginning of September following—the six happiest months of my life. I met everywhere with civility, and even hospitality, in a degree that I had never been accustomed to. I did intend to stay in France till the spring of 1793, as well to perfect myself in the language as to pass the winter at Paris. I had actually hired a coach to go thither, and was even on the way, when I heard at Abbeville that the king was dethroned, and his guards murdered. This intelligence made me turn off towards Havre de Grace, whence I embarked for America.' He landed at New York in Oct., 1792. It was in America that Cobbett first distinguished himself by his pen. Having proceeded from New York to Philadelphia he there opened a bookseller's shop, and commencing a periodical paper or succession of pamphlets, under the title of 'Peter Porcupine,' at once made a display of those extraordinary powers of style and expression which have rendered his name so famous. England was then the chief point of attack with the French or democratic party in America; and Cobbett, with the spirit of contradiction by which he ever delighted to distinguish himself, stood boldly forward as the champion of his country. A Dr. Rush brought an action against him for libel, and obtained 5000 dollars damages, which disgusted him with America so completely that he quitted it and came to England in 1800. In 1801 he settled in London, and established a morning paper under the title of 'The Porcupine,' in which he warmly supported Mr. Pitt. That paper, however, soon failed, and he afterwards set up the 'Register,' which was continued till his death. Cobbett commenced his career in England under very favourable circumstances. He was powerfully patronized by the ministry. Mr. Wyndham even went as far as to declare in the House of Commons that a statue of gold ought to be erected to him. His letters on the subject of the Treaty of Amiens produced a great sensation both here and on the Continent. Of this production it was said by the celebrated Swiss historian, Muller, that it was more eloquent than anything which had appeared since the days of Demosthenes. The sale of Cobbett's writings was at this time so extensive and profitable as to enable him to purchase a valuable estate at Botley, in Hampshire. In 1805, from a hearty 'church and king' man, he became as eager a radical; and

for some years from this time he was a grievous thorn in the side of the ministry. At length, in 1810, an opportunity appeared to have arrived for putting him to silence. His remarks on some military flogging at Ely, where some local militia-men were punished under the surveillance of a German regiment, provoked a government prosecution, upon which he was sentenced to two years' imprisonment in Newgate, and to pay a fine of £1000. The latter was paid by a subscription among his friends. During his confinement he continued to write with his wonted spirit and perseverance, one of the chief objects of his attack being the paper currency. In 1816 he changed his 'Register' into a twopenny pamphlet, when the sale is said to have risen to the unprecedented number of 100,000. The passing of the Six Acts, and the anticipated suspension of the Habeas Corpus, induced him to go again to America, whither he sailed in April, 1817; and during his absence he parted with his estate at Botley. He still continued to publish his 'Register' at intervals, and returned to England in 1819, bringing with him the bones of the infidel Tom Paine. He then took a very active part in the case of Queen Caroline. He also made some unsuccessful attempts as a parliamentary candidate at Coventry and Westminster. Renewing his attention to agriculture, he took a farm at Barnes Elms, in Surrey, where he attempted to grow several plants and trees indigenous to America, and to introduce Indian corn as a staple article of English produce. To further his views he published a 'Treatise on Cobbett's Corn,' printed a number of his 'Register' on paper made from the husks, and established depôts for the sale of its flour and bread. The project, however, failed. He resigned, after a few years, his farm at Barnes, and returned at last to the county from which he came, where he rented of Colonel Woodroffe the farm of Normandy, consisting of about 120 acres, in the parish of Ash, near Farnham. Besides the writings already mentioned, Cobbett published in 1825 'The History of the Protestant Reformation in England and Ireland,' which attained considerable popularity, and was translated into French and Italian, in consequence of its decided bias in favour of the Catholic religion. In 1829 he published 'Advice to young Men and Women;' and about the same time delivered at several places a course of lectures on political economy, by which he gained considerable profit and applause. His other works (excluding mere political pamphlets) are 'The Emigrant's Guide, in Ten Letters;' 'Cobbett's Poor Man's Friend;' 'Cottage Economy;' 'An English Grammar,' in letters to his son; 'A Grammar to teach Frenchmen the English Language;' a translation of Marten's 'Law of Nations;' 'A Year's Residence in America;' 'Parliamentary History of England to 1803,' in 12 vols.; and 'Debates from 1803 to 1810,' in 26 vols. royal 8vo. When to these are added Porcupine's works in the United States, from 1793 to 1801, in 12 vols., and the 'Political Register,' from 1802, a due estimate may be formed of the quantity of matter which he passed through the press. At length, in 1832, after the passing of the Reform Act, he was returned to parliament for the new borough of Oldham, for which he was afterwards chosen without opposition. In the House of Commons, however, he was neither brilliant nor abusive, though he was occasionally heard with indulgence and attention.

This extraordinary man ended his days at his farm of Normandy, in Surrey, 18 June, 1835.

COBDEN, EDWARD, D.D., a divine and poet, was educated at Trinity College, Oxford, from whence he removed to King's College, Cambridge, where he took his M.A. degree 1713. He afterwards returned to his former college, and there took his doctor's degree 1723. He became chaplain to Bishop Gibson, who gave him the rectories of St. Austin and St. Faith, London, Acton, in Middlesex, a prebend in St. Paul's Cathedral, and the archdeaconry of London. Dr. Cobden was also chaplain in ordinary to George II., but lost that situation some years before his death, which took place 22 April, 1764, aged 80. He published a volume of poems and another of sermons.

COBDEN, RICHARD, the champion of Free Trade, was born at Dunford, near Midhurst, Sussex, 3 June, 1804, being the son of a farmer. At a very early age he was sent to London, and employed as a boy in a warehouse in the city. By his intelligence, his attention to his duties, and his good conduct, he found himself gradually promoted. At length he was engaged as a traveller through the north of England for the house in whose service he was, when he discovered that Lancashire offered great opportunities for business enterprise. Not long afterwards he joined with some of his fellow-employees in founding a calico-printing business in the neighbourhood of Clitheroe. He settled in Manchester, where he became prosperous, and now turned his attention to public wants and interests. In 1835 he paid a visit to the United States; and in 1836-7 he travelled in Egypt, Greece, and Turkey, having previously published two political pamphlets, the first entitled 'England, Ireland, and America,' and the second 'Russia.' In 1837 he made a journey to France, Belgium, and Switzerland, and in 1838 travelled through Germany. On his arrival in England after the last-named tour he commenced an earnest agitation for the repeal of the Corn Laws. The National Anti-Corn-Law League, the most powerful political combination ever known in this country, sprang into existence, and was supported by a public subscription of upwards of a quarter of a million sterling. Mr. Cobden was the chief actor in this memorable struggle. Sir Robert Peel, having at length given his adhesion to the free-trade doctrines of Mr. Cobden, the Corn Law Repeal Bill was finally carried in 1846. Having achieved the great object of his political career, Mr. Cobden visited successively France, Spain, Italy, Germany, and Russia. In the meantime his friends at home were preparing a gigantic testimonial for his acceptance. A subscription was set on foot, and in a short time the princely sum of £60,000 was raised, and presented to him in acknowledgment of his great public services. He was first elected to parliament in 1841 for the borough of Stockport. During his lengthened absence on the Continent, just referred to, he was re-elected for Stockport, and was also elected for the West Riding of Yorkshire. He made his choice in favour of the latter constituency, which he continued to represent till 1857. In the latter year he carried his resolutions on the Chinese war against the government of Lord Palmerston by a majority of sixteen votes. The premier shortly afterwards appealed to the country, when, to the amazement of all parties, neither Mr. Cobden, Mr. Bright, nor Mr. Milner Gibson was returned. In 1859, how-

ever, Mr. Cobden was elected member for Rochdale during his absence in America. In the autumn of that year, acting as her Majesty's plenipotentiary, he concluded a treaty of commerce with the emperor of the French, and spent several months in Paris as first commissioner on behalf of the British government, engaged in completing the details of the treaty. On his return to England, in May, 1861, he was offered by Lord Palmerston a baronetcy and a seat in the privy council, but he declined those honours. Died 2 April, 1865.

COBHAM, Sir JOHN OLDCASTLE, LORD, obtained his title by marrying the heiress of Lord Cobham, who opposed Richard II. He was a zealous adherent of Wickliffe, for which he incurred the hatred of the clergy; and though a favourite of Henry V., that monarch abandoned him to his enemies, who caused him to be condemned by an act of attainder, and he was burnt alive in St. Giles's Fields 25 Dec., 1417.

COCCIIUS, HENRY, an eminent German civilian and writer on international law, was professor successively at Heidelberg, Utrecht, and Frankfort-on-the-Oder. Born 1644; died 18 Aug., 1719. His son, Samuel (born 1679; died 1755), was employed by Frederick the Great of Prussia in drawing up his famous code, and was appointed grand chancellor.

COCCIIUS, JOHN, a German divine, noted as an upholder of the millenarian doctrine, was born 1603, at Bremen, and died 4 Nov., 1669, at Leyden, where he was divinity professor.

COCCII, ANTHONY, an eminent Italian physician, born 1693; died 1 Jan., 1758.

COCHIN, CHARLES NICOLAS, an engraver, born at Paris 1688; died 1754.

COCHIN, CHARLES NICOLAS, son of the preceding, was also an excellent artist and a man of letters. Born at Paris 1715; died 29 April, 1790.

COCHIN, HENRI, a French advocate and canonist, born 1687; died 24 Feb., 1747.

COCHLAUS, JOHN, a Catholic divine, born at Nuremberg 1479. He wrote furiously against the Reformation, and particularly on the subject of the divorce of Henry VIII., but was answered with equal asperity by Dr. Richard Morrison. His best work is entitled *Historia Hussitarum*, folio. He died 10 Jan., 1552.

COCHRAN, WILLIAM, a Scotch painter, born at Strathaven 12 Dec., 1738. He studied at Rome under Gavin Hamilton; and on his return to his own country settled at Glasgow, where he painted portraits and historical pieces with great success. Died 23 Oct., 1785.

COCHRANE, Earls of Dundonald. See DUNDONALD.

COCHRANE. See MAR, EARL OF.

COCHRANE, JOHN DUNDAS, a captain in the English navy, who rendered himself famous by his pedestrian journey through Russia and Siberian Tartary, from the frontiers of China to the Frozen Sea and Kamtschatka. Of this journey he published an amusing account in 1824. Died 12 Aug., 1825.

COCK, JEROME, a painter and engraver of Antwerp, born 1510; died 1570.

COCK, SIMON, a London merchant, died at Chiswick 23 March, 1837, æt. 63. He was author of 'Answer to Lord Sheffield's pamphlet on the Navigation System,' 8vo., 1804; and 'An Examination of the Report of the Bullion Committee,

showing that the present high price of Bullion, together with the scarcity of Gold Coin; and also the low rate of the Foreign Exchanges, are not attributable to the issue of Bank Paper; and explaining what are the true causes by which these effects have been produced,' 8vo., London, 1811.

COCKBURN, CATHERINE, was the daughter of Captain David Trotter, of the navy, and born in London 16 Aug., 1679. At the age of seventeen her tragedy of 'Agnes de Castro' was performed with applause, and in 1698 she produced another called 'Fatal Friendship,' which was commended by good judges of the drama. In 1701 came out a tragedy entitled 'The Unhappy Penitent.' While thus engaged in poetry she undertook a defence of Locke's 'Essay on the Understanding,' against Dr. Burnet of the Charterhouse. In 1706 was performed her tragedy of 'The Revolution of Sweden;' and two years afterwards she married Mr. Cockburn, a clergyman of the Church of England, who was presented by the lord chancellor to the living of Morpeth, in Northumberland. In 1726 Mrs. Cockburn engaged in a controversy with Dr. Holdsworth on the resurrection of the same body, in which she vindicated the opinions of Mr. Locke. After this she wrote verses on Queen Caroline's *Hermitage*, and a pamphlet on 'Moral Duty and Moral Obligation,' which was followed by another on 'The Nature and Obligations of Virtue.' She died 11 May, 1749, and her miscellaneous works were printed in 1751, in 2 vols. 8vo.

COCKBURN, Sir GEORGE, bart., a brave British admiral, born 1772; died 19 Aug., 1853.

COCKBURN, HENRY THOMAS, LORD, a Scotch judge, born 1779; appointed solicitor-general for Scotland 1830; lord of session 1834; lord commissioner of justiciary 1837; died 26 April, 1854. He wrote the *Life of his friend Lord Jeffrey*, 2 vols. 8vo., 1852; and contributed some articles to the 'Edinburgh Review.'

COCKBURN, Dr. JOHN, an ingenious divine, was born and educated at Aberdeen. He was an Episcopalian, and attached to the fortunes of James II., whom he followed to France, after which he officiated to a congregation at Amsterdam. At length, however, he took the oaths of allegiance, and was collated to the rectory of Northall, in Middlesex, where he died 20 Nov., 1729. He wrote a volume of sermons; a *Funeral Sermon for Bishop Compton*; the *History of Duels*.

COCKBURN, PATRICK, a divine, was born in Scotland, and educated at St. Andrews. On entering into orders he went to Paris, where he taught the oriental languages with great applause, till he became suspected of heresy; in consequence of which he returned to his own country, and became minister of Haddington. He died in 1559. His works are 'In orationem dominicam pia meditatio;' 'On the Apostles' Creed;' and 'An Enquiry into the Truth and Certainty of the Mosaic Deluge.'

COCKER, EDWARD, an arithmetician and penman, born in London 1631. He became eminent as a schoolmaster and as a calligrapher. Evelyn mentions Cocker, Gery, Gething, and Billingsley, as comparable with the Italian masters, both for letters and flourishes. Died about 1677. His 'Vulgar Arithmetic,' and 'Decimal Arithmetic,' have gone through very many editions. He published no fewer than fourteen copy-books engraved by his own hand; besides which he was

author of a small English dictionary, and editor of a book of sentences for writing, called 'Cocker's Morals.'

COCKSON, THOMAS, an English engraver, who flourished 1630.

CODINUS, GEORGE, an officer of the imperial palace at Constantinople in the fifteenth century, who wrote the antiquities of that city, and other works printed in 1615 and 1648, folio.

CODRINGTON, CHRISTOPHER, was born at Barbadoes 1668. He was educated at Christchurch, Oxford, and afterwards obtained a fellowship at All Souls' College. On leaving the university he entered into the army, and was made captain-general of the Leeward islands. He died at Barbadoes 7 April, 1701. His remains were brought to England, and deposited in the chapel of All Souls, to which college he bequeathed his books, with £10,000; and his estates in the West Indies to the Society for Propagating the Gospel. He wrote some poems in the 'Musæ Anglicanæ.'

CODRINGTON, ROBERT, a writer of the seventeenth century, was born in Gloucestershire 1602, and educated at Magdalen College, Oxford, where he obtained a fellowship, and took his master's degree in 1626. He died of the plague in London in 1665. His works are—'The Life of Robert earl of Essex;' 'A Collection of Proverbs;' 'The Life of Æsop,' prefixed to Barlow's edition of the Fables; a Translation of Du Moulin on the Knowledge of God; and 'Heptameron, or the Fortunate Lovers,' &c.

CODRINGTON, THOMAS, a Catholic divine, was educated at the English college at Douay, and afterwards acted as chaplain and secretary to Cardinal Howard at Rome. James II. appointed him one of his chaplains, and he followed his royal master to St. Germain's, where he died about 1691. Some of his pulpit discourses are printed in 'A select collection of Catholic Sermons preached before King James II., &c.' 2 vols. 8vo., London, 1741.

COECK, PETER, a Flemish painter, who is also called Peter Van Aelst, died at Antwerp 1550.

COEFFETEAU, NICOLAS, a learned French prelate, born 1574; died 21 April, 1625. He translated Florus, and composed some books of controversy.

COELLO, ALONZO SANCHEZ, a celebrated painter, styled the Portuguese Titian, was born 1525, and died 1590.

COELLO, CLAUDE, a painter, born at Madrid 1621; died 1693.

CORLMANS, JAMES, a clever engraver, born at Antwerp about 1670; died at Aix 1735.

COELN, WILHELM VON, called also Meister Wilhelm, a German painter, who flourished at Cologne 1370-88.

COETLOGON, CHARLES EDWARD DE, a divine, born in London, of French parents. From Christ's Hospital he removed to Pembroke College, Cambridge, where he took his degrees in arts. On taking orders he was appointed assistant chaplain to the Lock Hospital in London, and afterwards he obtained the rectory of Godstone, Surrey. Died 16 Sept., 1820. He was a strict Calvinist, and very popular as a preacher. His principal works are 'Reflections on the Death of Louis XVI.:' 'Theological Miscellany,' 6 vols.; 'Sketches of the Life and Character of Moses;' 'The Temple of Truth,' 3 vols.; 'A Portraiture of a Christian Peni-

tent,' 2 vols.; and a great number of sermons and funeral discourses.

COFFEY, CHARLES, a dramatic author, whose best-known work is 'The Devil to Pay, or the Wives Metamorphosed,' was born in Ireland, and died in London 13 May, 1745.

COFFIN, EDWARD, a native of Exeter, became a Jesuit, and was a great sufferer on account of his religion, being several times a prisoner, and at last banished, 1603. He lived afterwards at Rome, and for nearly twenty years was confessor in the English college there. Died 17 April, 1626, æt. 56. He was author of a long preface to Robert Persons's posthumous work against Bishop Barlow, 4to., St. Omer, 1612; 'Treatise in Defence of the Celibacy of Priests,' against Joseph Hall, dean of Worcester, 1619; 'The Art of Dying Well,' translated from Bellarmine; 'True Relation of the last sickness and death of Cardinal Bellarmine;' and 'M. Ant. de Dominis Archiep. Spalat. Palinodia,' 1623, translated in 1827 by Dr. Fletcher under the title of 'Motives for renouncing the Protestant Religion, by Anthony de Dominis, D.D., dean of Worcester.'—*Oliver.*

COGAN, THOMAS, a physician, born in Somersetshire, and educated at Oxford. In 1755 he was chosen master of the school at Manchester, where also he practised physic. He wrote 'The Haven of Health,' and edited some of Cicero's Epistles and Orations. Dying 1697, he was buried on the 10th of June in that year, in Manchester church.

COGAN, THOMAS, M.D., was born at Rowell, Northamptonshire, 1736, and educated at Kibworth under Dr. Aikin, being intended for the ministry, in which capacity he officiated to a Presbyterian congregation at Amsterdam, where he married a Dutch lady of fortune. He now turned his attention to physic, and took his doctor's degree at Leyden 1767. After practising some time in Holland he came to London, and in conjunction with Dr. Hawes, instituted the Royal Humane Society. As Dr. Cogan was much attached to Holland, he relinquished his profession in London and returned thither. The French revolution, however, obliged him to come back to England, where he published in 1794 a work entitled 'The Rhine, or a Journey from Utrecht to Frankfort.' The next year he translated the works of Camper; after which he published 'A Philosophical Treatise on the Passions;' 'Ethical Questions, or Speculations in Moral Philosophy;' 'Theological Disquisitions,' 5 vols. 8vo.; 'Life and Opinions of John Bunce, jun.:' and 'Letters on the Doctrine of Hereditary Depravity.' Died 2 Feb., 1818. A life of him, by T. J. Pettigrew, was printed with the annual Report of the Royal Humane Society, 1818.

COGGESHALL, RALPH, an English Cistercian monk of the abbey of his name in the thirteenth century. He was at Jerusalem when that city was besieged by Saladin, and died about 1228. His Chronicle of the Holy Land was published at Paris 1729.

COHAUSEN, JOHN HENRY, a physician, was born 1665, at Hildesheim, in Lower Saxony, and settled at Munster, where he died 13 July, 1750. His curious work, 'Hermippus Redivivus,' in which he professes to teach the art of prolonging life to 115 years, has been translated into English.

COHORN, MEMNON, BARON, a famous Dutch engineer, born 1641. He skillfully fortified the principal towns of Holland, and supported the

siege of Namur against Vauban: He died at the Hague 17 March, 1704. Cohorn wrote a Treatise on Fortification in the Flemish language.

COIGNET, GILES, a painter, of Antwerp, born 1530; died 1600.

COINTE, CHARLES LE, a French priest of the oratory, who compiled, in Latin, the Ecclesiastical Annals of France, was born 4 Nov., 1611, and died 18 Jan., 1680.

COITER, VOLCHERIUS, celebrated as a surgeon, physician, and anatomist, was born at Groningen 1534, and died 5 July, 1576; or, according to others, in 1590 or 1600.

COKAYNE, Sir ASTON, an English poet, born in Derbyshire 28 Dec., 1608, and educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, of which he was elected a fellow. He then travelled abroad with Sir Kenelm Digby, and, on his return, married the daughter of Sir Gilbert Kniveton, of Derbyshire. He now settled on his manor of Pooley, in Warwickshire, but being a Catholic and a loyalist he suffered much in the civil war. Died Feb., 1683-4. His poems and plays, printed in 1658, now fetch a high price.

COKE, Sir EDWARD, was born at Mileham, Norfolk, 1549. He was educated at Norwich School, from whence he removed to Trinity College, Cambridge, and afterwards to the Inner Temple. He gained great reputation as reader at Lyon's Inn, and by his practice realized considerable property, which he augmented on marrying the daughter and co-heiress of John Preston, Esq., after whose death he took for his second wife Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas, Lord Burghley, and the relict of Sir William Hatton. In 1592 he was made solicitor-general, and the year following attorney-general; in which office he prosecuted the earl of Essex, whom he treated with very unbecoming levity. He received the honour of knighthood in 1603, and the same year managed the prosecution of Sir Walter Ralcigh, towards whom he behaved in a manner that provoked Shakspeare to notice it in his Twelfth Night. In 1606 he conducted the prosecution of the gunpowder conspirators; as a reward for which he was the same year appointed chief justice of the Common Pleas. In 1613 he was removed to the court of King's Bench, and sworn a member of the privy-council; but three years afterwards he was dismissed from his office, to recover which he projected a match between his daughter and the earl of Buckingham's elder brother, Sir John Villiers. By this connection he was restored to favour, and reinstated in his place as privy-counsellor; but afterwards, on account of his conduct in parliament, he was disgraced again, and sent to the Tower, from whence he did not obtain his release without a severe censure from the king. At the beginning of the next reign he was made sheriff of Bucks to prevent his being chosen into parliament; but in 1628 he was elected for that county, and distinguished himself by his zeal in support of the privileges of the house. He also made a speech against the duke of Buckingham, whom he had before called the saviour of the nation. Died Sept. 3, 1634. He published eleven parts of his Reports; but the remainder were posthumous. His book of Entries appeared in 1614; and his Institutes upon the Tenures of Littleton in 1628; and again in 1629; but the concluding parts were not published till after his death. The best edition of these Institutes is that of Hargrave and Butler. There are be-

sides of Sir Edward Coke's, 'A Treatise of Bail and Mainprize'; 'Reading on the Statute of Fines;' and 'Complete Copyholder.'

COKE, THOMAS, D.C.L., a divine, born at Brecon, South Wales, 9 Sept., 1747, and educated at Jesus College, Oxford. On entering into orders he obtained the curacy of South Petherton, Somersetshire, where, by meeting a Methodist preacher and reading some puritanical books, he was induced to change his theological opinions. This change was confirmed by an interview he had with Wesley soon afterwards. Being dismissed from his curacy, he preached at the church door. This occasioned a riot, and the doctor left Petherton to join Mr. Wesley, to whom he became an effectual assistant, and who, in 1784, made him a bishop, for the purpose of superintending the methodistical societies in America. The doctor made several voyages to the United States and the West Indies, establishing meeting-houses, organizing congregations, and ordaining persons to officiate as ministers. He also visited Ireland, where he held conferences, over which he presided with episcopal authority. At the commencement of the French revolution he attempted a mission in that country, but without success. He next turned his attention to his native country, and in a few years had the pleasure of seeing a number of Wesleyan chapels erected in Wales. After this he formed an establishment at Gibraltar; and on 21 Feb., 1814, he sailed with some lay preachers for Ceylon; but on the 3rd of May the doctor was found dead in his cabin, having fallen on the floor in an apoplectic fit. He published an elaborate Commentary on the Bible; a History of the West Indies; and some sermons and tracts.

COKE, Sir WILLIAM, was educated at Westminster School and Christ Church, Oxford, and ultimately became chief justice of the island of Ceylon. Died 1 Sept., 1818.

COLARDEAU, CHARLES PIERRE, a French poet, born 12 Oct., 1732; died 7 April, 1776.

COLBATCH, JOHN, D.D., received his education at Westminster School and Trinity College, Cambridge. On taking orders he was appointed chaplain to the British factory at Lisbon, and held that appointment for about seven years. During his stay there he published an Account of the State of Religion and Literature in Portugal, which work was written at the request of Bishop Burnet, to whose son, Gilbert, he subsequently became tutor. Colbatch was also tutor to the son of the duke of Somerset. At the age of forty he returned to Trinity College, having only received a stall at Salisbury as the fruit of all the promises of patronage made to him. In 1707 he was appointed casuistical professor of divinity. The tranquillity of the latter part of his life was greatly disturbed by a long law-suit which he brought against Dr. Bentley, the master of Trinity. Died 11 Feb., 1748. Besides the work above referred to, and some tracts relating to the Bentley quarrel, Dr. Colbatch published 'An Examination of the late Archdeacon Ehard's Account of the Marriage of Charles the Second,' 1733.—*Al. West.*

COLBERT, JEAN BAPTISTE, marquis of Segnelai, was born at Paris 1619. In 1648 he became clerk to Le Tellier, secretary of state, whose daughter he married. He next entered into the service of Cardinal Mazarine, who sent him to Rome on some important business, and at his death recommended him to his master as the most proper person for

intendant of the finances. In 1664, being appointed superintendent of the buildings, he greatly improved Paris by erecting elegant structures. He laboured also to improve the arts, and to increase commerce and manufactures. He instituted the Academy of Painting and Sculpture, and the Academy of Sciences; and by his recommendation the Royal Observatory was built. In 1669 he was made secretary of state, and marine minister. He died 6 Sept., 1683.

COLBERT, JEAN BAPTISTE, marquis of Torcy, and son of the above, was born in 1665. In 1686 he was appointed secretary of state for the foreign department; and in 1699 director-general of the posts. He died 2 Sept., 1746. He wrote *Memoirs of the Negotiations from the Treaty of Ryswick to the Peace of Utrecht*, 3 vols. 12mo., 1756.

COLBORNE, JOHN, Lord Seaton. See SEATON.

COLBY, Major-General THOMAS, LL.D., F.R.S., of the Royal Engineers, was placed at the head of the great Ordnance Survey of this kingdom by the duke of Wellington, when that nobleman was master-general of the ordnance. One of the results of this survey were the invaluable maps which were completed and engraved by the officers and men under General Colby's superintendence. Born 1784; died 1 Oct., 1852.

COLCHESTER, CHARLES ABBOT, LORD, was born at Abingdon, Berkshire, 14 Oct., 1757, and elected from Westminster School to Christ Church, Oxford. After being called to the bar, he practised with considerable success. In 1795 he entered parliament as member for Helston, and after having rendered himself particularly conspicuous by his fervent support of the Seditious Meetings Bill he was appointed chairman of the finance committee. In 1801 he brought in the Population Bill, and on the formation of the Addington cabinet was appointed chief secretary for Ireland and keeper of the privy seal. He had already commenced a reform in the Irish government offices when he was elected Speaker of the House of Commons Feb., 1802. He gave his casting vote against Lord Melville in 1805, and during the debate on the Relief Bill in 1815 spoke warmly against the clause for admitting Catholics to the legislature. Two years afterwards a severe attack of epilepsy compelled him to resign the chair, on which occasion he was called to the House of Peers by the title of Baron Colchester, and granted a pension of £4000 a year. Died 8 May, 1829. With him originated the Royal Record Commission, the institution of the Private Bill Office, and an improvement in the printing of the votes. Some of his speeches have been printed; also a work by him on 'The Practice of the Chester Circuit.'

COLDEN, CADWALLADER, M.D., a Scotch physician and botanist, was born at Dunse 17 Feb., 1688, and educated at Edinburgh. Going to America, he achieved great success, first at Pennsylvania and afterwards at New York, of which latter province he was lieutenant-governor from 1761 to 1775. Died 28 Sept., 1776. Among his works are 'The History of the Five Indian Nations of Canada,' 'The History of the Five Indian Nations depending upon New York,' 'The Principle of Action in Matter, the Gravitation in Bodies, and the Motion of the Planets, explained from their Principles,' and 'Plantæ Coldenhamiæ in provincia Noveboracensi Americæ sponte crescentes,' in Act. Societ. Upsal., 1743, p. 81.

COLDWELL, JOHN, an English prelate, was a native of Faversham, Kent, and received his academical education at St. John's College, Cambridge. He was consecrated bishop of Salisbury, being the first married man who held that see, and died 14 Oct., 1596.

COLE, ABDAH, an English physician of note, who flourished in the reign of Charles I. He wrote the 'Expert Physician,' 12mo., 1657.

COLE, CHARLES NALSON, a lawyer, was born in the Isle of Ely in 1722, and educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, which he left after taking his bachelor's degree, and became a student of the Inner Temple, where he was called to the bar. He afterwards became registrar of the Bedford Level Corporation, the laws and constitutions of which he published in 1761, 8vo. In 1772 he edited Sir William Dugdale's History of the Fens, folio. His next publication was an edition of Soame Jenyns's works, in 4 vols. 12mo. Died 18 Dec., 1804.

COLE, HENRY, D.D., a Catholic divine, was born at Godshill, in the Isle of Wight, and educated at Wykeham's School near Winchester, from which he removed to New College, Oxford, where he was admitted a perpetual fellow 1523. After taking his degree of B.C.L. he went to Italy, and on his return settled in London as an advocate in the court of Arches. He was also made rector of Chelmsford, Essex, and prebendary of St. Paul's. In 1542 he was elected warden of New College, and in 1545 presented to the rectory of Newton Longueville, Buckinghamshire. In the reign of Edward VI. he resigned his preferments, but on the accession of Mary he was made provost of Eton College, and created D.D. He disputed at Oxford with Craumer and Ridley, and preached the sermon at the execution of the former. In 1556 he was constituted dean of St. Paul's, and vicar-general in spirituals to Cardinal Pole, and in the following year official of the Arches, dean of the peculiars, and judge of the archiepiscopal court of audience. In the reign of Elizabeth he was deprived of all his preferments, and cast into prison, where he died. He was buried 4 Feb., 1579-80. He was author of Disputation with Cranmer, Ridley, and Latimer; Answer to the first proposition of the Protestants at the disputation before the Lords at Westminster, 1559, MS.; and 'Letters to John [Jewel] Bishop of Sarum, upon occasion of a Sermon that the said Bishop preached before the Queen's Majesty and her most honourable Counsell, an. 1560,' 8vo.

COLE, THOMAS, D.D., a distinguished preacher, was a native of Lincolnshire, and received his academical education at King's College, Cambridge. He retired to Frankfort and Geneva during Mary's reign, but on her death returned to his own country, and was made rector of High Ongar, Essex, archdeacon of Essex, and a prebendary of St. Paul's. In 1564 he obtained the rectory of Stanford Rivers, Essex, and died June, 1571. Two of his sermons have been printed. He was concerned in the compilation of the form of prayer adopted by the English church at Geneva.

COLE, THOMAS, a dissenting minister, was educated at Westminster School, from whence he was elected student of Christ Church, Oxford. In 1656 he became principal of St. Mary Hall, where he was tutor to Mr. Locke; but at the Restoration he was ejected for nonconformity. He afterwards settled in London, and became one of the lecturers at Pinner's Hall. Died about 1694. He was

author of a Discourse of Regeneration, Faith, and Repentance; a Discourse of the Christian Religion; a Treatise on Imputed Righteousness, &c.

COLE, WILLIAM, a botanist, born at Adderbury, Oxfordshire, about 1626, and educated at Merton College. He became secretary to Duppa, bishop of Winchester, in whose service he died in 1662. He wrote 'The Art of Simpling,' 1656; and 'Adam in Eden; or, Nature's Paradise,' 1657.

COLE, WILLIAM, of Bristol, died at Bradfield, in the parish of Hullavington, Wiltshire, 30 Aug., 1701. Two volumes of his letters relating to points in natural science are in MS. Addit., 18,598, 18,599.

COLE, WILLIAM, F.S.A., M.A., was educated at Cambridge, being a member first of Clare Hall, and afterwards of King's College. During the greater portion of his life he resided at Milton, Cambridgeshire, where he died 16 Dec., 1782. For forty years he sedulously applied himself to the investigation of the history and antiquities of the county, university, and borough of Cambridge, and to the compilation of an 'Athenæ Cantabrigienses.' His collections, occupying more than 100 folio volumes, he bequeathed to the British Museum. They contain much that relates to other counties than Cambridgeshire, besides a great deal of miscellaneous matter. As he had strong prejudices, 'a gossip's ear, and a tattler's pen,' they are sullied by much personal and party acrimony. These volumes, however, contain much that is curious, valuable, and interesting, and show that, with all his prejudices and disagreeable propensities, Mr. Cole was a learned, sagacious, and indefatigable antiquary.

COLE, WILLIAM, author of 'Rural Months and other Poems,' died at New Lakenham, Norfolk, 23 Feb., 1835, aged 66.

COLEBROOKE, HENRY THOMAS, F.R.S., an oriental scholar, born 1765, was the third son of Sir George Colebrooke, bart. During the greater part of his life he was a civil servant of the East India Company. Eventually he became a judge, and for some time was president of the board of revenue, and a member of the supreme council at Bengal. He was also director of the Asiatic Society, and died in London 10 March, 1837. He was author of 'Remarks on the Husbandry and Commerce of Bengal;' 'A Digest of Hindoo Law on Contracts and Successions; with a Commentary by Jagannâth ha Tereapanchâna, translated from the original Sanscrit,' 3 vols. 8vo., 1801; 'Peostra; or, Dictionary of the Sanscrit Language, by Amera Simha, with an English interpretation and annotations,' 4to., 1810; 'Two treatises on the Hindoo Law of Inheritance, translated from the Sanscrit,' 4to., 1810; 'Algebra of the Hindoos; with Arithmetic and Mensuration; translated from the Sanscrit,' 4to., 1817; 'On Imports of Colonial Corn,' 8vo., 1818. His editions of the Amera Cosha and Hitopadesa are highly appreciated by students of Sanscrit; but his dissertations on the Vidanta Philosophy and Hindoo Algebra, which are more generally known, contain by far the most just and complete view of the merits of Indian medical and physical science.

COLEMAN, EDWARD, was educated at Cambridge, but left the university in consequence of his being converted to the Catholic religion. He now became secretary to the duchess of York. Unfortunately for himself he dabbled in politics, and being found guilty of being concerned in the

plot concocted by the miscreant Titus Oates, was executed at Tyburn 3 Dec., 1678. To him are ascribed Letters to Father la Choise and others; and Reasons for dissolving the Parliament.

COLEMAN, WALTER, or *Christopher à Sancta Clara*, a Franciscan friar, was a native of Staffordshire, and died in prison 1645. His poem, 'The Duel of Death,' was dedicated to Queen Henrietta Maria.

COLEMAN, WILLIAM HIGGINS, an English clergyman, received his education at St. John's College, Cambridge (B.A. 1836; M.A. 1839). He published (in conjunction with Bishop Colenso) 'Examples in Arithmetic and Algebra,' Cambridge, 1834; and (in conjunction with the Rev. H. Webb, rector of Essendon) 'Flora Hertfordiensis,' 1849. Mr. Coleman died at Burton-on-Trent, 12 Sept., 1863.

COLEPEPER, WILLIAM, a gentleman of Hollingbourne, Kent, was an active politician, having been one of the Kentish petitioners in 1701. He had previously displayed his poetical talent by publishing 'A Heroick poem upon the King,' folio, London, 1694. Died 1726.

COLERAINE, HENRY HARE, second LORD, was eminent for divine and human literature. He was skilled in antiquities, especially medals, of which he well knew the utility. His publications are 'The Ascent of the Soul,' translated from the Italian of Lorelano, 1681; 'La Scala Santa; or a Scale of Devotion, musical and gradual: being Descants on the Fifteen Psalms of Degrees in Metre; with Contemplations and Collects upon them, in Prose,' 1670 and 1681; and an Account of the Ancestry of Sir Robert Braybrooke, bishop of London, and of Sir Gerard his Nephew, MS.

COLERAINE, HENRY HARE, LORD, was born at Bletchingley, Surrey, 10 May, 1693, and educated at Corpus Christi College, Oxford. He thrice made the tour of Italy, the second time in company with Conyers Middleton. During these travels he formed a noble collection of prints and drawings, which after his death were given to Corpus Christi College, Oxford. His collection of prints relating to English antiquities came into the possession of the Society of Antiquaries. He died at Bath 4 Aug., 1749. He wrote 'The History and Antiquities of the Town and Church of Tottenham, in the county of Middlesex,' printed in Dyson's History of Tottenham High-Cross.

COLERIDGE, HARTLEY, eldest son of Samuel Taylor Coleridge, was the author of some biographical works and of many minor poems of great merit and poetical power. The titles of his publications are 'Biographia Borealis; or, Lives of Distinguished Northernmen,' 4to., 1833; 'Poems;' and 'The Worthies of Yorkshire and Lancashire; being the Lives of the most distinguished Persons that have been born in, or connected with, those Provinces,' 1836. He died at Rydal, Westmoreland, 6 Jan., 1849, aged 51.

COLERIDGE, HENRY NELSON, son of Colonel Coleridge, a brother of the poet, was educated at Eton and King's College, Cambridge, and going afterwards to the bar, practised as an equity draughtsman and conveyancer. He accompanied his uncle, the bishop of Barbadoes, on his outward voyage, and the result was a work entitled 'Six Months in the West Indies in 1835.' He published an Introduction to the Study of the Greek Classic Poets, 1830; The Literary Remains of Samuel Taylor Coleridge; and editions of several of the

works of his illustrious relative. Died 26 Jan., 1843. His wife, *Sara*, was the only daughter of the poet. She was a learned and accomplished lady, and was engaged in preparing editions of some of her father's works. Her death occurred 3 May, 1852, aged 49.

COLERIDGE, SAMUEL TAYLOR, a distinguished poet and philosopher, was born 21 Oct., 1772, at Ottery St. Mary, Devonshire, of which parish his father was vicar. From Christ's Hospital he proceeded to Jesus College, Cambridge, but never took a degree, as in the second year of his residence he suddenly quitted the university during a fit of despondency occasioned, it is said, by unrequited love. After wandering almost penniless about the streets of London he enlisted as a private soldier, but was soon removed by his relatives from that degraded situation. Thereupon he betook himself to Bristol, where Southey was then residing. At this time he started a periodical, 'The Watchman,' which, however, did not live beyond its ninth number. In the autumn of 1795 he married Miss Sarah Fricker, of Bristol, Southey, on the same day, wedding himself to her sister. He now took a cottage at Nether Stowey, where he was in the immediate neighbourhood of his friend and benefactor Mr. Poole, and of Mr. Wordsworth, who was then residing at All-Redden. During the three years of his residence at Nether Stowey the greater part of his principal poems was composed, though most of them were not published until later. 'The Ancient Mariner,' and the first part of 'Christabel,' were written in 1797, and his tragedy, 'Kehoré,' was likewise composed at this period. While at Nether Stowey he used to preach on Sundays at the Unitarian chapel at Taunton. In 1798 he was embled, by the munificence of Mr. Thomas Wedgwood, to visit Germany, for the purpose, as he expresses it, of finishing his education. After his return he resided at the Lakes, where Southey and Wordsworth had then settled, the one at Keswick and the other at Grasmere. The appellation of 'Lake Poets,' given to these three individuals after the publication of the 'Lyrical Ballads,' is well known. Coleridge left the Lakes in 1810, and did not return to them. For some years he was connected with the 'Morning Post.' On his first arrival in London he resided with Mr. Basil Montagu, and not long afterwards became the guest of Mr. Gillman, of Highgate, in whose house he died 25 July, 1834. In his latter years he was in the habit of holding weekly *conversations* at Mr. Gillman's. Those who know little else of Coleridge are familiar by report with his extraordinary conversational powers. Of these the two volumes of 'Table Talk,' which have been published give no adequate notion. His conversation was not in fragments, but was wont to continue, without aid from others, in the way either of suggestion or contradiction, for hours at a time. All things human and divine, joined with one another by subtlest links, entered into his discourse, which, though employed upon the abstrusest subjects, was a spell whose fascination even the most dull or ignorant could not resist. Into his poetry he infused no small portion of the subtle and far-seeing spirit of his philosophic speculations; and these, again, thrill with the finer animation, and are suffused with the coloured lights of poetry. As a metaphysician his consistent labour was to establish the great distinction between reason and un-

derstanding; to combat the material tendencies of his age, which had neglected the truths, interests, and studies which especially belong to the reason; and to connect the Christian faith with the full development of the reason, as 'the perfection of human intelligence.' Since Coleridge's death his principal works have been reprinted in a neat form. The principal are 'Poetical Works,' 3 vols.; 'The Friend,' a series of essays, 3 vols.; 'Aids to Reflection,' 2 vols.; 'On the Constitution of Church and State'; 'Confessions of an Inquiring Spirit'; 'Literary Remains,' 4 vols.; and 'Biographia Literaria,' 2 vols.—*Penny Cyc.*

COLLES, ELISHA, a lexicographer and writer on short-hand, was born in Northamptonshire about 1640, and educated at Magdalen College, Oxford. Afterwards he became usher of Merchant Taylors' School, but died in Ireland about 1680. He published 'The Complete English Schoolmaster,' 'The newest, plainest, and shortest Short-hand,' 1674; 'Nolens Volens, or, you shall make Latin, whether you will or no'; 'The Youth's visible Bible, being an alphabetical collection (from the whole Bible) of such general heads as were judged most capable of Hieroglyphics'; 'An English Dictionary,' 1676; 'A Dictionary, English-Latin, and Latin-English'; 'The most natural and easy Method of learning Latin'; 'Harmony of the Four Evangelists'; and 'The Young Scholar's Best Companion.'

COLLES, ELISHA, uncle of the preceding, and a native of Northamptonshire, became a trader in London, but afterwards was steward of Magdalen College, Oxford. He was obliged to quit that situation at the Restoration, on which he obtained the place of clerk to the India Company. Died Oct., 1688, upwards of 80 years old. His 'Practical Discourse of God's Sovereignty' is in great repute among the Calvinists, and has been often printed.

COLLET, JOHN, D.D., was born in London 1466, being the eldest son of Sir Henry Colet, twice lord mayor of the City, who, besides him, had twenty-one children, and left a handsome estate among them all. John was sent to Magdalen College, Oxford, where he spent seven years, and then travelled to France and Italy. While young he was presented to the vicarage of Benington, Suffolk, and, in 1488, to the rectory of Thymning, Huntingdonshire, but he resigned the latter in 1493. During his absence from England he contracted an intimacy with Erasmus. After his return he read public lectures, which were much attended. In 1502 he was installed dean of St. Paul's, in which situation he laboured as zealously to restore discipline as to bring upon himself the charge of heresy. The clergy whom he attempted to reform became his enemies, and Bishop Beaufort complained of him to Wabam, archbishop of Canterbury, who dismissed him without a hearing. After this he founded St. Paul's School, of which William Lilly was appointed the first master in 1512. Dean Colet died 16 Sept., 1520. He wrote some grammatical pieces for the use of his school, and a few religious tracts of a practical nature.

COLLETT, SAINT, a holy virgin, who reformed the order of St. Clare, was born in Picardy 1380, and died 1440. She was canonized in 1607.

COLLEY, HENRY, a mathematician and astronomer, born at Oxford 18 Oct., 1633. He was the adopted son of Lilly, who made him a present of the thirty-sixth impression of his 'Ephemeris,'

which was continued by the 'son' for many years. Coley resided in Baldwin's Court, Gray's Inn Lane, London, over against the Hole in the Wall. He was alive in 1664. His principal work is 'Clavis Astrologiae, or a Key to the whole Art of Astrology,' 8vo., London, 1669; 1676.

COLGAN, JOHN, a native of the county of Donegal, was a Franciscan friar of the strict observance in the Irish convent of St. Anthony of Padua at Louvain, in which he was professor of divinity. He had a good acquaintance with the Irish language, as well as with the antiquities and church history of his country. Died 1658. He published the lives of all the Irish saints who died during the first three months of the year, under the title of 'Acta Sanctorum veteris et majoris Scotiae seu Hiberniae, sanctorum Insulae, partem ex vartis per Europam MS. Codd. excerpta, partim ex antiquis Monumentis et probatis Authoribus eruta et congesta; omnia Notis et Appendicibus illustrata,' folio, Louvain, 1645; 'Triadici Thaumaturgae, seu Divorum Patricii Columbæ et Brigide, trium Veteris et Majoris Scotiae, seu Hiberniae, Sanctorum Insulae, communium Patronorum Acta,' folio, Louvain, 1647; and 'Tractatus de Vita, Patris, Scriptis Johannis Scoti, Doctoris Subtilis,' 8vo., Antwerp, 1655. He also left some pieces in MS., which were preserved at Louvain.

COLIGNI, GASPARD DE, admiral of France, was born 16 Feb., 1571. After the death of Henry II. he became the head of the Protestants against the Guises; and the first battle fought in the contest was that of Dreux, which the admiral lost. The battle of Jarnac, in 1566, destroyed the hopes of the Protestants, who, after the death of Condé, had no resource but in the ability of Coligni, and he, being again defeated at Montcontour, made peace in 1571. After this he was treated with flattering marks of distinction at court; notwithstanding which he was the first who fell in the horrible massacre on St. Bartholomew's day, 24 Aug., 1572.

COLIGNI, HENRIETTE, countess de la Suze, a French poetess, was born 1618; died 10 March, 1671.

COLIGNI, ODET DE, was born 10 July, 1515, being son of Gaspard de Coligni, maréchal of France. He was cardinal de Châtillon at eighteen, archbishop of Toulouse at nineteen, and bishop of Beauvais at twenty. Turning Calvinist, he was deprived of the purple 1563, and in the following year he married, though he still retained his numerous ecclesiastical preferments. He was not more faithful to his king than to the duties of his situation; but taking up arms against his sovereign, was at the battle of St. Denis, 1568. A warrant of arrest being issued, he fled to England with his wife, but Queen Elizabeth not treating his lady with the respect she claimed as wife to a peer of France, he determined to return, but died before he could leave England, being poisoned by his valet-de-chambre 14 Feb., 1570-1.

COLIGNON, FRANÇOIS, a French engraver, born about 1601; died 1671.

COLLADO, DIEGO, a Spanish Dominican friar, who went as a missionary to Japan, and died 1638. He composed a Japanese grammar and dictionary; an Ecclesiastical History of Japan, &c.

COLLAERT, ADRIAN, an engraver, of Antwerp, born about 1520; died 1597. His son, Hans Collaert, was also an excellent engraver; died about 1622.

COLLIER, CHARLES, a French dramatist and song writer, born 1700; died 3 Nov., 1783.

COLLIER, RAFFAELINO DAI, an Italian painter, was born at Colle, near Città San Sepolcro, about 1490, and died at Rome after 1540.

COLLEGE, STEPHEN, commonly called the Protestant joiner, was accused of being concerned in a conspiracy to seize King Charles II., and to detain him in prison till he should yield to the exclusion of the duke of York. Being convicted, he was executed at Oxford 31 Aug., 1681.

COLLET, JOHN, painter and caricaturist, born in London about 1725; died at Chelsea 1780.

COLLET, PHILIBERT, a French advocate, who published some works on law and botany, was born 1643, and died 30 March, 1718.

COLLET, PIERRE, a French priest, author of 'Theologia Moralis Universalis,' a Life of St. Vincent of Paul, &c., was born 6 Sept., 1693, and died 6 Oct., 1770.

COLLETET, GUILLAUME, a French academical and dramatic writer, born 12 Feb., 1598, at Paris, where he died 11 Feb., 1659.

COLLETON, or COLLINGTON, JOHN, a Catholic divine, born at Milverton, Somersetshire, about 1548, and educated at Oxford; but turning Catholic he left the country, and was ordained a priest at Douay, being sent back on the English mission in 1576. In 1581 he was tried, with Father Campian and others, for conspiring against the queen and government, but was acquitted; notwithstanding which he was kept a prisoner in the Tower till 1584, when he was sent into banishment. In 1587, however, he came back to England; and when Dr. Bishop, bishop of Chalcedon, arrived in this country in 1623, Mr. Colleton was appointed dean of the chapter and his lordship's vicar-general. He died at Eltham, Kent, 29 Oct., 1635. Mr. Colleton was a zealous opponent of the administration of the archpriest Blackwell, and wrote 'A just Defence of the Slandered Priests, &c.,' 1602; A Supplication to his Majesty for a Toleration; and A Letter to Pope Paul V.

COLLIER, ARTHUR a divine of the Church of England. He was rector of Langford Magna, near Salisbury, where he formed an acquaintance with Mr. Norris, of Bemerton, whose principles he defended in a treatise entitled 'Clavis Universalis, or a New Enquiry after Truth; being a demonstration of the Non-Existence or Impossibility of an External World,' 8vo., 1713. In this work he asserts the same notion on matter which Berkeley had started three years before in his 'Principles of Human Knowledge;' yet it is plain that Mr. Collier had never seen that performance, which was printed at Dublin. He died about 1730.

COLLIER, JEREMY, a learned divine, was born at Stow Quay, Cambridgeshire, 23 Sept., 1650. He received his education under his father, who was master of the grammar school at Ipswich, and next admitted a poor scholar of Caius College, Cambridge, where he took his degree of M.A. in 1676. In 1679 he was instituted to the rectory of Ampton, in Suffolk, which he resigned in 1685, on being chosen lecturer of Gray's Inn. At the Revolution he refused the oaths, and wrote in vindication of the abdicated monarch, for which he was imprisoned in Newgate, but never brought to trial. He was again taken up in 1692, on suspicion of treasonable practices, but no evidence being found against him, he was ordered to be discharged on giving bail, which he refused, as it would have been an acknowledgment

ment of the jurisdiction of the court. However, in a few days, by the intercession of friends, he obtained his release, without any conditions. When Sir John Friend and Sir William Perkins were executed, in 1696, Mr. Collier and two other clergymen attended them to the place of execution, and joined in absolving them by the imposition of hands. For this two of the ministers were taken up, but Mr. Collier absconded, and was declared an outlaw. When this storm had subsided he published in succession three volumes of *Says upon Miscellaneous Subjects*. In 1698 he published his 'Short View of the Immorality and Profaneness of the English Stage.' This brought on a short controversy, in which Collier had to contend with Congreve, Vanbrugh, Drake, and Dr. Filmer; but Dryden very candidly acknowledged his error, saying, 'It becomes me not to draw my pen in the defence of a bad cause, when I have so often drawn it for a good one.' The warfare was carried on briskly ten years, but Collier lived to triumph, by seeing the reward of his labours in the reformation of the theatre. His next work was a translation and improvement of Moreri's Dictionary, of which the first two volumes appeared in 1701, a third in 1706, and an appendix in 1721. In the reign of Queen Anne considerable offers were made to him, on the condition of his compliance with the oaths, which he steadily refused; and in 1713 he was consecrated a non-juring bishop by Dr. George Hickes. Before this he had published the first volume of his *Ecclesiastical History*; and in 1714 came out the second volume. His other publications are a translation of Antoninus's *Meditations*; and a volume of practical Sermons. He died 26 April, 1726.

COLLIER, THOMAS, a Baptist minister, who preached with great zeal, and acquired great popularity throughout the west of England. He was living in 1691. He published 'Certain Queries or Points now in Controversy Examined,' 1645, and many other works.

COLLIGNON, CATHARINE, daughter of Charles Collignon, M.D., professor of anatomy at Cambridge, translated from the French the *Abbé Ladvocat's 'Historical and Biographical Dictionary,'* Cambridge, 4 vols. 8vo., 1799-1801. Miss Collignon died at Bromley, in Kent, 4 Feb., 1832, aged 77, having by her will left £1,000 stock to Addenbrook's Hospital, Cambridge.

COLLIGNON, CHARLES, M.D., F.R.S., son of Paul Collignon, of Hesce Cassel, was born at London 1725. He received his education at Trinity College, Cambridge (M.B. 1749; M.D. 1754); was appointed professor of anatomy in that university; and died 1 Oct., 1785. Mr. Cole remarks in his MSS.—'Dr. Collignon is of French extraction, as is evident from his visage, and withal one of the most lean and emaciated creatures that ever existed, being a most exact emblem of his profession as anatomical professor; in short a walking anatomy or skeleton. He practices as a physician at Cambridge, and is looked on as a third-rate practitioner, Drs. Plumtree and Glynn carrying away the chief of the business. He is a married man, and has a daughter grown up, by his wife whom he married from Colchester, of Dutch extraction, and both very good people.' He was author of '*Compendium Anatomico-Medicum coram que in scholis apud Cantabrigienses mense Martio, quotannis explicat demonstratque Car. Collignon, 1780;*' '*An Enquiry into the Structure*

of the Human Body relative to its supposed Influence on the Morals of Mankind,' 1764; '*Medicina Politica: or Reflections on the Art of Physic, as inseparably connected with the Prosperity of a State,*' 1765; '*Moral and Medical Dialogues,*' 1769; and '*Miscellaneous Works,*' 1786.

COLLIN D'HARLEVILLE, JEAN FRANÇOIS, a Frenchman, distinguished as a dramatic poet, was born 30 May, 1755; and died 24 Feb., 1806.

COLLINGS, JOHN, D.D., a nonconformist divine, born at Boxted, Essex, 1633, and educated at Emmanuel College, Cambridge. At the Restoration he was ejected from the living of St. Stephen's, in Norwich; after which he was one of the Presbyterian divines at the Savoy conference. Died 16 Jan., 1690. He was author of many sermons and books of practical divinity and controversy; one of the most singular of which is his '*Weaver's Pocket-Book, or Weaving Spiritualized,*' 1675. He also had a very considerable share in the Annotations on the Bible, 2 vols. folio, which were begun and carried on by Matthew Poole, and which go under his name.

COLLINGRIDGE, BERNARDINE PETER, an English prelate of the Roman Church, was born in Oxfordshire 20 March, 1757, and educated at Douay, where he assumed the Franciscan habit. In 1807 he was consecrated bishop of Thesphar, and nominated vicar-apostolic of the western district of England. He died at Cannington, Somersetshire, 3 March, 1829.

COLLINGTON. See COLLETON.

COLLINGWOOD, CUTHBERT, Lord Collingwood, was born at Newcastle-upon-Tyne 26 Sept., 1748. In 1761 he entered the naval service, in which he passed through all the regular steps of promotion, till he was made post-captain, and commanded the 'Prince,' Admiral Bowyer's flagship, in the battle of the 18th June, 1794. After this he had the 'Hector,' and next the 'Excellent,' in which he bore a part, with his old friend Nelson, in the action off Cape St. Vincent 14 Feb., 1797. In 1799 he was raised to the rank of rear-admiral of the white, and in 1801 to the red. In 1804 he was made vice-admiral of the blue, and served with Cornwallis in the tedious but important blockade of Brest. At length, after a variety of services, Collingwood became second to Nelson, in the battle of Trafalgar, on which occasion his ship, the 'Royal Sovereign,' commenced the fight in such a manner as to draw from the commander these expressions:—'Look at that noble fellow! Observe the style in which he carries his ship into action!' After the loss of the great hero the command devolved upon Collingwood at a critical period, and how well he secured by his prudence what had been so gloriously won needs not here be related. He was now advanced to be vice-admiral of the red, confirmed in the command of the Mediterranean fleet, and created a peer. Died 7 March, 1810.

COLLINGWOOD, THOMAS, M.D., a physician, mathematician, and botanist, born near Berwick-on-Tweed 7 July, 1731; died in London 28 Oct., 1831.

COLLINS, ANTHONY, a delictual writer, born at Heston, near Hounslow, Middlesex, 21 June, 1676, was educated first at Eton, and then at King's College, Cambridge. On leaving the university he became a student in the Temple, but did not make the law his profession. He rendered himself famous by some books against Christianity, parti-

cularly his 'Discourse on Freethinking,' and his 'Discourse of the Grounds and Reasons of the Christian Religion,' both of which occasioned much controversy. In 1726 appeared his 'Scheme of Literal Prophecy considered,' which was attacked by a number of able writers, and defended by the author, who died 13 Dec., 1729. Besides the above works he published several others, as 'Priestcraft in Perfection,' 'Historical and Critical Essay upon the Thirty-nine Articles,' and 'A Philosophical Enquiry concerning Human Liberty,' which was answered by Dr. Samuel Clarke.

COLLINS, ARTHUR, an antiquary, born at Exeter 1682. He published his *Peerage* first in 1708, and a second edition in 1715, in 4 vols. 8vo., after which the work was extended gradually to 9 vols. He next undertook a *Baronetage*, which was first published in two volumes, and in 1741 extended to 5 vols. The other publications of this laborious writer are 'The Life of Cecil, Lord Burghley,' 'The Life of Edward the Black Prince,' 'Letters and Memorials of State, collected by Sir Henry Sidney and others,' 2 vols. folio; and 'Historical Collections of the noble families of Cavendish, Holles, Vere, Harley, and Ogle.' He obtained a pension of £400 a year, which, however, he did not live long to enjoy. He died at Battersea 16 March, 1760.

COLLINS, CHARLES JAMES, author of 'Sackville Chase,' and other novels, died 31 Dec., 1864, aged 44. He was connected with the London press for more than twenty years, having been on the parliamentary staff of the 'Sun,' 'Daily Telegraph,' and 'Standard.' He projected and edited the 'Racing Times,' and at one period was editor of the 'Comic News.'

COLLINS, DAVID, son of General Arthur Tooker Collins, and grandson of Arthur Collins, the antiquary, was born at Exeter 3 March, 1756. He was appointed lieutenant in the marines 1770; served afterwards in America; and in 1787 went out with Governor Phillip to Botany Bay, as judge-advocate. On his return to England he published a History of that settlement. Afterwards he was appointed governor of the settlement in Van Diemen's Land, with the brevet rank of colonel. He died there 24 March, 1810.

COLLINS, DOMINIC, an Irish Jesuit, who was executed at Cork 31 Oct., 1602.

COLLINS, JOHN, F.R.S., a mathematician, born at Wood-Eaton, Oxfordshire, March, 1624. He became clerk to Mr. Mar, an officer in the household of Prince Charles; and afterwards went into the Venetian naval service. At the Restoration he was appointed accountant to the Excise Office, and in 1667 was chosen a fellow of the Royal Society, to whose 'Transactions' he was a liberal contributor. He was also employed in settling intricate accounts for the court of Chancery. He died 10 Nov., 1683. Mr. Collins held a correspondence with many celebrated mathematicians, as Barrow, Newton, Wallis, Leibnitz, &c.; whose letters appeared in 1712, in a quarto volume, under the title of *Commercium Epistolicum*. He likewise wrote, an *Introduction to Merchants' Accounts*; the *Sector on a Quadrant*; the *Mariner's Plane Scale*; *Treatise on Geometrical Dialling*; the *Doctrine of Decimal Arithmetic*; a *Discourse on Salt and Fishery*, &c.

COLLINS, JOHN, the son of a tailor at Bath, was a miniature painter, an actor, and the reciter of a monologue entertainment called 'The Brush.'

He appears to have been in Ireland for some time, but in the end settled at Birmingham, and became editor of the 'Birmingham Chronicle.' Died 1808. His 'Scriptscrapologia,' published at Birmingham in 1804, contains some curious and witty pieces by him; and he has displayed poetical ability of the highest order in his song of 'To-morrow.' He was author of the comic song entitled 'The Chapter of Kings.'

COLLINS, JOHN, one of the best of the modern Irish poets, died at Skibbereen, co. Cork, 1816.

COLLINS, SAMUEL, M.D., a physician, was educated at King's College, Cambridge, where he obtained a fellowship, and proceeded to his doctor's degree. He was afterwards incorporated at Oxford, and elected to a fellowship in New College in that university. He next proceeded to the Continent, and resided for eight years at Moscow in the capacity of physician to the czar. Of all the physicians known in Russia, Dr. Collins is reputed to have been, without exception, the most celebrated. On his return to England he settled in London, and dying in June, 1865, was buried on the 11th of that month at Cowley, Middlesex. He wrote 'The History of the Present State of Russia; in a Letter written to a Friend in London,' 8vo., London, 1671.—*Munk*.

COLLINS, SAMUEL, M.D., an anatomist, took his doctor's degree at Padua, but was afterwards incorporated therein at Oxford. He held several important posts in the London College of Physicians, and died 11 April, 1710, æt. 93. Dr. Collins, who was the most accomplished comparative anatomist of his time, published 'A System of Anatomy, treating of the Body of Man, Beasts, Birds, Fish, Insects, and Plants,' 2 vols. folio, 1685.

COLLINS, WILLIAM, a poet, born at Chichester on 25 Dec., about 1720, and educated at Winchester School, from whence he was elected to New College, Oxford; but as there happened to be no vacancy in the list he entered of Queen's, and next at Magdalen, of which he became demy. About 1744 he left the university, and came to London, where he designed many literary works, but executed none, except his 'Odes,' which appeared in 1746; his *Oriental Eclogues* having before been published at Oxford. At length, after suffering much from distress, brought on by imprudence, his uncle, Colonel Martin, left him about £2000; but his intellect was now disordered, and he died at Chichester in 1756. Many years after his death an 'Ode on the Superstitions of the Highlands' was recovered and inserted in the *Transactions of the Royal Society of Edinburgh*. In 1795 a monument by Flaxman was erected to his memory in Chichester Cathedral.

COLLINS, WILLIAM, R.A., an eminent English painter, born 1787; died in London 17 Feb., 1847. Among the most celebrated of his productions are, 'The Pet Lamb,' 'Bird Catchers,' 'Fishermen on the look out,' 'Fisherman's Departure,' 'Hop Gatherers,' 'Rustic Hospitality,' 'Skittle Players,' 'Rustic Civility,' and its companion, 'Snow Piece,' 'Scene near Subiaco,' 'Our Saviour with the Doctors,' 'The Catechist,' 'Fetching the Doctor,' 'Early Morning,' 'Happy as a King.' A very interesting life of this artist has been published by his son, Mr. William Wilkie Collins.

COLLINSON, JOHN, F.S.A., a topographer, was vicar of Long Ashton, and curate of Whitchurch, Somersetshire, and vicar of Clanfield, Oxfordshire.

He died at Bath 27 Aug., 1793. His works are, 'The Beauties of British Antiquity; selected from the writings of esteemed Antiquaries. With notes and observations,' 8vo., London, 1780; and 'History and Antiquities of the County of Somerset; collected from authentic records, and an actual survey made by the late Mr. Edmund Rack,' 3 vols. 4to., Bath, 1791.

COLLINSON, PETER, F.R.S., a botanist, born near Kendal, in Westmoreland, 14 Jan., 1693-4. In 1728 he was elected a fellow of the Royal Society, after which he corresponded with ingenious men in every part of the world, and thereby obtained a noble collection of plants. Among his intimate acquaintance was Linnaeus, who gave his name to an American plant. Another of his friends was Dr. Franklin, who communicated his first Essays on Electricity to Collinson, in a series of letters, which were published. He was the first who introduced a variety of trees and shrubs into gardens; and he also procured valuable information respecting the management of Spanish sheep. Amidst these engagements he carried on the business of a mercer in Gracechurch Street, and died 11 August, 1768.

COLLIUS, FRANCIS, a doctor of the Ambrosian College at Milan, and author of a curious work On the Souls of Heathens, died 1640.

COLLYER, JOSEPH, an English compiler and translator, who died 1776. His principal work is a History of England in 14 vols. 12mo. His wife, Mary Collier, was also a writer, and is chiefly distinguished as the translator of Gesner's Death of Abel, 1762. She died 1763.—Rose.

COLLYER, JOSEPH, an engraver, born 1748 in London, where he died 1827.

COLMAN, GEORGE, the Elder, a dramatic writer, was the son of Thomas Colman, Esq., resident at the court of the duke of Tuscany, and was born at Florence about 1733. He received his education at Westminster School and Christ Church, Oxford, where he took his degree of M.A. in 1758. It was during his residence at the university that he joined with his friend Bonnel Thornton in writing a periodical paper called 'The Connoisseur.' Before this Mr. Colman had displayed his powers in a copy of verses written to his cousin, Lord Pulteney. On leaving the university he entered at Lincoln's Inn, and was called to the bar, but never followed the legal profession. His first dramatic piece, Polly Honeycomb, was performed at Drury Lane Theatre in 1760; and the next year his comedy of the Jealous Wife was acted with applause. About this time he became a proprietor of the St. James's Chronicle, in which he wrote a paper called The Genius, and other light pieces. In 1764 Lord Bath died, and left him an annuity, which in 1767 was enlarged by General Pulteney. In 1768 he became a patentee of Covent Garden Theatre, but soon after sold his share, and purchased Foote's theatre in the Haymarket. In 1783 he published a new translation of Horace's Art of Poetry, accompanied with an Ingenious Commentary, which met with the approbation of Bishop Hurd, though it was in opposition to his own hypotheses. About the year 1790 Mr. Colman had a stroke of the palsy, which produced mental derangement, and he was placed in a lunatic asylum, where he died 14 Aug., 1794. Besides the works already mentioned, he wrote the *Clandestine Marriage*, and translated Terence into English.

COLMAN, GEORGE, the Younger, son of the

preceding, was born 21 Oct., 1762, and educated at Westminster School, Christ Church, Oxford, and King's College, Aberdeen. He returned to London 1783, and the following year his first play was acted with success at the Haymarket. After his father's seizure he assisted in the management of the Haymarket, and in 1789, when his father was quite disabled, took the whole management upon himself. In 1824 he was appointed examiner of plays, and retained that office till his death on 26 Oct., 1836. The most popular of his plays and farces are 'John Bull,' 'The Poor Gentleman,' 'Heir at Law,' 'Inkle and Yarico,' 'Iron Chest,' 'Mountaineers,' 'Surrender of Calais,' 'Ways and Means,' 'Review,' 'Blue Beard,' 'X. Y. Z.,' and 'Love Laughs at Locksmiths.' He also wrote the well-known comic tales entitled 'Broad Grins,' 'Poetical Vagaries,' &c., and a variety of smaller poems.—*Penny Cycl.*, *Al. West.*

COLUCCI, ANGELO, bishop of Nocera, in Italy, composed poems in Latin and Italian, which were published 1772. Born 1407; died 1 May, 1549.

COLOMBEL, NICOLAS, a French painter, born 1646; died 1717.

COLOMBIERE, CLAUDE DE LA, a Jesuit, born at St. Symphorien, near Lyons, 1641. He was almoner to the duchess of York, at London, for eighteen months; but at the end of that time being suspected, though not convicted, of having entered into a conspiracy, he was imprisoned, and afterwards banished from England. He returned to France and died at Paray, in the Charolois, 15 Feb., 1682. He left some Sermons, Moral Reflections, and Spiritual Letters. It was he who, in conjunction with the Blessed Margaret Mary Alacoque, introduced the solemnity and office of the Sacred Heart of Jesus.

COLOMBINI, ST. JOHN. See JOHN.

COLOMBES, or COLOMENIUS, PAUL, a learned Protestant, born at La Rochelle 2 Dec., 1638. He followed Isaac Vossius to England, and on entering into episcopal orders was appointed librarian at Lambeth. Died 13 Jan., 1692. He wrote 'Gallia Orientalis,' 'Hispania et Italia Orientalis,' 'Theologorum Presbyterianorum Icon,' &c.

COLONI, ADAM, the Old, a painter, born at Rotterdam 1634; died in London 1685.

COLONI, HENRY ADRIAN, the Young, a painter, son of the preceding, was born 1668, and died 1791.

COLONNA, FABIO, of Naples, an able writer on botany and natural history, born about 1567; died about 1647.

COLONNA, GILES DE, called also *Agidius de Roma*, a learned Augustinian, surnamed the well-founded doctor. He was tutor to Philip the Fair, for whose use he composed the treatise 'De Regimine Principum,' folio, Rome, 1492. In 1502 he was elected general of his order; and, some time after, was consecrated bishop of Bourges, in which capacity he assisted at the general council of Vincennes 1511. Died 22 Dec., 1516.

COLONNA, POMPEIO, a celebrated cardinal, who was appointed viceroy of Naples, and died 28 June, 1532, aged 53. He was a patron of learning, and himself wrote a poem, 'De Laudibus Mulierum.'

COLONNA, PROSPERO, a brave Italian general, born 1452; died 1523.

COLONNA, VITTORIA, marchioness of Pescara, an Italian poetess, born 1490; died 1547.

COLORIBUS, JOHN DE, a Dominican friar and D.D. of the university of Oxford, was living 1596.

Cardinal Wolsey employed him to write against Luther; and accordingly he published, in 1521, 'Tractatus contra Doctrinam Lutheri.'

COLQUHOUN, PATRICK, LL.D., an active magistrate, was born at Dumbarton, in Scotland, 14 March, 1745. At the age of sixteen he went to America, in a commercial capacity, and on his return in 1766 settled at Glasgow, where he carried on business as a merchant, and contributed to the improvements of that city, of which he became lord provost and chairman of the chamber of commerce. In 1789 he settled in London, and in 1792 was appointed one of the police magistrates. In 1796 he published his 'Treatise on the Police of the Metropolis,' for which the university of Glasgow conferred on him the degree of doctor of laws. In 1800 came out another work 'On the Police of the River Thames,' containing a plan for the protection of property, which produced the establishment of a separate office at Wapping. After a long period of public service, he resigned his situation in 1818, and died in Westminster 25 April, 1820. Besides the two treatises already mentioned, he published a number of tracts, and three works of great merit, 'A new and appropriate System of education for the labouring People,' 'A Treatise on Indigence, exhibiting a general view of the national Resources for productive labour,' 'A Treatise on the Population, Wealth, Power, and Resources of the British Empire,' 4to.

COLSON, JOHN, F.R.S., an eminent mathematician, was master of the free school at Rochester, and vicar of Chalk, Kent, 1724. He was brought to Cambridge through the interest of Dr. Smith, master of Trinity, and at first had chambers in Sidney College, and read mathematical lectures there. Afterwards he became a member of Emmanuel College, and took the degree of M.A. (*comm. reg.*) 1728. He was appointed Lucasian professor 1739; and died at Cambridge 20 Jan., 1760. Mr. Colson was author of a translation (conjointly with the Rev. Samuel D'Oyley) of Father Calmet's Dictionary of the Bible, 3 vols. folio, 1732; an English edition of Sir Isaac Newton's Treatise on Fluxions, 1736; 'The Plan of the Lady's System of Analytics,' MS., Cambridge, Bc. 2, 36; and a translation of the 'Analytical Institutions of Donna Maria Gaetana Agnesi,' 2 vols. 8vo., London, 1801. The last-named work was edited by the Rev. John Hellins, and published at the expense of Baron Maseres. To Professor Saunderson's Elements of Algebra (Cambridge edition, 2 vols. 4to., 1740) is prefixed his Palpable Arithmetic, deciphered by Professor Colson.

COLSON, LANCLOT, an English astrologer, author of 'Philosophia Maturata, or the practick and operative Part of the Philosopher's Stone, and the Calcination of Metals, with the Work of St. Dunstan concerning the Philosopher's Stone, and the Experiments of Rumelius, and the preparation of Angel. Sala,' 12mo., London, 1668.

COLSTON, EDWARD, a philanthropist, born at Bristol 2 Nov., 1636. He was a Spanish merchant, and inherited a handsome fortune, which he considerably enlarged by his own industry. He founded a school at Bristol, upon the plan of Christ's Hospital; besides which he built several almshouses, and endowed various charitable institutions, not only in that city, but in different parts of the kingdom. He gave £6000 for the augmentation of small livings; £2000 to St. Bartholomew's Hospital; a like sum to Christ's Hospital;

and very large sums for benevolent purposes. Died 11 Oct., 1721.

COLTON, CALES, an English clergyman, was educated at Eton and at King's College, Cambridge, and in 1801 was presented to the perpetual curacy of Tiverton Prior's Quarter, Devonshire. He became vicar of Kew 1818. A passion for gambling involved him in pecuniary ruin, and he was at length compelled to leave the country. He blew his brains out at Fontainebleau, in France, 28 April, 1832. Mr. Colton published some poems of considerable merit, but is best known by his work entitled 'Lacon, or Many Things in Few Words, addressed to those who think,' 1820.

COLUCCIO, SALUTATIO. See SALUTATIO.

COLUMBA (St.), the founder of the monastery of Icolmkill, was born 521, in Ireland, from which country he went to Scotland about 565. Here he received from the reigning king, Bridei, the Isle of Hy, where he established his famous seminary and acquired an uncommon influence. Died 9 June, 597.

COLUMBANUS (St.), was born in Ireland about 543. Going to France, he founded the monastery of Luxeuil, which he governed twenty years. Eventually he went to Italy, and founded the abbey of Bobbio, near Naples, where he died 21 Nov., 615.

COLUMBUS, BARTHOLOMEW, brother to Christopher, was ingenious in his drawing of spheres and sea charts. It is said that he was deputed by his brother to come to solicit the king of England, but that his voyage was delayed by falling into the hands of pirates; and when at last the English monarch promised encouragement to his brother, he found that the plan had already been adopted by Ferdinand of Castile. Bartholomew shared the honours and the dangers of his brother's discoveries; and he was the founder of the town of St. Domingo. Died 1514.

COLUMBUS, CHRISTOPHER, celebrated as the discoverer of a new continent, was born about 1445, at Genoa, son of a woolcomber. In his great fondness for navigation, he made himself perfect in geometry, astronomy, and cosmography. After trading in the Mediterranean, he settled at Lisbon, where his brother, Bartholomew, was established; and here he married the daughter of a master of a vessel who had been engaged in discoveries, whose charts he perused; and he increased his knowledge of maritime affairs by several voyages to the Canaries and the coast of Africa. Guided by experience, and encouraged by the correspondence of Paul Foscancelli, a learned Florentine, he became persuaded that a continent must exist in the western ocean. He presented his plans to the Genoese, and afterwards to the king of Portugal; but instead of patronage, he met in both applications with coldness. In Spain, Ferdinand and Isabella showed him greater attention; and after many delays, he was permitted to sail in quest of unknown regions. On the 6th of Sept., 1492, he left Gomera, with three small ships, and on the 12th of Oct., after sailing in a westerly direction, he discovered some islands, and landed at Guana Bay, in the Lucca Islands. After visiting and taking possession of the islands of Cuba and Hispaniola, he returned to Spain, which, after a passage of fifty days, he reached in May, 1493. These discoveries astonished the Spanish monarch. Columbus was declared admiral of the Indies, ennobled, and permitted to return to the new world with a large

fleet. In his second voyage he discovered Jamaica and other islands; and on his return to Europe, 8 June, 1496, he silenced the malicious insinuations which envy had spread concerning his views, and the importance of the new world. In May, 1498, he made a third voyage, and discovered Paria, on the continent; but so violent were his enemies, that, in spite of his services, he was sent to Spain in irons in Oct., 1500; but the monarch liberated him from captivity. He again visited the new world, and died, soon after his return, at Valladolid, 20 May, 1506. His remains, by the king's command, were magnificently buried at Seville, where the short epitaph records his merits: 'Columbus gave Castile and Leon a new world.'

COLUMBUS, FERDINAND, the son of Christopher, entered the ecclesiastical state, and founded a library in the cathedral of Seville. He wrote the life of his father, and died in 1560.

COLUMBUS, REALDUS, a famous Italian anatomist, who died at Rome 1577.

COLUMELLA, LUCIUS JUNIUS MODERATUS, a Latin writer, was a native of Cadiz, and lived in the first century. He composed a work on Agriculture, in twelve books, to which is added a thirteenth book on the cultivation of trees. The tenth book, containing rules for gardening, is in verse. The work possesses value, both from the beauty of the style and the richness of the matter.

COLUMNA, GUY, a Sicilian, who accompanied Edward I. to England, on his return from Palestine, and wrote a history of the Siege of Troy, first printed in 1477.

COLUTHUS, a Greek poet, who flourished about the year 500. His poem on the Rape of Helen is extant.

COLVILLE, or COLWIL, ALEXANDER, D.D., a Scotch Episcopalian divine, born near St. Andrew's 1620, and educated at Edinburgh, after which he settled as minister at Dysart. In 1662 he was made principal of the university of Edinburgh. He wrote several pieces against the Presbyterians, all of which are now forgotten, except his Scotch Hudibras. Died 1676.

COLVILLE, JOHN, a Scotch controversialist, some time minister of Kilbride and precentor of Glasgow. He finished by turning Catholic and writing bitterly against his former co-religionists. Died 1607. He was author of 'The Palinode,' and other works.

COMBE, ANDREW, M.D., an eminent physician of Edinburgh, born 27 Oct., 1707; died 9 Aug., 1847. His most celebrated works are 'The Principles of Physiology applied to the Preservation of Health,' 'A Treatise on the Physiological and Moral Management of Infancy,' and 'The Physiology of Digestion,' all of which passed through many editions.

COMBE, CHARLES, M.D., a physician, was the son of an apothecary in Bloomsbury, and born in 1743. He was educated at Harrow School, after which he succeeded to his father's business; but in 1783 he obtained a diploma from Glasgow, and was elected physician to the Lying-in Hospital. He studied medallist antiquities, and classical literature, which induced him to join with Dr. Parr, and the late Mr. Homer, in an edition of Horace. His coadjutors however relinquished the concern, and Dr. Combe published it himself in 1793, in 2 vols. 4to.; when a dispute arose between him and Dr. Parr, which proved fatal to the credit of the work. Dr. Combe died March 18, 1817.

He was also the editor of 'Index Nummorum,' and 'Nummorum vet. Populorum et Urbium in Museo Gul. Hunter descriptio.'

COMBE, GEORGE, brother of Andrew, mentioned above, was born at Edinburgh 1788, and bred to the law, which, however, he abandoned in order to devote his life to the study of phrenology, on which he delivered lectures and wrote numerous works. He is chiefly known, however, by his 'Essay on the Constitution of Man in relation to External Objects,' first published in 1828. Died 14 August, 1858.

COMBE, TAYLOR, F.R.S., F.S.A., son of Charles Combe, M.D., mentioned above, was educated at Harrow School and Oriel College, Oxford. He was subsequently appointed a director of the Society of Antiquaries, and keeper of the antiquities and coins in the British Museum. Mr. Combe was an accomplished numismatist and superintended the engraving of thirty-three of the plates in Ruding's Annals of the Coinage. He was author of descriptions of the Greek coins, and of various other collections of antiquities in the British Museum, and contributed a number of papers to the *Archæologia*. Died 7 July, 1826, aged 52.

COMBE, WILLIAM, was born 1741 at Bristol, where his father was a merchant. He was educated at Eton and Oxford; after which he dissipated a handsome fortune in fashionable pursuits, and became reduced to the necessity of adopting literature as a profession, though he never prebent his name to any of his works. His earliest performances were dramatic and ephemeral; but a poem entitled 'The Diabolical' attained considerable popularity. After this he published 'The Royal Register,' 9 vols.; 'The Devil upon Two Sticks in England,' 4 vols.; 'The Letters which passed under the name of Lord Lyttelton;' 'A descriptive Account of the River Thames;' 'The Tour of Dr. Syntax in search of the Picturesque;' 'The English Dance of Death;' 'The Dance of Life;' and 'The History of Johnny Quæ Genus, or the little Foundling of the late Dr. Syntax.' These last performances attained great celebrity. The author died in Lambeth Road, London, 19 June, 1823.

COMBEFIS, FRANÇOIS, a French Dominican, and ecclesiastical antiquary, born 1605; died 23 March, 1679.

COMBER, THOMAS, a divine, was born at Sherburn, in Sussex, 1 Jan., 1575. He was educated at Horsham School, from whence he removed to Trinity College, Cambridge, of which he became fellow and master. He was also chaplain to Charles I., and in 1630 dean of Carlisle, but in the Rebellion he lost his preferments, and died 28 Feb., 1653-4.

COMBER, THOMAS, D.D., a divine, born at Westerham, Kent, 19 March, 1644-5, and educated at Sidney College, Cambridge. He was appointed dean of Durham 1691; and was chaplain to the Princess Anne of Denmark, and to William and Mary. Died 25 November, 1699. He wrote some divinity tracts, discourses on baptism, catechism, and confirmation, and on the liturgy of the Church of England, &c.

COMBER, THOMAS, LL.D., grandson of the preceding, was born in Yorkshire, and educated at Jesus College, Cambridge (B.A. 1744; M.A. 1770; LL.D. 1777). He became rector of Kirkby Miserton, Yorkshire, and afterwards of Morbourn and Buckworth, in Huntingdonshire. Died 1778. Dr.

Comber was very intimate with Bishop Warburton, and wrote, 'The heathen rejection of Christianity in the first ages considered,' against Mr. Weston, who retaliated with severity; 'An Examination of a late introductory Discourse concerning Miraculous Power,' by Dr. Middleton; 'A Vindication of the great Revolution in England;' 'Memoirs of the life and death of the right hon. the Lord Deputy Wandesforde,' &c.

COMBER, THOMAS, eldest son of the preceding, was born at East Newton, Yorkshire, 1765, and educated at Jesus College, Cambridge (B.A. 1787). In 1793 he obtained the vicarage of Crech St. Michael, Somersetshire, which he exchanged in 1813 for the rectory of Oswaldkirk, Yorkshire, where he died 7 August, 1835. He wrote 'Memoirs of the Life and Writings of Thomas Comber, D.D., some time Dean of Durham,' 1799; 'History of the Massacre of St. Bartholomew,' 1810; 'Adultery Analysed, or an Inquiry into the causes of the prevalence of that vice in these kingdoms at the present day, by Philippus Philaretus,' 1810; 'A Scourge for the Adulterers, Duellists, Gamesters, and Self-Murderers' (*anon.*), 1810; Sermons, &c. He was also a constant contributor to the Orthodox Churchman's Magazine.

COMBERMERE, STAPLETON STAPLETON-COTTON, VISCOUNT, was born in Denbighshire 1773, being second son of Sir R. S. Cotton, bart., M.P. for that county. After going to Westminster School he joined the army, and served with distinction on the Continent and in India. In 1807 he succeeded to the baronetcy, and in 1810 was appointed to the command of the whole allied cavalry under the duke of Wellington. He remained in that position until the termination of the Peninsular war in 1814, and distinguished himself at the head of that force in covering the retreat from Almeida to Torres Vedras, and at Busaco, Villa Garcia, Castrajon, Fuentes d'Onor, and Salamanca. At the last-mentioned battle he was second in command, and by his promptitude and decision contributed greatly to the success of that brilliant day. His services were acknowledged by both Houses of Parliament, and on 17 May, 1814, he was raised to the peerage with the title of Baron Combermere. In 1817 he was appointed governor of Jamaica, and in 1823 commander-in-chief in India. While holding the latter post he gained fresh laurels by the capture of Bhurtpore, which terminated the Burmese war. For this brilliant feat he was created a viscount, though he still retained the title of Combermere. On returning from India he retired from active military service, laden with years and honours. He had become a general 1825, and in 1855 was raised to the dignity of field marshal. He died 21 Feb., 1865.

COMENIUS, JOHN AMOS, a Moravian divine and an esteemed writer on educational subjects, was born at Comna, in Moravia, 1592. He was employed in the instruction of youth in several countries, and in the latter part of his life settled at Amsterdam. In 1641 he visited England, by desire of the parliament, to reform the method of education, but that assembly was too much employed in the reformation of government and religion to attend to the reformation of learning. He died 15 Nov., 1671. The most popular of the ninety-two works which he composed was his 'Janua Linguarum Reserata,' an elementary encyclopædia, containing all the words in ordinary use to the number of more than 9300.

This was translated into nearly every European language.

COMES, NATALIS, or *Noel Conti*, a native of Milan, who wrote Greek and Latin poems, and 'Mythologia sive Explicationes Fabularum,' a very useful mythological work. Born about 1520; died about 1580.

COMIERS, CLAUDE, professor of mathematics at the hospital des Quinze-Vingts, at Paris, wrote treatises on the nature of comets, on spectacles, on the art of prolonging life, &c. Died Oct., 1693.

COMINES, PHILIPPE DE, lord of Argenton, was born about 1445 at the castle of Menin, in Flanders. Though he was of noble origin he had not a liberal education; but he was a man of solid understanding, which he duly cultivated. He lived first in the court of Charles the Bold, duke of Burgundy, and next in that of Louis XI. of France, at whose death he was thrown into prison by Charles VIII., but on being brought before the parliament of Paris he was released. Died Oct., 1509. His 'Memoirs,' which have been translated into English, are very valuable for the historical details they give, during thirty-four years, of the affairs of the house of Burgundy, and of Louis XI. and Charles VIII. of France, with anecdotes of the various transactions in England and on the Continent.

COMITOLO, PAUL, a Jesuit, born 1545 at Perugia, where he died 18 Feb., 1626. He was eminent as a casuist, and published 'Consilia, seu Responsa Moralia,' and other works.

COMMANDINE, FREDERICK, a Greek scholar and mathematician, born at Urbino, in Italy, 1509; died 5 Sept., 1575.

COMMELIN, GASPARD, a physician and professor of botany at Amsterdam, born 1667; died 25 Dec., 1731. He was nephew of John Commelin, mentioned below.

COMMELIN, ISAAC, author of several works relating to the history of Holland, was born at Amsterdam 1598, and died 3 Jan., 1676.

COMMELIN, JEROME, a noted printer, a native of Douay, settled at Heidelberg, where he died 1598.

COMMELIN, JOHN, a celebrated botanist of Amsterdam, born 1629; died 1692.

COMMERSON, PHILIBERT, a French physician and botanist, born 18 Nov., 1727; died 1773.

COMMIRE, JEAN, a French Jesuit, born 1625 died 25 Dec., 1702. He wrote Latin so elegantly that his fables are deemed equal to those of Phædrus.

COMMODIANUS, of Gaza, a Christian of the fourth century, author of a work in Latin, entitled 'Institutiones.'

COMMODO, or COMODI, ANDREW, an historical painter, born at Florence 1560; died 1638.

COMMODUS, LUCIUS AURELIUS ANTONINUS, a Roman emperor, was the son of Antoninus the philosopher, whom he succeeded in 180. His disposition was cruel and vicious. It was his ambition to be called Hercules, and he used to fight as a common gladiator. He was poisoned 31 Dec., 192.

COMPTON, earls of Northampton. See NORTHAMPTON.

COMPTON, HENRY, an English prelate, was the youngest son of Spencer, second earl of Northampton, and born in 1632. He received his edu-

cation at Queen's College, Oxford; and at the Restoration obtained a canonry of Christ Church, Oxford, with the rectory of Cottenham, Cambridgeshire. In 1674 he was promoted to the bishopric of Oxford, and the year following translated to London, at which time he was sworn of the privy council, and entrusted with the education of the princesses Mary and Anne, who were both confirmed, and both married by him. He resisted the Church of Rome with great spirit, for which he was dismissed from his place as dean of the Chapel Royal on the accession of James II. The next attack upon him was still more arbitrary; Dr. John Sharp, rector of St. Giles in the Fields, having preached against the doctrines of the Catholic Church, orders were sent to the bishop to silence him; which he refused to do, as illegal. For this he was himself brought before the new ecclesiastical commission, and suspended; but afterwards he was restored to his functions, which he was in no hurry to resume. The first part he acted in the Revolution was to convey the Princess Anne from London to Nottingham, to prevent her being carried off to France. On his return to London, he performed the ceremony of crowning William and Mary in Westminster Abbey. But notwithstanding these services, he was strangely neglected afterwards, and was passed over twice when the see of Canterbury became vacant. He had a fine taste for natural history, and his garden at Fulham contained more exotics than any other in the kingdom. Died July 7, 1713. His works are a translation from the Italian of the *Life of Donna Olympia Monaldeschi*, 1667; another from the French of the *Jesuit's Intrigues*; a *Treatise on the Holy Communion*; *Six Letters to his Clergy under the title of 'Episcopalia.'*

COMPTON, THOMAS, a Jesuit, was born in Cambridgeshire, and died at Liege, where he was professor of philosophy and divinity, 24 March, 1666, æt. 75. He wrote '*Philosophia Universa*,' folio, Antwerp, 1649; '*Prometheus Christianus*,' 8vo., Antwerp, 1652, and '*Theologia Scholastica*,' 2 vols. folio, Liege, 1658-64.—*Dodd; Oliver.*

COMPTON, Sir WILLIAM, third son of Spencer Compton, second earl of Northampton, gallantly defended the castle of Banbury till it was relieved by his brother, after the garrison had been reduced to the last necessity. At the Restoration he was made master-general of the ordnance. Died 19 Oct., 1663, æt. 39.

COMTE LE. See LECOMTE.

COMTE, ISIDORE AUGUSTE MARIE FRANÇOIS XAVIER, a learned Frenchman, the chief of the Positive School of Philosophy, was born 1798, and died at Paris 30 Sept., 1857. His principal work, '*Philosophie Positive*,' has been translated into English by Miss Harriet Martineau and by G. H. Lewes.

COMYN, JOHN, an English Benedictine, consecrated archbishop of Dublin 1182, by Pope Lucius III.; died 25 Oct., 1212.

COMYNS, Sir JOHN, an English judge, was a native of London, and received his education at Queen's College, Cambridge. He was made a baron of the Exchequer and knighted 1726; justice of the Common Pleas 5 Feb., 1735-6; chief baron of the Exchequer 1738; and died 13 Nov., 1740. His famous '*Digest of the Laws of England*' was first printed between 1762 and 1767, in five folio volumes, to which a continuation, in one volume, was added in 1776. The best edition is

that by Anthony Hammond, 8 vols. royal 8vo., London, 1822.

CONÉUS. See CONE.

CONANT, JOHN, D.D., an English divine, was born 18 Oct., 1608, at Yeatenton, in Devonshire, and educated at Exeter College, Oxford; where he was chosen fellow, and proceeded to the degree of D.D. He was one of the assembly of divines; in 1649 was chosen rector of his college; and in 1654 professor of divinity. In 1670 he became minister of St. Mary Aldermanbury, London, which he exchanged for that of All Saints, Northampton, to which was added the archdeaconry of Norwich, and, in 1681, a prebend of Worcester. Died 12 March, 1693-4. Six volumes of his sermons have been published.

CONCA, SEBASTIAN, an historical painter, born at Gaeta 1699; died at Naples 1764.

CONCANEN, MATTHEW, a miscellaneous writer, was born in Ireland, and bred to the law. On coming to London he became a writer for the ministry, and was rewarded with the post of attorney-general of Jamaica, where he acquired a good fortune. He died in London 22 Jan., 1749. Some of his poems have merit, but he is now only known by his connection with Warburton, who assisted him in his attacks upon Pope, for which Concanen obtained a place in the *Dunciad*.

CONCINA, DANIEL, an Italian Dominican friar, who was widely celebrated as a preacher and canonist. He wrote a system of Christian Theology and numerous pieces on casuistical subjects. Born about 1686; died 21 Feb., 1756.

CONDAMINE, CHARLES MARIE DE LA, a French mathematician of great eminence, born at Paris 28 Jan., 1701; died 4 Feb., 1774. After travelling in Africa and Asia, he accompanied Godin to Peru in 1736 for the purpose of measuring a degree, to ascertain the exact figure of the earth. His works are *Distance of the Tropics*; *Relation of a Voyage to America*; *Measure of the first three degrees of the Meridian*, &c.

CONDÉ, HENRY PRINCE OF, was known in the court of Henry IV. of France, by whose influence he became a Catholic. On the death of Louis XIII. he was appointed minister to the regent, and displayed his abilities in the service of his country. Born 1 Sept., 1588; died 11 Dec., 1646.

CONDÉ, LOUIS PRINCE OF, son of Charles of Bourbon, duke of Vendôme, was born 7 May, 1530. He signalized himself at the battle of St. Quentin, and behaved with loyalty till the death of Henry II., when he became a leader of the Protestants. He was slain at the battle of Jarnac 15 March, 1569. His '*Memoirs*' possess merit.

CONDÉ, LOUIS PRINCE OF, duc d'Enghien, surnamed *The Great*, was son of Henry prince of Condé, above mentioned, and was born at Paris 8 Sept., 1621. When only twenty-two he defeated the Spaniards at the battle of Rocroi; and after taking Thionville and other towns he entered Germany as a conqueror. His attempts upon Lerida, in Catalonia, proved abortive, but in Flanders he acquired fresh honours by the defeat of the imperialists. In the civil wars of France he espoused the cause of the court, though afterwards he opposed the views of Mazarin and of the monarchy; and, in the spirit of unyielding pride, he entered into the service of the Spaniards against his country. The peace of the Pyrenees, 1659, reconciled him to France. He was afterwards employed against the prince of Orange; and though

wounded at the passage of the Rhine, he completed the conquest of Franche-Comté and spread terror into Germany. Died 11 Dec., 1686.

CONDE, DON JOSEPH ANTHONY, a Spanish orientalist, who held a situation in the royal library at Madrid, was born about 1765, and died 1821.

CONDER, JAMES, son of John Conder, D.D., mentioned below, was born at Mile End, and educated at a dissenting school at Ware. He became a haberdasher at Ipswich, and died 22 March, 1823. A voracious antiquary, he formed MR. collections relating to Suffolk, and published 'An Arrangement of Provincial Coins, Tokens, and Medalets issued in Great Britain, Ireland, and the Colonies within the last twenty years, from the farthing to the penny size,' 1799.

CONDER, JOHN, D.D., a dissenting minister, of London, was born at Wimpole, Cambridgeshire, 3 June, 1714, and died 30 May, 1781. He published some sermons, and an essay on the importance of the ministerial character.

CONDER, JOSHUA, born in London 17 Sept., 1789, was originally a bookseller, but relinquishing that business to devote his whole time to literary pursuits, he became editor of the 'Eclectic Review,' and afterwards of the 'Patriot' newspaper. Died 27 Dec., 1855. Mr. Conder, who was a zealous dissenter, wrote, among other things, a treatise 'On Protestant Nonconformity,' 'The Modern Traveller,' 'The Star in the East with other Poems,' 'Dictionary of Geography,' and 'An Analytical and Comparative View of all Religions.'

CONDELLAC, ETIENNE BONNOT DE, abbd of Mureaux, a member of the French Academy, and preceptor to the infant son of the duke of Parma, was born at Grenoble 1715, and died 3 Aug., 1786. He was a man of great erudition, strong sense, and austere manners. He wrote an Essay on the Origin of Human Sciences; on the Sensations; a Course of Study for the instruction of his pupils, &c.

CONDIVI, ARCANIO, an Italian painter, who wrote a life of his master, Michael Angelo, printed in 1553.

CONDORCET, MARIE JEAN ANTOINE NICOLAS CARUTAT, MARQUIS DE, a French philosopher, born in Picardy 1713. He was educated at the college of Navarre, where he studied mathematics with assiduity. In 1765 appeared his first work, 'On the Integral Calculus,' which was received with approbation by the academy. In 1767 he published the Problem of Three Bodies; and the year following his Analytical Remarks. In 1773 he became secretary to the academy, in which capacity he distinguished himself by his eulogies. Condorcet, who was an avowed atheist, applied his mathematical knowledge to the calculation of moral and political probabilities; and these paradoxes he carried to such a length as to make them pass for incontrovertible truths. In 1791 he became a member of the National Assembly, and offered many insults to the king, though he was against his being brought to trial. When Robespierre established his authority, Condorcet escaped from Paris, but being taken, poisoned himself 28 March, 1794. He left a Sketch of the Progress of the Human Mind; a tract on Calculation; a treatise on Arithmetic, &c. His works were published in 31 vols. 8vo., 1804.

CONDREN, CHARLES DE, a French priest, born 15 Dec., 1588; succeeded cardinal de Berulles as

general of the Oratory 1629; died 7 Jan., 1641. His Life has been written by Father Amelotte.

CONR, GREGOR, in Latin *Conarus*, a Scotch Catholic priest, who was sent as the Pope's agent to England 1636, in the place of Gregory Panzani. He wrote 'De Institutione Principis,' 1621; 'Præmittæ seu Columniæ Hurlandorum indicatæ; et Epos de Deipara Virgine,' 8vo., Bologna, 1621; 'Vita Marie Stuartæ Scotiæ Reginæ,' 12mo., Rome, 1624; 'De dyplci Statu Religionis apud Scotos,' 4to., Rome, 1628; 'Assertionum Catholicarum, Libri 3,' 4to., Rome, 1629; 'Carmen in Nuptiis DD. Thaddæi Barbanii et Annæ Columnæ,' 8vo., Rome, 1620. He appears to have been living in 1645, though some biographers assign to Jan., 1640, as the date of his decease.

CONRY, JOHN, an engraver, born in London 1786; died 15 Aug., 1833.

CONFUCIUS, or *Koong-fan-tse*, the celebrated Chinese philosopher, lived about four centuries and a half, or five centuries and a half, before the Christian era. His object in acquiring knowledge was to turn it practically to the purposes of good government, and he accordingly devoted himself exclusively to moral and political science. After travelling through the various kingdoms into which China was then divided, teaching and making proselytes, he was, when fifty-five years old, appointed prime minister, with a recognised authority to carry his theories into practice in his native country, Loo. It is said that in three years he effected a thorough change in the moral condition of the kingdom. Eventually, however, the sovereign of Loo was induced to abandon Confucius, who retired from the world, in company with a few of his chosen disciples, to write or complete those works which became the sacred books of the Chinese, and which have survived twenty-two centuries. He died in his seventy-third year. — *Penny Cyc.*

CONGLERTON, HENRY BROOKE PARNELL, LORD, was born 3 July, 1776, being second son of Sir John Parnell, bart. He distinguished himself in the House of Commons, and on the formation of Lord Melbourne's administration in 1835 was appointed paymaster-general of the forces, treasurer of the ordnance and of the navy, which offices he held till 1841, when he was raised to the peerage. He published several works on the currency, Catholic Emancipation, and other financial and political subjects. Died 8 June, 1842.

CONGREVE, WILLIAM, a dramatic writer and poet, born at Bardney Grange, near Leeds, in Feb., 1669-70. He was educated at the school of Kilkenny, in Ireland, and next at Trinity College, Dublin, after which he became a student of the Middle Temple. His first literary production was a romance called *Incognita, or Love and Duty reconciled*, written, it is said, at the age of seventeen. In 1693 appeared his comedy of the *Old Batchelor*, which was received with great applause, and recommended the author to the earl of Halifax, who made him a commissioner of hackney coaches; afterwards of the pipe office; and next of the wine licences, worth six hundred a year. His next play was the *Douche Dealer*; and in 1695 he brought out *Love for Love*. In 1697 the *Mourning Bride* was acted at the theatre, Lincoln's Inn Fields, and increased his reputation. His attention, however, was now called to another species of writing by the attacks which Comers made on the licentiousness of his plays. After this he brought out his *Way of*

the World, which did not meet with success; and he retired from the stage in disgust. He now amused himself with writing poems and translations, which he collected and published in 1710. On the death of Queen Mary he wrote a pastoral, for which the king gave him one hundred pounds, and he afterwards presented to that monarch an Ode on the taking of Namur. In 1701 his hymn in honour of St. Cecilia was set to music. He died 19 Jan., 1729, and was buried in Westminster Abbey.

CONGREVE, Sir WILLIAM, bart., an eminent military engineer, the inventor of the Congreve rockets, was born 1772, and died 15 May, 1828.

CONINGHAM, JAMES, a Presbyterian minister, born about 1670. He was first settled at Penrith, Cumberland; removed to Manchester 1700; became pastor of the meeting in Haberdashers' Hall, London, 1712; and died 1 Sept., 1716. His funeral sermon, by Dr. Samuel Wright, is in print. Mr. Coningham published 'A Funeral Sermon for the Rev. John Chorlton,' 4to., London, 1705; 'A Sermon to the Societies for the Reformation of Manners,' 12mo., London, 1714; and 'A Sermon on New Year's Day, 1715,' 8vo., London.

CONINGSBY, Sir THOMAS, of Hampton Court, Herefordshire, a gentleman pensioner to Queen Elizabeth, died 30 May, 1625. He was author of a 'Journal of the Siege of Rouen,' printed in the eighteenth volume of the Camden Miscellany, under the editorship of Mr. John Gough Nichols.

CONINGTON, FRANCIS THIRKILL, M.A., fellow of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, and author of the 'Handbook of Chemical Analysis,' died at Boston 20 Nov., 1863, aged 35.

CONNELLAN, THADDEUS, a voluminous writer in the Irish language, died in the county of Sligo, at an advanced age, 25 July, 1854. Among his publications are 'The Irish-English Guide to the Irish Language,' 12mo., London, 1824; 'The Irish-English Primer to the Irish Language,' 12mo., London, 1825; 'The Irish-English Spelling Book,' 12mo., London, 1825; and an English-Irish Dictionary. He also published Irish translations of various portions of the Scriptures.

CONNOR, BERNARD, M.D., a physician, was born in the county of Kerry, of a Catholic family, about 1666. He received his education at Montpellier and Paris, after which he went into Italy, and next to Poland, where he was well received at the court of John Sobieski, who appointed him his physician. He came to England in 1695, and read lectures, first at Oxford, and next in London, where he became a member of the Royal Society. He died, it is said, in the profession of Protestant principles, in Oct., 1698. Dr. Connor published 'Dissertationes Medico-Physicæ,' 'Evangelium Medicæ,' in which he attempts to account for the miracles on natural principles; and 'The History of Poland,' 2 vols.

CONNOR, BONAVENTURE, an Irish Franciscan friar, who taught philosophy at Genoa, having previously been jubilate lecturer of the Irish convent at Prague. He was author of 'Quintuplex Pentekædæchyris Mariana,' 8vo., Trent, 1658.

CONON, an Athenian general, who died about 393 B.C.

CONRAD I., count of Franconia, was elected king of Germany 912, and died 23 Dec., 918.

CONRAD II. was elected king of Germany 1024; crowned emperor 1027; died 4 June, 1039.

CONRAD III., emperor of Germany, died 15 Feb., 1152.

CONRAD IV. was elected emperor 1250, and died 21 May, 1254.

CONRADIN, son of Conrad IV., was three years old when his father died. His uncle Mainfroi became his regent at Naples, but Urban IV. bestowed the crown on Charles of Anjou, who defeated his rival and caused him to be beheaded 1268.

CONRART, VALENTIN, founder of the French Academy, born at Paris 1603; died 23 Sept., 1675. He printed 'Lettres familières à M. Félibien,' &c.

CONRING, HERMANN, a German historian and lawyer, born 9 Nov., 1606; died 12 Dec., 1681.

CONRY, FLORENCE, an Irish Catholic prelate; born in Connaught in or about 1561. After receiving a suitable education in Spain and the Netherlands he became a Franciscan friar of the strict observance, and was for some time provincial of his order in Ireland. In or about 1609 he was consecrated archbishop of Tuam. At the request of Pope Clement VIII. he again visited his native country, for the purpose of assisting by his counsels the army which King Philip II. had sent to Ireland, but the rebellion being suppressed he was proscribed by the English. He thereupon left the country; and died at Madrid 18 Nov., 1629, æt. 69. Archbishop Conry, who was exceedingly well acquainted with the writings of St. Augustine, wrote 'De S. Augustini Sensu circa B. Mariæ Conceptionem,' Antwerp, 1619; 'Tractatus de statu Parvulorum sine Baptismo decedentium ex hac vitâ, juxta sensum B. Augustini,' 'The Mirror of a Christian Life,' being a catechism in the Irish language, printed at Louvain 1626; 'Peregrinus Jerichontinus. Hoc est, de naturâ humanâ felicitat institutâ, infelicitat lapsâ, miserabiliter vulneratâ, misericorditer restauratâ,' 1641; 'Compendium Doctrinæ S. Augustini circa Gratiam,' 1644; and 'De Flagellis Justorum juxta Mentem S. Augustini,' 1644.

CONSALVI, HERCULES, a cardinal, and the principal minister of Pope Pius VII., was born at Rome 8 June, 1757, and died 24 Jan., 1824. It was this cardinal who concluded the concordat with France in 1801.

CONSTABLE, ARCHIBALD, a well-known publisher of Edinburgh and London, born 24 Feb., 1775; died 21 July, 1827.

CONSTABLE, HENRY, an English poet, was probably a native of Yorkshire. He was born about 1555, and educated at St. John's College, Cambridge (B.A. 1579). He was always a member of the Catholic Church, a circumstance which led to his being suspected, in 1595, of being a party to certain disloyal proceedings against the government of Queen Elizabeth, by opening a treasonable correspondence with France, and he was obliged to avoid the consequences of ulterior proceedings by leaving the country. Having visited France, Poland, Italy, and the Low Countries, he came back to England in 1601 or 1602, but being discovered was committed to the Tower, from which he did not obtain his release till about the close of the year 1604. He then returned to the Continent, and died in exile 1614. His Sonnets and other poetical pieces have been several times printed, but the most complete edition appeared in 1859 under the following title:—'Diana: the Sonnets and other Poems of Henry Constable, B.A., of St. John's College, Cambridge; now first collected

and edited, with some account of the author, by William Carew Hazlitt, of the Inner Temple, Esq. To which are added a few notes and illustrations by the late Thomas Park, London, 8vo. It may be mentioned that the researches of Mr. Hazlitt had not enabled him to ascertain the date of Constable's death, which is correctly given above.

CONSTABLE, JOHN, a native of London, studied at Oxford, where he graduated M.A. 1515. He wrote 'Querela Veritatis;' and 'Epigrammata,' 4to., London, 1520.

CONSTABLE, JOHN, an English Jesuit, died 7 April (N.S.), 1743, at Swynnerton, Staffordshire, where he had long resided as chaplain. He wrote Remarks on Father Le Courayer's Book in Defence of the English Ordinations; The Doctrine of Antiquity concerning the Most Blessed Eucharist plainly shewed, 1736, in reply to Johnson's 'Unbloody Sacrifice;' 'Deism and Christianity fairly considered,' 12mo., London, 1739; The Conversation of Gentlemen considered in most of the ways that make their mutual company agreeable or disagreeable, in six dialogues; and 'A Specimen of Amendments candidly proposed to the compiler of Church History,' i.e. the Rev. Charles Dodd.—*Olivet.*

CONSTABLE, JOHN, R.A., a painter and author of a work on English landscape, was born near Woodbridge, Suffolk, 1776, and died 1 April, 1837. His picture of 'The Corn Field,' in the National Gallery, is a good specimen of his abilities.

CONSTABLE, Sir THOMAS HUGH CLIFFORD, bart., of Tixall, Staffordshire, and Burton Constable, Yorkshire, died at Ghent 25 Feb., 1823, aged 60. He was a member of an old Catholic family, and received his education at Liege and Paris. His name was originally Clifford. Of his acquirements in the science of botany he has left a proof in the 'Flora Tixalliana,' appended to the 'Historical and Topographical Description of the Parish of Tixall,' composed by him (in conjunction with his brother, Mr. Arthur Clifford), and published at Paris 1817. He translated La Fontaine's Fables into English verse; made a new metrical version of the Psalms; and wrote a work in French, entitled, 'L'Evangile Médité.' From the last-named religious work he extracted forty meditations on the divinity and passion of Christ for the forty days of Lent. These he translated into English, and published at his own expense.

CONSTANT DE REBECQUE, DAVID, a learned Protestant divine, professor at Lausanne, was born there 26 March, 1638, and died 27 Feb., 1733. Besides notes on Florus, Cicero's Offices, and the Colloquies of Erasmus, he wrote 'Abrégé de Politique;' some curious dissertations on Lot's wife, the burning bush, and the brazen serpent; a treatise on morality, &c.

CONSTANT DE REBECQUE, SAMUEL, grandson of the preceding, became a lieutenant-general in the Dutch service, but afterwards applied himself to literature, and composed 'Camille, ou lettres de deux filles de ce siècle,' and other works. Born 1729; died 1800. His son, Henri Benjamin, who was born at Lausanne 1767, went to Paris on the breaking out of the French Revolution, and acted a conspicuous part in France as a politician, orator, and writer, until his death on 8 Dec., 1830.

CONSTANTIN, ANTOINE, a physician of Aix, in Provence, died 1616.

CONSTANTIN, ROBERT, a physician, professor of the belles lettres at Caen, published a Greek-

Latin Lexicon, and editions of Theophrastus, Dioscorides, Celsus, and Serenus. Died 27 Dec., 1605.

CONSTANTINE, the Great, emperor of Rome, was the son of Constantius Chlorus, by his wife Helena, and born about the year 272. On the death of his father at York, in 306, he was proclaimed by the army; soon after which he married Fausta, the daughter of Maximian; notwithstanding which, Maximian endeavoured to depose him, but failed in the attempt, and destroyed himself. After this Maxentius, the son of Maximian, declared war against Constantine, who defeated him, and reduced Italy. It was in this contest that he saw, as he said himself, a luminous cross in the heavens, which induced him to embrace Christianity. After the death of Maxentius he entered Rome in triumph, and received from the senate the rank of Augustus, in conjunction with Licinius and Maximin, the former of whom married his sister, Constantia. A war shortly after broke out between Licinius and Maximin, in which the latter was slain. Licinius then formed a conspiracy against Constantine; who, after one or two battles, put his competitor to death. Having thus obtained full possession of the empire Constantine formed the design of founding a new seat of government, for which purpose he chose Byzantium, which from thence took the name of Constantinople. He also evinced his regard for the religion which he had adopted by building numerous churches, and taking a journey to Jerusalem. Though he gave some offence to the orthodox by consenting to the banishment of Athanasius, he strictly adhered to the confession of Nice, and refused to re-establish Arius. He died 22 May, 337.

CONSTANTINE II., son of Constantine the Great, inherited Gaul, Spain, and Britain; and died 340, aged 25.

CONSTANTINE III., emperor of the East from 668 till his death in 685.

CONSTANTINE IV., *Copronymus*, born 719; succeeded his father, Leo, the Isaurian, 741; died 775.

CONSTANTINE V., succeeded his father, Leo IV., 780. He was defeated by the Bulgarians, who took him and put out his eyes 792.

CONSTANTINE VII., *Porphyrogenitus*, son of Leo the Wise, was born 905, came to the throne at the age of seven, and died 959. He wrote the Life of the Emperor Basilus the Macedonian, &c.

CONSTANTINE IX., son of Romanus, succeeded to the throne 976, and died 1028.

CONSTANTINE X., *Monomachus*, ascended the throne 1022; died 1054.

CONSTANTINE XI., *Ducas*, succeeded Isaac Comnenus 1059; died 1067. His reign was rendered unhappy by an invasion of the Scythians.

CONSTANTINE XIII., *Palæologus*, was born 1394, and succeeded his brother John 1448. He fell in the defence of Constantinople when that city was besieged and taken by the Turks in 1453. With him ended the Greek empire.

CONSTANTINE, a native of Syria, was elected Pope 708; and died 18 April, 715.

CONSTANTINE, the African, a physician of Carthage, said to have been the first who brought the Arabian and Greek physic into Italy, died 1087.

CONSTANTINE, GEORGE, a Protestant writer, born about 1504, who, after studying at Cam-

bridge, adopted the new doctrines, and went to Antwerp. Returning to England, he became registrar of the diocese of St. David's about 1546, archdeacon of Carmarthen 1549, and archdeacon of Brecon 1559, in which year he died. He assisted Tyndal and Joye in the translation of the New Testament, and the compilation of various books against the Church of Rome.

CONSTANTIUS CHLORUS, obtained the title of Cæsar after his victories in Germany and Britain. On the abdication of Diocletian he was chosen the colleague of Galerius, and died at York 25 July, 306.

CONSTANTIUS, FLAVIUS JULIUS, the second son of Constantine the Great, was born 317; made Cæsar 323; elected emperor 337; died 3 Nov., 361.

CONTANT, PIERRE, a French architect, born 11 March, 1698; died 1 Oct., 1777.

CONTARINI, GASPAR, an Italian cardinal and statesman, author of several theological works, was born 1483, and died 1542.

CONTARINI, GIOVANNI, a Venetian painter, who died 1605, aged 56.

CONTARINI, VINCENT, professor of eloquence at Padua, wrote 'De Re Frumentaria;' 'De Militari Romanorum Stipendio,' &c. Born 1577; died 1617.

CONTE, JACOPINO DEL, a painter of Florence, who was patronized by Pope Paul III.; died 1598, aged 88.

CONTI, ANTHONY SCHINELLA, known as the *ABBÈ*, a learned priest, born 22 Jan., 1677, at Padua, where he died 6 April, 1749. He was fond of scientific investigation, and in 1715 visited London for the purpose of observing the solar eclipse. While here he formed an acquaintance with Newton, who had a great respect for him. He wrote some Italian poems, and four tragedies, the best of which is entitled 'Cæsar.'

CONTI, ARMAND DE BOURBON, PRINCE OF, brother of the great Condé, was born at Paris 1629, and died 21 Feb., 1666. He wrote Treatises on the Duties of the Great; two works against stage plays, &c.

CONTI, GIUSTO DE', an Italian poet, who died at Rimini 19 Nov., 1449.

CONTI, NOEL. See COMES, NATALIS.

CONTO PERTANA, JOSEPH, a Portuguese poet of great merit, died 1735.

CONWAY, ANNE VISCOUNTESS, a lady of extraordinary erudition, was the daughter of Sir Henneage Finch, recorder of London, and Speaker of the House of Commons. She was well acquainted with the learned languages, and her ruling passion was for treatises on the most abstruse theosophy and mysticism. After her marriage with Edward Viscount Conway she resided chiefly at Ragley Castle, Warwickshire, where she was assisted in her peculiar studies by Van Helmont the younger, her private physician. She embraced the tenets of the Quakers some years before her death, which happened 23 Feb., 1678-9. She was author of a strange work, first published in Latin, at Amsterdam, 1690, in a collection entitled 'Opuscula Philosophica.' An English translation, by 'I. C. Medicinæ Professor,' of her ladyship's treatise was published at London in 1692, under the following title: 'The Principles of the most Ancient and Modern Philosophy, concerning God, Christ, and the Creatures, viz. of Spirit and Matter in general; whereby may be resolved all those Problems or Difficulties, which neither by the School nor Com-

mon Modern Philosophy, nor by the Cartesian, Hobbesian, or Spinosian could be discussed.' A full account of Lady Conway will be found in a paper entitled 'A Forgotten Friend,' by Thompson Cooper, F.S.A., in 'Once a Week' (Feb., 1865) xii. 218.

CONWAY, DERWENT. See INGLIS, HENRY DAVID.

CONWAY, HENRY SEYMOUR, an English general, was the second son of Francis, first Lord Conway, and born in 1720. He entered early into the military service, and served with reputation in Germany during the Seven Years' War. He sat in the Irish and English House of Commons, and in 1765 became joint-secretary of state with the duke of Grafton, but resigned the office in 1768. In 1782 he was appointed commander-in-chief of the forces. He died 9 July, 1795. General Conway wrote several poetical pieces; one or two political pamphlets; and a comedy called 'False Appearances.' He appears to advantage in Walpole's Correspondence.

CONWAY, JOHN, or CONWY, SION, a Welsh poet, who flourished between 1570 and 1600. In MS. Addit. 14,920 is a Welsh translation by him of Leonard Wright's treatise entitled 'A Summons for Sleepers,' printed in 1589.

CONYBEARE, JOHN, an English prelate, born at Pinhoe, near Exeter, 31 Jan., 1691-2. He was sent to school at Tiverton, and thence removed to Exeter College, Oxford. In 1730 he was chosen rector of his college; and the same year he published an answer to Tindal's 'Christianity as old as the Creation,' which proved him to be a great champion of revelation, and an acute scholar. In 1733 he was appointed dean of Christ Church, and in 1750 consecrated bishop of Bristol. Died 13 July, 1755. He was author of two volumes of sermons, published in 1757; and of several single discourses and theological tracts, five of which were reprinted by Bishop Randolph, in his 'Enchiridion Theologicum.'

CONYBEARE, JOHN JOSIAS, an eminent divine and geologist, was son of Dr. William Conybeare, rector of St. Botolph, Bishopsgate, and grandson of Dr. Conybeare, bishop of Bristol. He was born June, 1779, and received his education at Westminster School, from whence he was elected, in 1797, to a studentship of Christ Church, Oxford, where, two years afterwards, he gained the undergraduate's prize for a Latin poem on this subject, 'Religio Brahmicæ.' He took the degree of M.A. 1804, at which time he was usher of Westminster School, but not liking the employment, he returned to college, and in 1807 was elected to the Anglo-Saxon professorship. In 1812 he was chosen professor of poetry, and in 1824 preached the Bampton Lecture. His favourite pursuits were chemistry and geology; and in the 'Annals of Philosophy' are several valuable communications by him on scientific subjects, particularly mineralogical observations made in a tour through Devon, Cornwall, and Wales. He has also some valuable papers in the 'Archæologia,' chiefly on the Saxon poetry. In 1803 he was promoted to the stall which his father had held in the cathedral of York; and in 1812 he obtained the college living of Bathaston, Somersetshire. He died at Blackheath 11 June, 1824.

CONYBEARE, WILLIAM DANIEL, a divine and geologist, brother of the preceding, was born 7 June, 1787, and educated at Westminster

School and Christ Church, Oxford. For many years he was rector of Sully, Glamorganshire, and in 1836 was presented to the vicarage of Axminster, Devonshire. In 1839 he delivered the Bampton Lecture, which was printed under the title of an 'An Analytical Examination into the character, value, and just application of the Antenicene Fathers.' He was made dean of Llandaff 1847; and died 12 Aug., 1857. Mr. Conybeare published some esteemed works on geology. His brother, the Rev. *William John Conybeare*, who also died in 1857, was joint author of 'The Life of St. Paul,' and a contributor to the 'Edinburgh Review,' in which appeared his celebrated essay on 'Church Parties.'

COOK, GEORGE, D.D., a Scotch divine, born Dec., 1772; died 13 May, 1845. His principal works are 'History of the Reformation in Scotland,' 3 vols. 8vo., 1811; and 'History of the Church of Scotland,' 3 vols. 8vo., 1815.

COOK, HENRY, an English artist, born 1642. He studied in Italy under Salvator Rosa, but on his return met with little encouragement as a painter. He was obliged afterwards to leave England on account of a murder which he committed on a person who courted one of his mistresses. When this affair was forgotten he came back, and was employed by William III. at Hampton Court. He also painted the choir of New College Chapel, Oxford, and the staircase at Ranelagh House. Died 8 Nov., 1700.

COOK, JAMES, a celebrated navigator, was the son of a day-labourer, and born at Marton, a village in Yorkshire, Nov. 3, 1728. At the age of thirteen he was put to a school, where he learnt writing and arithmetic, after which he was bound apprentice to a shopkeeper at Snaith; but on discovering an inclination for the sea, his master gave up his indentures, and he articulated himself for three years to a shipowner at Whitby. After serving out his time diligently, he entered in 1755 on board the 'Eagle' sixty-gun ship; and in 1759 he obtained a warrant as master of the 'Mercury,' in which ship he was present at the taking of Quebec, where he made a complete draught of the channel and river of St. Lawrence, which chart was published. Mr. Cook was next appointed to the 'Northumberland,' then employed in the recapture of Newfoundland; and there also he made a survey of the harbour and coasts. At the latter end of 1762 he returned to England, and married a young woman of Barking; but early in the next year he went again to Newfoundland, as surveyor, with Captain Graves, and he afterwards acted in the same capacity under Sir Hugh Palliser. While thus employed he made an observation of an eclipse of the sun, which he communicated to the Royal Society. It being determined to send out astronomers to observe the transit of Venus in some part of the South Sea, Mr. Cook was selected to command the 'Endeavour,' a ship taken up for that service, and accordingly he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant May 25, 1768. Our limits will not allow of giving the details of this interesting voyage, and therefore we shall content ourselves with stating that the transit was observed to great advantage at Otaheite, after which Lieutenant Cook explored the neighbouring islands, and then shaped his course for New Zealand, which he circumnavigated, and thus ascertained that it was not a continent. From thence he sailed to New Holland, or, as it is now called, New South

Wales, where he anchored in Botany Bay April 28, 1770, an epoch of great importance in the history of that part of the world. From hence he sailed to New Guinea, and next to Batavia, where the ship being refitted, he returned to Europe, and arrived in the Downs June 12, 1771. For his services on this occasion Mr. Cook was promoted to the rank of commander, and an account of his voyage was soon after published by Dr. Hawkesworth. The interest excited hereby induced government to send Captain Cook on another voyage of discovery to the southern hemisphere; and he accordingly sailed with two ships, the 'Resolution,' commanded by himself, and the 'Adventure,' by Captain Furneaux, 9 April, 1772. After proceeding as far as 71° 10' of south latitude, amidst mountains of ice, and discovering some new islands, our voyagers returned to England 30 July, 1775. The 'Resolution' in this enterprise lost only one man out of her whole complement. Captain Cook was elected a member of the Royal Society, and afterwards the gold medal was voted to him by the same learned body. He was also appointed a post-captain, and promoted to a valuable situation in Greenwich Hospital. As the narrative of the former voyage had not given satisfaction, the history of the second was drawn almost wholly from the captain's journals, and digested by Dr. Douglas, afterwards bishop of Salisbury. But the labours of Cook were not to end here. In July, 1776, he sailed again, to decide the long-agitated question of a northern passage to the Pacific Ocean. In this voyage he had two ships, the 'Resolution' and the 'Discovery'; but, after sailing as high as 74° 44' N., the object was considered impracticable, and on 26 Nov., 1778, the ships arrived at the Sandwich Islands. Here, at first, they were well received; but at length the people of Owhyhee stole one of the boats, to recover which Captain Cook went on shore, with the intention of getting into his possession the person of the king; but a crowd assembled, and the brave commander was felled to the ground with a club, after which he was despatched with a dagger, and his body carried off in triumph, and devoured. This melancholy event occurred 14 Feb., 1779.

COOK, JOHN, a barrister of Gray's Inn, conducted the proceedings at the trial of Charles I., having been appointed solicitor-general. He was executed as a traitor at Charing Cross 16 Oct., 1660. His book, entitled 'Monarchy no Creature of God's making,' first appeared in 1651, but was reprinted in 1794, a circumstance which led to his name being included in a list of English authors living in the year 1815!

COOK, JOHN, D.D., brother of George Cook, D.D., above mentioned, was professor of divinity at St. Andrew's, and died 1824. He was author of an 'Inquiry into the Authenticity of the Books of the New Testament,' 1821.

COOK, RICHARD, R.A., an English painter, died in London 11 March, 1857, æt. 74.

COOKE, ALEXANDER, B.D., a divine, was a native of Yorkshire, and received his education at Oxford. In 1614 he succeeded his brother Robert (mentioned below) in the vicarage of Leeds, and died 23 June, 1632. He wrote 'Pope Joan,' 'The Abatement of Popish Brags,' 'The Weather-cock of Rome's Religion,' 'More work for a Mass-Priest,' and other works of a similar kind. Says honest Anthony à Wood, 'He left behind him the character of a good and learned man, a man.

abounding in charity, and exemplary in his life and conversation, yet hated by the R. Catholics who lived near Leeds and in Yorkshire, and indeed by all elsewhere who had read his works.*

COOKE, SIR ANTHONY, was born at Gidea Hall, in Essex, 1504, and is generally believed to have been educated at the university of Cambridge, though there is evidence that his education was entirely private. His deep learning, various accomplishments, and decided success in the education of his own family, and of the son of Lord Seymour, caused him to be selected as preceptor or governor to Edward prince of Wales, afterwards Edward VI., who at his coronation created him a knight of the Bath. In 1553 he was committed to the Tower on suspicion of being implicated in the disastrous movement on behalf of Lady Jane Grey; but he succeeded in obtaining his release, and thereupon repaired to Strasburg. In the reign of Elizabeth he returned to England, obtained a seat in parliament, and served on various royal commissions. He died 11 June, 1576. Sir Anthony wrote many works, nearly all of which have perished; and he was the father of five daughters, who were esteemed the most learned women in Europe, viz., Mildred, second wife of Lord Burghley and mother of the earl of Salisbury; Anne, second wife of Sir Nicholas Bacon, the lord-keeper, and mother of the illustrious Francis Bacon; Margaret, wife of Sir Ralph Rowlett; Elizabeth, wife successively of Sir Thomas Hoby and John Lord Russell; and Catharine, wife of Sir Henry Killigrew.

COOKE, BENJAMIN, Mus.D., an eminent English organist and contra-punctist. He was organist of Westminster Abbey and of St. Martin's in the Fields; and long presided at the Crown and Anchor Concert, which was originally established for the preservation of the best works of the old masters. Died Sept., 1793.

COOKE, EDWARD, son of Dr. Cooke, dean of Ely and provost of King's College, Cambridge, was educated at Eton and at King's College (B.A. 1777; M.A. 1785). During the duke of Rutland's administration he was appointed chief clerk of the Irish House of Commons. He afterwards became secretary for the military, and then for the civil department in Ireland, in which latter office he continued until the Union. He was much esteemed by Lord Castlereagh, whom he accompanied to the congress of Vienna. Died 19 March, 1820, æt. 65. He wrote 'Arguments for and against the Union between Great Britain and Ireland' (anon.), 8vo., Dublin, 1798.

COOKE, EDWARD, M.A., LL.B., was born at Wolverton, near Stoney Stratford, 18 March, 1772. After passing through Exeter College, Oxford, he was collated in 1802 to the rectory of Haversham, Buckinghamshire, where he died 27 Feb., 1824. He was a diligent antiquary and a large contributor to many periodical publications. He wrote 'Some Account of Clifton Reines, in the county of Buckingham,' and 'The History of Whaddon Chase.' Neither of these pieces has been printed.

COOKE, GEORGE, an eminent engraver, born in London 22 Jan., 1781; died at Barnes, Surrey, 27 Feb., 1834.

COOKE, GEORGE, a favourite actor at the Olympic Theatre, London, died 5 March, 1863.

COOKE, GEORGE FREDERICK, an English actor, born in London 1755; died at New York 26 Sept., 1812.

COOKE, JOHN, M.D., F.R.S., F.S.A., of Gower Street, London, for many years physician to the London Hospital, died 1 Jan., 1838. He wrote 'A Treatise on Nervous Diseases,' 2 vols. 8vo., London, 1820-21.

COOKE, ROBERT, a herald, was bred at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he took his master of arts degree 1561. He was appointed Rose Blanch pursuivant extraordinary 25 Jan., 1561-2; Chester herald four days afterwards; Clarenceux king-at-arms 1566-7; and died 1592. He is author of An English Baronage; Heraldical Rudiments; and an Ordinary of Arms; all of which remain in MS. Cooke was a painter as well as a herald.

COOKE, ROBERT, a divine, born at or near Beeston, Yorkshire, about 1550, received his education at Brasenose College, Oxford, where he obtained a fellowship. In 1590 he was presented to the vicarage of Leeds, where he died 1 Jan., 1614-5. He wrote 'Censura quorundam Scriptorum quæ sub nominibus Sanctorum, et veterum auctorum, à Pontificis passim in eorum Scriptis, sed potissimum in questionibus hodie controversis citari solent,' 4to., London, 1614, 1623.

COOKE, THOMAS, was born at Braintree, Essex, 1703 or 1705. In 1722 he settled in London, where he maintained himself chiefly by translations, the principal being a translation of Hesiod, with notes. He was also the author of some dramatic pieces and poems, for one of which Pope gave him a place in his Dunciad. Died 20 Dec., 1756.

COOKE, THOMAS, an actor, singer, and musical composer, born at Dublin about 1780; died 1848.

COOKE, THOMAS POTTER, an actor, born in Titchfield Street, Oxford Street, London, 23 April, 1788. Having entered the navy, he was present at Toulon, the battle of St. Vincent, and the bombardment of Copenhagen. His first appearance on the stage took place at the Royalty Theatre in 1804, and for many years he was recognized as the best theatrical type of the British seaman. He retired upon a competent fortune several years before his death, which occurred 4 April, 1864. The personality which he left was estimated at £25,000. He bequeathed to the Royal Dramatic College the sum of £2000 in perpetuity for a prize for the best drama on a nautical or national subject, to be called 'T. P. Cooke's Nautical or National Dramatic Prize,' to be competed for; and suggested that on the 23rd of April, the birthday of 'our immortal dramatic poet, Shakspeare, and which is my own natal day also,' a public holiday or treat should be given to the pensioners of the college; and that after the toast of the day, 'To the memory of the immortal bard, Shakspeare,' had been duly honoured, the terms and conditions of this gift should be read, and the appointment made of the successful candidate, as well as of the title of the piece and the theatre at which it was to be performed. For this purpose he bequeathed a further sum of £1000.

COOKE, WILLIAM, received his education at Pembroke College, Cambridge (B.A. 1729-30; M.A. 1733). He was presented to the vicarage of Enford, Wiltshire, 1733, and held it till his death on 25 Feb., 1780. Mr. Cooke published 'An Enquiry into Patriarchal and Druidical Religion, Temples, &c., being the substance of some letters to Sir Hildebrand Jacob, Bart., wherein the Primæval Institution and Universality of the Christian Scheme is manifested; the Principles of

the Patriarchs and Druids are laid open and shewn to correspond entirely with each other, and both with the Doctrines of Christianity; the earliest Antiquities of the British Islands are explained; and an Account given of the Sacred Structures of the Druids; particularly the stupendous Works of Abury, Stonehenge, &c., in Wiltshire, are minutely described, 4to., London, 1754 and 1755. He also left a work, which was completed by his son, and published 1781, under the title of 'The Medallic History of Imperial Rome: from the first Triumvirate, under Pompey, Crassus, and Cæsar, to the removal of the Imperial Seat by Constantine the Great. With several Medals and Coins, accurately copied and curiously engraven. To which is prefixed an Introduction, containing a General History of the Roman Medals,' 2 vols. 4to.

COOKE, WILLIAM, D.D., was born in London 15 Oct., 1711, and educated at Eton, from whence he was elected to King's College, Cambridge. He became head master of Eton School 1743; minister of Stourminster Marshall, Dorsetshire, 1745; rector of Denham, Buckinghamshire, 1748; rector of Stoke Newington 1767; provost of King's College, Cambridge, 1772; prebendary and dean of Ely 1780; died 21 Oct., 1797. He printed a visitation sermon 1750; and a 'Concio ad Clerum' 1781.

COOKE, WILLIAM, a poet and biographer, commonly called Conversation Cooke, was born in Cork, which city he left in 1766, and never returned to it. On his arrival in London he became a student of the Middle Temple, and in due course was called to the bar; but after going one or two circuits he quitted the law and devoted himself to literature. His first performance was a poem entitled 'The Art of Living in London,' his next a prose essay called 'Elements of Dramatic Criticism.' He subsequently wrote the life of Macklin, with a history of the stage; also the memoirs of Foote, with whom he had been intimate. His chief poetical work is a piece entitled 'Conversation.' Died 13 April, 1814.

COOKE, WILLIAM, son of Dr. Cooke, provost of King's College, Cambridge, was educated at Eton and at King's College (B.A. 1770; M.A. 1773). He was Greek professor at Cambridge 1780-93; and rector of Hemstead with Lessingham, Norfolk, from 1785 till his death on 3 May, 1824. He published an edition of 'Aristoteles de Re Poetica cum versione et notis,' 1785, appended to which is an admirable Greek version of Gray's Elegy. In his 'Dissertation on the Revelation of St. John,' 1789, he compares the Apocalypse with the *Ædipus Tyrannus* of Sophocles, and the *Iliad* and *Odyssey* of Homer; but when the subsequent derangement of his mind is considered, he will be regarded with pity and compassion rather than with ridicule or censure.

COOKE, WILLIAM, an eminent lawyer, was a native of Calcutta, where his father was a member of the council. At an early age he was brought to this country, and after a preliminary training at Harrow School was admitted a member of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, but took no degree. He was called to the bar by the society of Lincoln's Inn. At an early part of his career he devoted himself to the study of the bankruptcy laws, and at length obtained in that department a most extensive practice. Lord Chancellor Eldon selected him as one of the commissioners of bankruptcy, and in 1816 he was appointed a king's counsel. In

1825 he relinquished practice, and retired to his residence at Lenham, Kent, where he died Sept., 1832. His work on 'The Bankrupt Laws,' first published in 1785, was long esteemed the best book on the subject, but it has now become quite obsolete.

COOLEY, THOMAS, an Irish architect, who designed the Royal Exchange and other public buildings at Dublin. Born 1740; died 1784.

COOMBES, WILLIAM HENRY, D.D., a Catholic divine, was born at Meadgate, in the parish of Camerton, Somersetshire, 8 May, 1767, and educated at Douay. After being professor of divinity at Old Hall Green he accepted, in 1810, the mission of Shepton Mallett, which he held thirty-nine years. Died 15 Nov., 1850. Dr. Coombes, who was an accomplished Greek scholar, published 'Sacred Eloquence,' 8vo., London, 1798; 'Oration on Pius VI.,' 1800; 'Letters of certain French Bishops to Pius VI.,' 1800; Letters on Catholic affairs in 'Cobbett's Register,' 1804-6, under the signature of 'The British Observer'; 'Life of St. Francis de Sales,' 2 vols. 8vo., Shepton Mallett, 1812; 'Entertainments of St. Francis de Sales, with an addition of some Sacred Poems,' Taunton, 1814; 'Essence of Religious Controversy,' 1827; 'Letter to the Duke of Wellington on certain clauses in the Relief Bill,' 1829; and a 'Life of Jane Frances Chantal, from original records,' 2 vols. 8vo., London, 1830.—*Oliver*.

COOPER. See SHAFTESBURY, EARL OF.

COOPER, SIR ASTLEY PASTON, a distinguished surgeon, the youngest son of Samuel Cooper, D.D., was born at Brooke, Norfolk, 23 Aug., 1768. In 1784 he left home for London, and was placed with Mr. Cline, surgeon to St. Thomas's Hospital, and one of the most eminent surgeons of his day. Mr. Cline had the sagacity to discover the value of such a coadjutor, and appointed him, in the first place, demonstrator to his pupils, and soon after assigned him a share in his anatomical lectures. These lectures were the foundation of his fame and fortune. On commencing practice Mr. Cooper took up his residence in Jeffrey Square, St. Mary Axe, where he lived for six years. Thence he removed to New Broad Street, where he remained till 1815. He then went to New Street, Spring Gardens, and there continued to carry on a practice unexampled for extent and emolument in the annals of surgery. In 1822, the last year of his abode in London, he realized the largest sum ever received by a medical practitioner. In 1820 he was called in to attend George IV., at whose coronation he was created a baronet. In 1822 he was elected one of the court of examiners of the College of Surgeons, and the same year brought out his great work on 'Dislocations and Fractures.' In the interval between the years 1827 and 1838 Sir Astley Cooper was elected president of the College of Surgeons, vice-president of the Royal Society, a member of the Royal Institute of France, and of the Royal Academy of Sciences. Died 12 Feb., 1841. 'Before his time,' says Dr. Forbes, 'operations were too often frightful alternatives or hazardous compromises; he always made them follow as it were in a natural course of treatment; he gave them a scientific character; and he moreover succeeded in a great degree in divesting them of their terrors by performing them unostentatiously, simply, confidently, and cheerfully.'—*Nat. Cycl.*; *Rose*.

COOPER, BRANSBY BLAKE, F.R.S., a surgeon of

eminence, was eldest son of the Rev. Samuel Lovick Cooper, rector of Ingoldesthorpe and Barton, Norfolk. He was originally in the naval service, but at the suggestion of his uncle, Mr. (afterwards Sir) Astley Cooper, he turned his attention to the study of medicine, and acted for some time as an army surgeon. He was admitted a member of the Royal College of Surgeons 1823, having for three years previously been demonstrator of anatomy at St. Thomas's Hospital, and having already published a valuable treatise on the ligaments. Afterwards he became senior surgeon of Guy's Hospital. He made some valuable contributions to the advancement of surgical knowledge, especially in the Guy's Hospital 'Reports.' He was likewise the author of 'Surgical Essays,' and showed his veneration for the memory of Sir Astley Cooper by editing his biography. Mr. Cooper died suddenly at the Athenæum Club 18 Aug., 1853, aged 60.

COOPER, CHARLES HENRY, F.S.A., a biographer and antiquary, was born at Great Marlow, Buckinghamshire, 20 March, 1808, being descended from a Catholic family formerly settled at Bray, in the county of Berks. He received his education at a private school in Reading. In 1826 he fixed his residence at Cambridge, and in 1836 was elected coroner of the borough. Four years later he was admitted a solicitor, and in course of time he acquired an extensive practice; but though a lawyer of no ordinary attainments, and a public speaker of great power, his taste and inclination ultimately led him to devote almost the whole of his time to literary research, and especially the elucidation of the history of the university of Cambridge, and of the lives of the eminent men who received their education at that renowned seat of learning. In the year 1849, Mr. Cooper resigned the office of borough coroner on being elected to the town clerkship, which he retained till his death on 21 March, 1866. His earliest production, 'A New Guide to the University and Town of Cambridge,' was published anonymously in 1831. It is superior to its predecessors, particularly in the architectural descriptions of the various colleges and public buildings. 'The Annals of Cambridge' followed, in 4 vols. 8vo., 1842-52, containing a chronological history of the university and town from the earliest period to the year 1849. His next and most important work, entitled 'Athenæ Cantabrigienses,' was written in conjunction with his eldest son, Mr. Thompson Cooper, F.S.A. It is a companion work to the famous 'Athenæ Oxonienses' of Anthony à Wood, and contains biographical memoirs of the authors and other men of eminence who were educated at the university of Cambridge. Unfortunately this great undertaking was left incomplete at Mr. Cooper's death, only two volumes having been published (in 1858 and 1861), embracing the period between 1500 and 1609. A portion of the third volume was, however, printed, and a continuation of the work, by Mr. Thompson Cooper and Mr. John William Cooper, is in progress. Mr. C. H. Cooper's last publication was 'The Memorials of Cambridge,' 3 vols. 4to. and 8vo., 1858-1866, illustrated with photographs, steel plates, and woodcuts. He was a constant contributor to 'Notes and Queries,' 'The Gentleman's Magazine,' and other antiquarian publications; and left an immense collection of MS. materials for a Biographical History of Great Britain and Ireland. An admirable bust of

Mr. Cooper, executed by Mr. Timothy Butler, has been placed, by public subscription, in the Guildhall at Cambridge.

COOPER, ELIZABETH, the widow of an auctioneer in London, was author of 'The Rival Widows; or Fair Libertine, a comedy,' 8vo., London, 1735; and 'The Nobleman,' a comedy acted once only at the Haymarket about 1736. She is best known, however, as the editor of 'The Muses' Library; or a series of English Poetry, from the Saxons to the reign of King Charles II. Containing the lives and characters of all the known writers in that interval, the names of their patrons, complete episodes by way of specimen of the larger pieces, very near the intire works of some, and large quotations from others, being a general collection of almost all the old valuable poetry now extant, &c.,' 8vo. London, 1737; 1741.

COOPER, JAMES, a dissenting minister, who officiated at Middlewich, Cheshire, from Aug., 1837, till July, 1843. After living in retirement for a considerable time he died at Norwich, 27 May, 1863. He wrote a memoir of Joseph Hitchin; 'Heart Discipline,' 12mo., London, 1852; and 'Death-personification: the practice examined,' 8vo. London [1862].

COOPER, JAMES FENIMORE, an eminent American novelist, born 1789, was the son of Judge William Cooper, an English emigrant. He graduated at Yale 1805. He served for six years in the navy; visited Europe in 1826; and died at Cooperstown, in the state of New York, 14 Sept., 1851. He published various works of fiction: 'Precaution,' 'The Spy,' 'The Pioneers,' 'The Prairie,' 'The Last of the Mohicans,' 'The Pathfinder,' 'The Deer Slayer,' 'The Pilot,' 'The Red Rover,' 'The Water Witch,' 'The Two Admirals,' 'The Bravo,' 'The Heidenmaur,' 'The Headsman,' 'Homeward Bound,' 'The Home as found.' He wrote also a History of the Navy, and six volumes of Gleanings in Europe and Sketches of Switzerland.

COOPER, JOHN, or *Giovanni Coperario*, a celebrated performer on the *viol da gamba*, and composer for that instrument and the lute, was one of the musical preceptors to the children of King James I. Some of his vocal compositions are to be found in Sir William Leighton's collection, and there are several others extant in MS. In conjunction with Lanieri and another person he composed the songs in a masque written by Dr. Campion on the marriage of the earl of Somerset with Lady Frances Howard (the divorced countess of Essex), which was represented in the banquetting-house at Whitehall, on St. Stephen's night, 1614. One of the songs in this masque, beginning with the words 'Come ashore,' is inserted in Smith's 'Musica Antiqua,' as a specimen of the music of this composer. Coperario was the author also of 'Funeral Tears for the Death of the Right Honourable the Earl of Devonshire: figured in seven Songs, whereof six are soe set that the Wordes may be expressed by a treble Voyce alone, to the Lute and Base-Viol, or else that the meane Part may be added, if any shall effect more fullnesse of Parts. The seventh is made in forme of a Dialogue, and cannot be sung without two Voyces,' 1600; and 'Songs of Mourning and Bewailing the untimely Death of Prince Henry,' 1613. It has been supposed by some persons that Coperario was by birth an Italian. This, however, is an error

arising from the circumstance of his having Italianized his plain and genuine name.

COOPER, JOHN GILBERT, a miscellaneous writer, born 1723. He came from a Nottinghamshire family, and was educated at Westminster School, from whence he was elected to Trinity College, Cambridge. In 1745 he published 'The Power of Harmony,' a poem; and in 1749, without his name, the Life of Socrates, which brought upon him the lash of Warburton. In 1754 appeared his Letters on Taste; and when 'The World' was instituted by Dodsley, he contributed two papers. In 1758 he published Epistles to the Great, from Aristippus; and the year following a translation of Gresset's *Ver Vert*. Died 14 April, 1769.

COOPER, MILES, LL.D., a divine, was brought up at Queen's College, Oxford. He became president of the college at New York, which place he quitted on the breaking out of the disturbances, and settled at Edinburgh as minister of the episcopal chapel. He died 1 May, 1785. The doctor printed a volume of poems, in 1758, and some sermons.

COOPER, RICHARD, a painter and engraver, who flourished at Edinburgh 1730. There was another engraver of the same names, who was residing in London 1762.—*Strutt*.

COOPER, SAMUEL, a painter, born in London 1699. He was brought up under his uncle Hoskins, but derived most of his skill from studying the works of Vandyck, and that with such success as to be called Vandyck in miniature. The high prices of his works abundantly evinced their excellence. He drew Charles II. and most of his court; but one of his most famous pictures is that of Cromwell. Besides his miniatures he executed some large paintings, for which his widow, who was sister to Mr. Pope's mother, received a pension from the crown. Cooper died 5 May, 1672, and lies buried in the church of St. Pancras, where a monument was erected to his memory. He had an elder brother, *Alexander*, who also became a painter under his uncle Hoskins, and excelled in landscapes and portraits.

COOPER, SAMUEL, an American patriot and divine; minister at Boston; was born 23 March, 1725, and died 29 Dec., 1783.

COOPER, THOMAS, an English prelate, was born at Oxford, and educated in grammar learning in the school attached to the college of St. Mary Magdalen, being then a chorister of that house, of which, in 1539, he was elected probationer, and in the year following perpetual fellow. In the reign of Queen Mary he took a degree in medicine, and practised that faculty at Oxford, but on the accession of Elizabeth resumed the profession of divinity, and became a frequent preacher. About 1566 he was made dean of Christ Church, and in 1569 dean of Gloucester. On 24 Feb., 1570-1, he was consecrated bishop of Lincoln, whence he was, in 1584, translated to Winchester. Died 29 April, 1594. Bishop Cooper was an industrious writer. His theological works are numerous. One of them, the exposition of the lessons from the Old Testament, was deemed by Archbishop Parker worthy of a place in every parish church. He is also well known by his controversy with Martin Marprelate; but his great work is the 'Thesaurus Linguae Romanæ et Britannicæ,' commonly called Cooper's Dictionary. The worthy bishop lived very unhappily with his wife, whose violent temper and levity of conduct caused many remarks in Oxford.

It is related that on one occasion Mrs. Cooper took the manuscript of her husband's Dictionary, then about half finished, and threw it into the fire. He however, instead of being discouraged by this mischance, patiently began the work again.

COOPER, VINCENT, a learned English Dominican, died 21 April, 1690.

COOTE, Sir CHARLES, a military commander, was the son of Sir Charles Coote, created a baronet in Ireland in 1621. He was engaged actively against the rebels, and made governor of Dublin. Afterwards he became president of Connaught, under the authority of parliament. He contributed to the restoration of Charles II., by whom he was created earl of Monrath. He was also appointed one of the lords justices of Ireland, but did not long enjoy his honours, dying in December, 1661.

COOTE, CHARLES, D.C.L., an historian and biographer, was educated at St. Paul's School, London, and Pembroke College, Oxford, after which he was admitted an advocate at Doctors' Commons. He died 19 Nov., 1835, æt. 76. Among his works are 'Elements of the Grammar of the English Language,' 1788; 'History of England from the earliest dawn of record to the peace of 1783,' 9 vols., to which he afterwards added another, bringing down the history to 1802; 'History of the Union with Great Britain and Ireland,' 'Lives of English Civilians,' 1804, a very incomplete and unsatisfactory performance; and 'History of Ancient Europe.'

COOTE, EDMUND, M.A., of Peterhouse, Cambridge, was elected head master of the grammar school at Bury St. Edmund's 1596, and resigned that post in the following year. He is author of a scarce work entitled 'The English School-master. Teaching all his Scholars, of what age soever, the most easie, short, and perfect order of distinct Reading and true Writing our English-tongue, that hath ever yet been known or published by any,' 4to., London, 1627. The 37th edition was published in 1673.

COOTE, Sir EYRE, a descendant of Sir Charles Coote mentioned above, was born in Ireland 1726. He served against the rebels in 1745; and in 1754 went to the East Indies, where he distinguished himself at the siege of Pondicherry, for which the company of directors presented him with a valuable sword. In 1769 he was made commander-in-chief of the company's forces; but he quitted Madras at the end of the following year, and returned to England, where he was appointed governor of Fort St. George, and made knight of the Bath. In 1780 he went again to India as commander-in-chief, and in the following year defeated Hyder Aly with 10,000 men, though Hyder's forces amounted to 150,000. He died at Madras 26 April, 1783.

COOTE, RICHARD, earl of Bellamont. See BELLAMONT.

COPE, ALAN, D.D., an English Catholic divine, was born in London and educated at Magdalen College, Oxford, of which he was admitted a fellow 1549. Adhering to the Catholic religion he left England in the reign of Elizabeth and proceeded to Flanders, and thence to Rome, where he was appointed canon of St. Peter's. Died 1580. He was a man of great erudition. There go under his name 'Dialogi sex contra Summi Pontificatus, Monasticæ Vitæ Sanctorum, Sacrarum Imaginum Oppugnatores, et Pseudomartyres,' 4to., Antwerp,

1566, a work really written by Nicholas Harpsfield, but which, being put in Dr. Cope's hands, was published by him under his own name, lest danger should befall the author in prison. Dr. Cope himself wrote, 'Carmina Diversa;' 'Historiæ Evangelicæ Veritas; seu Singularia Vitæ Domini nostri Jesu Christi, eo Ordine, quo gesta fuerunt, recensita; et ipsis quatuor Evangelistarum Verbis contexta,' 4to., Louvain, 1572.

COPE, Sir ANTHONY, a native of Oxfordshire, studied at Oxford, and afterwards visited several of the courts on the Continent, where he was taken notice of on account of his extraordinary accomplishments. He published 'A godly Meditation vpon XX Psalmes of David,' 4to., London, 1547.

COPERNICUS, NICHOLAS, a famous astronomer, was born at Thorn, in Prussia, 19 Jan., 1473. At the age of twenty-three he went to Italy, where he improved himself in astronomy; and at Rome obtained the professorship of mathematics. On his return to his own country, after an absence of some years, he set about reforming the system of astronomy, the result of which was, the complete overthrow of the Ptolemaic hypothesis. His great work is entitled 'De Revolutionibus Orbium Cælestium;' and he died just after receiving a perfect copy of it 24 May, 1543. Copernicus was an ecclesiastic, and held some dignities in the cathedral of Thorn, and that of Frauenberg.

COPLAND, PATRICK, LL.D., professor of mathematics, and afterwards of natural philosophy at Aberdeen, was born Jan., 1749, and died to Nov., 1822. He was the first in the north of Scotland who gave a regular series of popular lectures on natural philosophy, divesting that science of its most abstruse calculations, and suiting the subject to the mechanic and operative tradesman.—Anderson.

COPLAND, ROBERT, an English printer, was originally servant to Wynkin de Worde, and afterwards started business in Fleet Street as a printer, stationer, and bookseller. Several of the works which he printed were translated by himself from the French. He died about 1547.

COPLAND, WILLIAM, probably a relative of the preceding, also carried on the business of a printer in London. His death occurred between July, 1568, and July, 1569.

COPELSTON, EDWARD, an English prelate, born at Otwell, Devonshire, 2 Feb., 1776. He was sent to Corpus Christi College, Oxford, and afterwards was fellow and tutor of Oriel College. In 1802 he was chosen professor of poetry, an appointment which gave birth to his thirty-five 'Prælectiones,' published in 1813. He became dean of Chester 1826; bishop of Llandaff and dean of St. Paul's 1827; and died 14 Oct., 1849. He published numerous charges, sermons, and theological works; and was a contributor to the 'Quarterly Review.'

COPELEY, JOHN SINGLETON, a painter, was born at Boston, in America, 3 July, 1737, but came to England before the war, and spent the remainder of his life in this country. Died 9 Sept., 1815. He painted 'The Death of Chatham;' 'Siege of Gibraltar;' 'Major Pearson's death on the island of Jersey;' 'Charles I. in the House of Commons;' 'The Surrender of De Winter to Duncan;' and other pieces of an historic stamp. He was father of Lord Lyndhurst. See LYNDHURST.

COPPETTA. See BECCUTI.

COPPINGER, STEPHEN, an Irish Roman Catholic agitator, died 29 May, 1858.

COQ, LE. See LEGOO.

COQUEREL, ATHANASE LAURENT CHARLES, a French Protestant minister, born 1795. For twelve years he ministered and preached in the Calvinistic churches of Utrecht, Amsterdam, and Leyden. He returned to France 1830, and became a member of the Protestant consistory three years later. In consequence of the liberal opinions which he put forward he was accused by the more rigid members of the French Protestant church of abandoning the doctrines of exclusive faith and predestination. The result was a split among the members of the body, M. Coquerel being the leader of what may be termed the liberal section. After the Revolution of 1848 he was elected member of the French Assembly for the department of the Seine. His votes and eloquence, which was great, were always at the service of the republic, but after the *coup d'état* he retired from politics. M. Coquerel was author of several works; the first two, 'Le Protestant,' and 'Le Libre Examen,' appeared in 1831 and 1834. He also published eight volumes of sermons, from 1819 to 1852; 'Sacred Biography;' 'Analysis of the Bible;' 'Answer to Strauss's Life of Jesus;' 'Modern Orthodoxy;' and 'Experimental Christianity.' He died at Paris in Jan., 1868.

COQUES, GONZALO, a Flemish painter of portraits and conversations, born at Antwerp 1618; died 18 April, 1684.

CORAM, THOMAS, an English philanthropist, was born about 1668, and bred to the sea, in the merchant service. Being by his profession led to observe many children who were abandoned by their parents, he conceived the plan of an asylum for the reception of such poor outcasts. Accordingly he projected the Foundling Hospital, in bringing which to effect he laboured seventeen years, and thereby impoverished himself. He also procured a bounty upon naval stores imported from our colonies, and set on foot a scheme for the education of Indian girls in America. At the close of his life a subscription was entered into for his support. He died 29 March, 1751, and was buried in the chapel of the hospital.

CORAS, JACQUES DE, a French poet, born about 1630; died 1677.

CORAS, JEAN DE, a lawyer of Toulouse, born 1513. Being a Protestant he was murdered 1573, after the massacre of St. Bartholomew became known at Toulouse.

CORBET, JOHN, a nonconformist divine, born at Gloucester 1620, and educated at Magdalen Hall, Oxford, after which he settled in his native place till he obtained the living of Bramshot, Hampshire, from which he was ejected in 1662. Died 26 Dec., 1680. His works are, 'Historical Relation of the Military Government of Gloucester, from the beginning of the Civil War to the removal of Col. Massie to the command of the western forces,' 1645; 'The Interest of England in the matter of Religion;' and 'Self-employment in secret.' He was also concerned in compiling the first volume of Rushworth's 'Historical Collections.'

CORBET, MILES, a gentleman of an ancient family in Norfolk, who in the time of the Commonwealth had the principal management of the office of sequestration against the royalists. In Aug., 1652, he was appointed one of the com-

missioners to manage the affairs of Ireland, and remained in this situation till Jan., 1659-60. At the Restoration he made his escape to the Continent, and settled at Hanau; but having imprudently quitted this secure asylum, on a short visit to some friends in Holland, he was apprehended, sent over to England, convicted of treason, and executed at Tyburn 19 April, 1662.

CORBET, RICHARD, a poet and prelate, born at Ewell, Surrey, 1582. He was educated at Westminster School, and next at Christ Church, Oxford, where he became distinguished by his wit. In 1605 he took his master's degree and entered into orders. In 1612 he delivered an oration on the death of Henry prince of Wales, and the year following another on Sir Thomas Bodley. In 1618 he went to France and wrote a humorous account of his journey. King James made him one of his chaplains, and in 1627 gave him the deanery of Christ Church; at which time he was D.D., vicar of Cassington, and a prebendary of Salisbury. In 1629 he was promoted to the see of Oxford, and in 1632 was translated to Norwich. Died 28 July, 1635. The best edition of his Poems is that by Octavius Gilchrist, 8vo., London, 1807.

CORBIE, AMBROSE, an English Jesuit, was born near Durham 7 Dec., 1604, and was confessor to the English College at Rome in 1649. He was the author of 'Certamen Triplex,' 12mo., Antwerp, 1645, containing an account of the martyrdom of his brethren Ralph Corbie, T. Holland, and Henry Morse.

CORBIE, RALPH, an English Jesuit, who was executed at London on account of his sacerdotal character 2 Sept., 1644.

CORBOULD, RICHARD, an English engraver, died at Highgate 26 July, 1831, aged 75.—*MS. Whitby*.

CORDARA, JULIUS CÆSAR, an Italian Jesuit, born 16 Dec., 1704; died 6 March, 1784. He was a most elegant writer in Latin and Italian, prose and verse. His works comprise a history of Charles Stuart the Pretender, and of his expedition to Scotland; a history of the Germanic College; funeral orations; panegyrics; and poems. Cordara also wrote the sixth volume of the History of the Jesuits, 1750, and left a MS. continuation of it to the suppression of the society.

CORDAY D'ARMANS, MARIE ANNE CHARLOTTE, a native of St. Saturnin, in Normandy. She was brought up at Caen, where her accomplishments were seen and admired by Belsunce, the major of a regiment quartered in the town. The murder of this favourite, by assassins, excited the vengeance of the youthful heroine, and when she heard that he was branded with the name of conspirator, by Marat, she hastened to Paris, determined to sacrifice to her resentment the man who had so shamefully abused the object of her affections, and had defended the condemnation of the deputies of merit and virtue in the convention. She was refused admittance at the house of Marat; but she obtained it by writing a letter, in which she informed him that she wished to disclose secrets of importance; and while the tyrant was engaged in conversation with her, she stabbed him to the heart, and he fell at her feet. Glorifying in the deed, she refused to fly, and was dragged to the revolutionary tribunal, where she heard the sentence of condemnation with composure. Charlotte suffered 17 July, 1793. She was 24 years and 9 months old; and was, it is said, descended by the female line from Peter Corneille.

CORDELL, Sir WILLIAM, an English lawyer, born at Edmonton, Middlesex, and educated at Cambridge. He was appointed master of the Rolls 1557; was a privy councillor to Queen Mary; and Speaker of the House of Commons in the parliament which met 1557-8. Queen Elizabeth continued him in his office of master of the Rolls, and employed him in divers public affairs. Died 17 May, 1581.

CORDEMOY, GÉRAUD DE, a French historian and philosopher, who died 8 Oct., 1684. His son, Louis Géraud (born 7 Dec., 1651; died 7 Feb., 1722), became a priest and published several pieces of controversy, including an Account of the Devil's Conference with Luther.

CORDERIUS, or CORDIER, MATHURIN, a famous French schoolmaster, who died at Geneva 8 Sept., 1564, aged 85. The most celebrated of his school books is the 'Colloquia,' which has been printed many hundreds of times.

CORDES, or CORDERUS, BALTHASAR, a Jesuit, born at Antwerp 1592; divinity professor at Vienna; died 24 June, 1650. He published 'Expositiones Patrum Græcorum in Psalmos,' &c.

CORDES, or CORDERIUS, JOHN, canon of Limoges, was born there 1570, and died 1642. He edited the works of Hincmar and George Cassander: and published several translations.

CORDINER, CHARLES, an episcopalian divine at Banff, in Scotland, wrote 'Antiquities and Scenery of the North of Scotland, in a series of letters to Thomas Pennant, Esq.,' 4to., London, 1780; 'Remarkable Ruins and Romantic Prospects in the North of Scotland, accompanied with singular subjects of Natural History, and Ancient Monuments, hitherto undelineated and undescribed,' 2 vols. 4to., London, 1786-95; and some occasional sermons. He appears to have been living in 1798.

CORDINER, JAMES, M.A., a minister of the Scotch episcopal church, was most likely a relative of the preceding. He published 'Travels in Ceylon,' 1807; and died about 1832.

CORDEUS, EURICIUS, a physician, botanist, and poet, was a native of Hesse, and died at Bremen 24 Dec., 1538, aged about 63. His son Valerius, also a famous writer on botany and medicine, was born 18 Feb., 1545, and died 25 Sept., 1544.

CORELLI, ARCANGELO, an Italian violinist and musical composer, born Feb., 1653; died 18 Jan., 1713.

CORENZIO, BELISARIO, a painter, born in Greece about 1558. He studied under Tintoretto; settled in Naples; and died 1643.

CORFE, JOSEPH, organist of Salisbury Cathedral, was born in that city 1740, and died 1820. His compositions are chiefly for the church, and his morning and evening service, with many excellent anthems, are in constant use in the cathedral of Salisbury. His son, Arthur Thomas Corfe, was, like his father, organist at Salisbury and a composer. He died 28 Jan., 1863.

CORILLA, MARIA MADELANA FERNANDEZ, an Italian improvisatrice of extraordinary ability, born 1740; died 8 Nov., 1800.

CORINNA, a Greek poetess, called the Lyric Muse, flourished about 490 B.C. Some fragments of her works are preserved.

CORIO, BERNARDINE, a native of Milan, of which country he wrote the history. Born 1459; died 1519.

CORIOLANUS, CAIUS MARCIUS, an illustrious

Roman, who obtained that name from his valour at Corie's, where, from a private soldier, he was raised to military honour. When Gelo, king of Sicily, sent a quantity of grain to Rome as a present, Coriolanus advised that it should be sold and not distributed gratis, for which he was banished. He then went to Tullus, king of the Volsci, the enemy of the Romans, and became the general of his army. Upon his march he was met by several ambassadors from Rome, who offered him liberal terms if he would return to his country; but he was inexorable, till his mother and wife, attended by a number of matrons, came to him in deep mourning. Their tears and entreaties prevailed, and he returned back to Tullus, who caused him to be murdered B.C. 488.

CORK, RICHARD BOYLE, fourth earl of. *See* BURLINGTON.

CORK AND ORRERY, HAMILTON BOYLE, EARL OF, second son of John earl of Orrery, was born Feb., 1730, and died 17 Jan., 1764. He was author of two papers (Nos. 60 and 170) in the 'World.'

CORK AND ORRERY, JOHN BOYLE, EARL OF, was the only son of Charles Boyle earl of Orrery, by Lady Elizabeth Cecil, daughter of John earl of Exeter. He was born 2 Jan., 1706-7, and educated at Westminster School, from whence he removed to Christ Church, Oxford. In 1728 he married the daughter of the earl of Orkney, but lost his lady in 1732, while residing at Cork; whereupon he returned to England, and settled at Marston, Somersetshire. In 1738 he married the only daughter of John Hamilton, Esq., of Caledon, in the county of Tyrone. The next year he published his great-grandfather's dramatic works, and in 1742 the State Letters of the same nobleman. In 1751 appeared his translation of Pliny's Letters, which were followed by his 'Remarks on the Life and Writings of Swift.' In 1753 he succeeded to the title of earl of Cork, and about this time he assisted Moore in his paper called the 'World,' and he afterwards contributed to the 'Connoisseur.' In 1754 he went to Italy, and while at Florence presented Johnson's Dictionary to the Academia della Crusca. The next year he returned to England, and in 1758 sustained a great loss in the death of his countess; but, taking refuge from grief in his study, he published in the following year the 'Memoirs of the Life of Robert Cary, earl of Monmouth,' from the original MS. of that nobleman. The same year his domestic troubles were increased by the death of his eldest son. On 16 November, 1762, his lordship died at Marston House. In 1774 appeared his 'Letters from Italy,' with his life by Mr. Duncombe.

CORK, RICHARD BOYLE, EARL OF, was the youngest son of Robert Boyle, of Herefordshire, by Joan, eldest daughter of Robert Naylor, of Canterbury, in which city he was born 3 Oct., 1566. He was educated at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, and then entered the Middle Temple. Afterwards he became clerk to Sir Richard Manwood, chief baron of the Exchequer, but left his employ in 1588 and went to Dublin. In 1595 he married a lady of fortune, who left him a widower in 1599, and bequeathed to him her estate. He now made some considerable purchases of lands, which exciting the envy of other proprietors, particularly Sir Henry Wallop, treasurer of Ireland, a conspiracy was hatched against Mr. Boyle, who being apprised of it, returned to England to clear himself before the queen. On his arrival, however, it appeared

that his enemies were beforehand with him, and he was thrown into prison. At length he obtained a hearing, and pleaded his cause so effectually that the queen sent him back to Ireland with a special recommendation to Sir George Carew, then lord-president of Munster, who admitted him into his confidence, and consulted him on all occasions. In December, 1601, he was despatched to court with the news of the victory gained over the Irish rebels and their Spanish auxiliaries, which journey he accomplished in a space of time that is almost incredible. On his return to Ireland he assisted at the siege of Donboy, soon after which he married the daughter of Sir Geoffrey Fenton, by whom he had fifteen children. On his wedding-day he received the honour of knighthood. In 1612 he was sworn a privy councillor of the kingdom of Ireland; in 1616 created Lord Boyle; and in 1620 made earl of Cork. In 1629 he was appointed one of the lords-justices of Ireland, and two years afterwards constituted lord high treasurer of that kingdom, at which time, however, it was his misfortune to have some differences with the earl of Strafford, then lord-deputy. On the breaking out of the Rebellion he raised two troops of horse, which he put under the command of his sons, Lord Kinalmeaky and Lord Broghill, and in the battle which the English gained at Liscarroll four of his sons were engaged, the eldest of whom was slain. The earl himself died 15 Sept., 1643.

CORKER, JAMES, or MAURUS, a monk of the order of St. Benedict, was a native of Yorkshire. He was tried for complicity in Oates's plot, but was found not guilty; notwithstanding which he was sentenced to death in consequence of his sacerdotal character. On the accession of James II. he was restored to liberty, and was even received by his majesty at court as resident ambassador of the elector of Cologne, Ferdinand of Bavaria, who also possessed the bishoprics of Liege, Munster, and Hildesheim. This appointment enabled him to erect a convent at Clerkenwell, which, however, was destroyed by the populace on the landing of William of Orange. Forced to seek refuge on the Continent, Father Corker was declared the second president elect of the English Benedictine congregation holden at Paris, 1689, and two years later was voted abbat of Lambspring, in Germany. In 1696 he resigned his dignity, and returned to England, where he closed his life at Paddington, near London, 22 Dec., 1715. He was author of a valuable anonymous tract, entitled 'Roman Catholic Principles in reference to God and the King,' 1680, reprinted under the editorial care of the Rev. John Kirk, 1815; A sermon on the Blessed Eucharist, 12mo., London, 1695; and Memoirs of Lord Stafford.—*Oliver; Dodd.*

CORMACK, JOHN, D.D., minister of Stow, in the county of Edinburgh, was born 1776, and died suddenly in his own church 20 Dec., 1840. He wrote Lives of the Ancient Philosophers, from the French of Fénelon, 2 vols.; Account of the Abolishment of Female Infanticide in Guzerat; Barzillai the Gileadite, a work abounding in important and most useful considerations on Old Age; and Illustrations of Faith.—*Anderson.*

CORMONTAIGNE, LOUIS DE, a French military engineer, born about 1696; died 20 Oct., 1752. He was author of several works on fortification.

CORNARIUS, JOHN, a German physician and medical writer, born 1500; died 16 March, 1558.

CORNARO, LOUIS, a noble Venetian, who rendered himself remarkable by his longevity. He was born 1467, and in his youth lived freely, which bringing on a complication of disorders, he formed the resolution of adhering to a strict regimen in diet, and thereby restored his constitution. At an advanced age he wrote his book on Temperance and Longevity, which has been translated into most languages. He died at Padua 26 April, 1565.

CORNARO PISCOPIA, LUCRETIA HELENA, a Venetian lady of great erudition, born 5 June, 1646; died 26 July, 1684. Her works, accompanied by a biographical memoir, were published by Father Bacchini.

CORNAZZANO, ANTONIO, an Italian poet and miscellaneous writer, born about 1431; died about 1500.

CORNEILLE, MICHEL, a French painter and engraver, born 1601; died 1664.

CORNEILLE, MICHEL, a French painter, son of the preceding, was born at Paris 1642, and died 1708. His brother, *Jean Baptiste* (born 1646; died 1695), was also a good painter and a member of the Academy.

CORNEILLE, PIERRE, a celebrated French poet, born at Rouen 6 June, 1606. He was brought up to the bar, which he abandoned as not congenial to his genius. His first play was *Melite*, a comedy, which originated in an affair of gallantry; but so great was its popularity that Corneille was encouraged to contribute more liberally to the public amusement. His next piece was *Medea*, a tragedy; and, after many others, appeared the *Œdipe*, in 1637, his chief-d'œuvre, a tragedy, which drew against him the obloquy of rival wits and unsuccessful poets, among whom was even Richelieu himself, though he had granted a pension to the author. Corneille died 1 Oct., 1684. He was a man of great merit in private life, liberal, humane, and devout, and rather of a melancholy turn of mind. His poetical works are among the sublimest effusions of the French muse.

CORNEILLE, THOMAS, brother of Pierre, and also a poet, was born 20 Aug., 1625. He wrote many plays, which were well received; a Dictionary of Arts, &c. Died 8 Dec., 1709.

CORNELISZ, LUCAS, an eminent artist, who came from Leyden to England in the reign of Henry VIII., and was appointed principal painter to that monarch. Born 1493; died 1552.

CORNELIUS (St.), a Pope, illustrious for his learning and virtue. He succeeded St. Fabianus 2 June, 250, and died 14 Sept., 252.

CORNELIUS, JOHN, a Jesuit, born at Bodmin, in Cornwall, and educated at Oxford. He became chaplain in the family of Sir John Arundel, but being apprehended, was hanged, drawn and quartered, together with a gentleman named Bosgrave, 24 July, 1594.

CORNELIUS À LAPIDE. See LAPIDE.

CORNELIUS NEPOS. See NEPOS.

CORNELIUS À SANCTO PATRICIO. See MAHONY, CORNELIUS.

CORNER, GEORGE RICHARD, F.S.A., a solicitor of Southwark, who was a skilful antiquary and contributed numerous papers to the 'Archæologia,' the 'Gentleman's Magazine,' 'Notes and Queries,' and other similar publications. He died 31 Oct., 1863, aged 62.

CORNETO, ADRIAN. See ADRIAN DE CASTELLO.

CORNHERT. See KOORNHERT.

CORNISH, Alderman HENRY, who was sheriff of

London in 1680, and had then been very active in the discovery of the pretended 'Popish Plot,' was apprehended in the reign of James II., and accused of conspiring, with Lord Russell, against Charles II. He was tried, condemned and executed within a week, 23 Oct. 1685. The perjury of the witnesses against him appeared so flagrant after his death, that in 1688 they were committed to prison by order of Parliament, and his estate was restored to his relations.

CORNWALLIS, CAROLINE FRANCES, the authoress of 'Small Books on Great Subjects,' died January, 1858. A selection from her Letters was published in 1864.

CORNWALLIS, Sir CHARLES, was the second son of Sir Thomas Cornwallis, and a man of distinguished abilities. He was sent by James I. ambassador to Spain, and was afterwards appointed treasurer to Henry, prince of Wales, whose life he wrote with elegance. He died at Harborne, Staffordshire, 21 Dec., 1629. His son, Sir William Cornwallis the younger, was the author of a small volume of 'Essays,' printed in 1632. He died before his father.

CORNWALLIS, CHARLES, Marquis Cornwallis, eldest son of Charles, the first earl, was born 31 Dec., 1738, and educated at Eton, from whence he removed to St. John's College, Cambridge. He entered early upon the military life, and served with the marquis of Granby in Germany. In 1761 he succeeded to the family honours, and in 1765 was appointed aide-de-camp to the king. In the American war he distinguished himself at the battle of Brandywine and the siege of Charleston, after which he was left in the command of South Carolina; but in 1781 his plan of invading Virginia failed, and his lordship with his whole army made prisoners. This brought on a controversy between him and Sir Henry Clinton, in which each party charged the other with being the cause of this discomfiture. Soon after the return of Lord Cornwallis, he was removed from the post of governor of the Tower, but in 1784 he was re-appointed, and held the place till his death. In 1786 he went to India as governor-general and commander-in-chief, and in 1792 he defeated Tippoo Saib, who gave up his two sons as hostages for his observance of the treaty. For his success in this war, Lord Cornwallis, on his return to England, was made a marquis, and appointed master-general of the ordnance. In 1798 he was sent to Ireland as lord-lieutenant, and while there succeeded in suppressing the rebellion. In 1801 he was sent to France, where he signed the treaty of Amiens. Three years afterwards he went out again to India, and died at Ghazepore, in the province of Benares, 5 Oct., 1805.

CORNWALLIS, FREDERICK, an English prelate, was seventh son of the fourth Lord Cornwallis. He was born 22 Feb., 1713, and educated at Eton and Christ's College, Cambridge. On 18 Feb., 1749-50, he was consecrated bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, and was translated to the archiepiscopal see of Canterbury 1768. Died 19 March, 1783.

CORNWALLIS, JANE, Lady, was born in or about 1581, and married in 1608 Sir William Cornwallis, of Brome, Suffolk, after whose decease she became the wife of Sir Nathaniel Bacon. Died 8 May, 1659. Her Private Correspondence between the years 1613 and 1644 was published at London, 8vo., 1842.

CORNWALLIS, THOMAS, brother of Lord Corn-

Wallis, was the projector and first commissioner of State lotteries in England. Died 29 Dec., 1731.

CORONELLI, MARK VINCENT, a Venetian geographer, made cosmographer to the French king 1685. He published 400 geographical charts. Born about 1650; died Dec., 1718.

CORR, ERIN, a clever Belgian engraver, who died 16 August, 1862.

CORRADINI DE SEZZA, PETER MARCELLINUS, a learned Italian cardinal, the favourite of Pope Clement XI., was born 1658, and died 8 Feb., 1743. His principal work is 'Vetus Latium, profanum et sacrum.'

CORRADUS, SEBASTIAN, a grammarian and professor at Bologna, died 1566.

CORRANUS, or DE CORRO, ANTHONY, was born at Seville 1527. On embracing the Protestant religion he came to England 1570, and the year following was appointed reader of divinity in the Temple. He was also preferred to a prebend in St. Paul's, and died in London, March, 1591. His works are: 'An Epistle to the pastors of the Flemish Church at Antwerp'; 'Tabulæ Divinorum Operum, de humani generis creatione'; 'Dialogus Theologus'; 'Supplication to the King of Spain'; 'Notæ in concionem Solomonis' i. d., Ecclesiastes; Sermons; and 'A Spanish Grammar.'

CORREA DE SERRA, JOSEPH FRANCIS, a Portuguese, distinguished by his attainments as a botanist, was born 1750, and died 11 Sept., 1823.

CORREGGIO, ANTONIO ALLEGRI, called Il, a famous Italian painter, born at Correggio 1493 or 1494. Of his life but few particulars are known. When about twenty years of age he painted an altar-piece for the church of the Cordeliers at Correggio; and in 1519 visited Parma, where he painted the cupola of the church of St. John and that of the cathedral. In the former he represented the Ascension of our Saviour and in the latter the Assumption of the B.V.M. He finished the Assumption 1530, and returned to the place of his nativity, where he died 5 March, 1534. He excelled all previous painters in chiaroscuro and the art of foreshortening. Indeed few artists have approached him in point of design, composition, colour, grace, and expression. 'Two of his finest productions are in our National Gallery, viz., the 'Education of Cupid,' and an 'Ecce Homo.'

CORRI, DOMENICO, an Italian composer, born in or about 1738, was a pupil of Porpora, at Naples, from 1763 to his preceptor's death in 1767. He came to London 1774, and in the same year produced an opera entitled 'Allessandro nell' Indie.' Afterwards he settled in Edinburgh, but returned to London 1788, in which year he published three volumes of English songs with original accompaniments. Having entered into partnership with John Louis Dussek, he commenced business as a music-seller in the Haymarket 1796. He published a great deal of his own music, but the works by which he is chiefly known are his opera of 'The Travellers,' the Bird Song in 'The Cabinet,' and a treatise entitled 'The Singer's Preceptor; or, a Treatise on vocal Poetry,' 2 vols. 8vo., 1811. Corri died in London 22 May, 1825.

CORRIE, DANIEL, LL.D., an Anglican prelate, was born 10 April, 1777, and educated at Trinity Hall, Cambridge. In 1823 he was appointed archdeacon of Calcutta, and in 1835 the first bishop of Madras, where he died 5 Feb., 1837. His Memoirs

were published by his brothers, 8vo., London, 1847.

CORROZET, GILLES, a bookseller of Paris, author of several works of merit, was born 1510, and died 4 July, 1568.

CORSINI, EDWARD, of Pisa, a monk of great erudition, author of some valuable works on mathematics, criticism, &c. Born 1702; died 27 Nov., 1765.

CORT, CORNELIUS, an engraver, born in Holland 1536; died at Rome 1578.

CORT, HENRY, who has been designated as the father of the iron trade of Great Britain, was born at Lancaster in or about 1740. He entered into business at Gosport as an iron manufacturer, and invented, and secured by patent in 1783 and 1784, two processes which relieved us from commercial servitude, and liberated, for the use of the English manufacturer, the supplies of iron stored up so profusely under the surface of these islands. The first process was the cheap manufacture of wrought iron, by the flame of pit-coal in the puddling furnace. The second process, which was the rolling of the cheap wrought iron through grooved rollers, enabled the manufacturer to produce twenty tons of bar iron in the same time and with the same labour previously required to manipulate one ton of inferior quality by the tedious operation of forging under the hammer. Before 1785, when iron was, comparatively speaking, but slightly used for commercial, maritime, or social purposes, we paid annually to Russia and Sweden something like £1,600,000 for wrought iron. Then came the war, involving commercial embarrassments, depreciated paper, foreign prohibitions, and an overpowering and increasing demand for iron. The inventions of Henry Cort carried us easily through this period of sharp trial, and were indeed the principal cause of our success. But for these unparalleled services Mr. Cort derived no remuneration, although he expended a private fortune exceeding £20,000 in bringing his patent processes to complete perfection. When that was achieved, and the leading ironmasters of the kingdom had signed contracts to pay him 10s. per ton for their use, his patents were seized by a high officer of the Crown, holding the responsible and lucrative posts of treasurer of the navy and secretary of war; and under an extent obtained by the misrepresentation of a deputy, Mr. Cort's works at Fontley, and his freeholds at Gosport, valued, with the stock and good will of a lucrative trade, at £39,000, were handed over to the son of a defaulter in that treasurer's office. Thus Mr. Cort was deprived of all his property and patent rights, valued, when they expired in 1798, at £250,000. He died in London 23 May, 1800. In 1787 there appeared at Gosport 'A Brief Statement of Facts relative to the new Method of making Bar Iron, with raw pit coal and grooved rollers, discovered by Mr. Cort,' 4to.

CORTESE, GREGORY, an Italian cardinal, born 1483; died 21 Sept., 1548. He was bishop of Urbino, and Pope Paul III. held him in high esteem. His works were published at Padua, 2 vols. 4to., 1774.

CORTESE, PAUL, bishop of Urbino, a learned Italian, and a patron of literature; born 1465, and died 1510.

CORTESI, GIOVANNA, a female painter of Florence, born about 1670; died 1736.

CORTESI, or COURTOIS, GUILLAUME,

historical painter, was born 1628, and died at Rome 1699. He, like his brother Jacques, was called *il Borgognone*.

CORTESI, or COURTOIS, JACQUES, called *il Borgognone*, a painter of battle-pieces, born in Franche-Comté 1621; died at Rome 14 Nov., 1696.

CORTEZ, FERNANDO, a Spanish adventurer, born 1485. He went to the West Indies 1504, and behaved so well that Velasquez, governor of Cuba, appointed him captain-general over the army with which he went in 1518 to Mexico, and founded Vera Cruz. He next marched to the city of Mexico, and laid Montezuma, the emperor, under considerable contribution. The Emperor Charles V. gave him the valley of Guatemala, in Mexico, which was erected into a marquisate. Cortez returned to Spain, laden with riches, and died there 2 Dec., 1554.

CORTI, MATTHEW, or *Curtius*, a native of Pavia; physician to Clement VII.; wrote on fevers, &c. Born 1475; died 1544.

CORTICELLI, SALVATORE, a monk of Bologna, author of a much admired Italian grammar. Born 1690; died 5 Jan., 1758.

CORTONA, PIETRO DA, an Italian painter and architect, whose real name was *Pietro Berrettini*, was born at Cortona 1506; and died 16 May, 1669. He was the disciple of Andrea Commodi, and of Baccio Carpi, but became vastly superior to his masters, after studying the works of Raffaele, Michael Angelo, and Polidoro, at Rome. His pictures of the Rape of the Sabines, and the Battle of Alexander, surpassed the best judges of the art. His colouring in fresco is better than what he performed in oil. Some of the best of his works in the former line are in the Barberini Palace at Rome, and the Palazzo Pitti at Florence. Of the latter, the altar-piece in the church of the Concezione at Rome is accounted the best. As an architect, he executed several works of importance.

CORVINUS, MATTHIAS. See MATTHIAS.

CORVISART-DESMARETS, JEAN NICOLAS, a celebrated French physician, born 15 Feb., 1755; died 18 Sept., 1821.

CORY, ISAAC PRESTON, fellow of Caius College, Cambridge, died at Blundeston, Suffolk, 1 April, 1842, aged 40. He wrote, 'Ancient Fragments of the Phœnician, Chaldean, Egyptian, Tyrian, Carthaginian, Indian, Persian, and other writers,' Greek and Latin, 2nd edit., 1832; 'Metaphysical Inquiry into the method, objects, and result of ancient and modern Philosophy,' 1833; 'Chronological Inquiry into the ancient History of Egypt,' 1837; 'Mythological Inquiry into the recondite Theology of the Heathens,' 1837; 'A Practical Treatise on Accounts, exhibiting a view of the discrepancies between the practice of the Law and of Merchants; with a Plan for the Amendment of the Law of Partnership,' 1839; and 'Proposal for the introduction of a Decimal System of Money.'

CORYATE, GEORGE, a poet and divine, was born at Salisbury and educated at Winchester School, from whence he removed to New College, Oxford, of which society he became fellow in 1562. When Queen Elizabeth visited the university he delivered an oration to her majesty, who rewarded him with a purse of gold. In 1570 he became rector of Odcombe, Somersetshire, and in 1594 was promoted to a prebend in the church of York. He died at Odcombe 4 March, 1606. His

works are, 'Poemata varia Latina,' and 'Descriptio Angliæ, Scotiæ, et Hiberniæ,' in Latin verse.

CORYATE, THOMAS, son of the preceding, was born at Odcombe 1577. He was educated at Westminster School, and next at Gloucester Hall, Oxford, after which he became a domestic in the household of Henry prince of Wales. In 1608 he went into Germany, France, and Italy, through which countries he travelled on foot, with only one pair of shoes, which, on his return, he hung up in the parish church of Odcombe. Of this pedestrian tour he published an account, entitled 'Coryats Crudities hastily gobbled vp in five Moneths Trauells in France, Saouy, Italy, Rhetia, comonly called the Grisons Country, Heluetia alias Switzerland, some Parts of high Germany, and the Netherlands,' 4to., 1611, reprinted 1776, 3 vols. 8vo. This farrago was ushered into the world with verses written by the first wits of the age. In the same year he printed 'Coryats Crambe, or his Colwort twice sodden, and now serued in with other Macaronicke Dishes, as the second Course to his Crudities,' In 1612, after taking leave of his countrymen at the cross in Odcombe, he set out on a ten years' excursion, and went first to Constantinople, thence into Greece, across the Hellespont into Asia, next to Egypt, over the Desert to Ispahan, and lastly to India. He died at Surat Dec., 1617. Some other eccentric pieces by him were published after his death.

COSIN, JOHN, a learned prelate, born at Norwich 30 Nov., 1594, and educated at Caius College, Cambridge. In 1619 he was appointed chaplain to Archbishop Neile, who gave him a prebend in the cathedral of Durham, and next the archdeaconry of York. In 1626 he was presented to the rectory of Brancepeth, in the diocese of Durham, and the year following published a 'Collection of Private Devotions,' which, on account of certain embellishments on the title-page, brought upon him the charge of being popishly inclined. In 1638 he was elected master of Peterhouse, Cambridge. In 1640 he obtained the deanery of Peterborough, but was soon afterwards sequestered from all his benefices by the House of Commons, who also impeached him on the absurd charge of being popishly affected. On this he went to France, and remained there till the Restoration, when he recovered his preferments. He was raised to the see of Durham 1660, and died 15 Jan., 1671-2, leaving an only son, who was in holy orders of the Church of Rome. Besides the book already noticed, Dr. Cosin wrote 'A Scholastical Treatise of the Canon of Holy Scripture,' a History of Transubstantiation, and other works, which were printed in a collected form at Oxford, 5 vols. 8vo., 1843-55.

COSIN, RICHARD, LL.D., a distinguished civilian, was a native of Hartlepool, co. Durham, and received his education at Trinity College, Cambridge. He became chancellor of Worcester; judge of the court of Audience, dean of the Arches, and vicar-general of the province of Canterbury; M.P. for Hindon; an advocate of Doctors' Commons; a master in ordinary of the Court of Chancery; and died 30 Nov., 1597. He was esteemed one of the most eminent civilians of his day, and was the author of several works in support of the Church Establishment and the tyrannical oath *ex officio*. These drew upon him the hatred of the puritan party and the cutting satire of Martin Marprelate.

COSMAS, the Egyptian, or *Indicopleustes*, a monk

of the sixth century, who travelled to Ethiopia, and wrote a Christian topography and other works, which have been published by Montfaucon.

COSME, JEAN DE ST., whose family name was *Baselhae*, was born 1703, and, after studying surgery, entered a monastery at Paris, but continued nevertheless to practise his old profession. He was especially famous for his skill in lithotomy. Died 8 July, 1781.

COSMO I., grand-duke of Tuscany, born 1519; died 21 April, 1574.

COSMO II., grandson of the preceding, succeeded his father, Ferdinand, 1609, and died 1621.

COSMO III. succeeded his father, Ferdinand II., 1670. He was a patron of learning, and one of the richest sovereigns of Europe. Died 1723. An English translation appeared in 1820 of the account of his Travels in England in the year 1669.

COSSALI, PETER, an Italian monk, author of a History of the Origin and Progress of Algebra in Italy and other mathematical works. Born 29 June, 1748; died at Padua 20 Dec., 1815.

COSSART, GABRIEL, a French Jesuit, who, with Labbe, compiled the great Collection of Councils. He also composed Latin poetry. Born 1615; died 16 Sept., 1674.

COSTA. See ACOSTA.

COSTANZO, ANGELO DI, an Italian nobleman, who wrote the History of Naples and some elegant Italian sonnets. Born 1507; died 1590.

COSTAR, PIERRE, bachelor of the Sorbonne, and author of a defence of Voiture, a curious collection of Letters, &c., was born at Paris 1603, and died 13 May, 1660.

COSTARD, GEORGE, M.A., F.R.S., was born at Shrewsbury about 1710, and educated at Wadham College, Oxford, where he obtained a fellowship. In 1764 he was presented to the living of Twickenham, Middlesex, where he died 10 Jan., 1782. He wrote the History of Astronomy; Observations to illustrate the Book of Job; and other learned works.

COSTE, HILARION DE, a minim friar, born at Paris 6 Sept., 1595; died 22 Aug., 1661. Of his numerous works the most curious is 'Le Parfait Ecclésiastique, ou la Vie de François le Picard, docteur de Paris, avec les Éloges de 40 autres docteurs de la Faculté.'

COSTE, PIERRE, a French Protestant, born 1668. He came to England in the reign of Queen Anne, and after residing many years in London, returned to Paris, where he died 24 Jan., 1747. He wrote a Life of the great Condé; and translated into French, Locke on the Understanding, Newton's Optics, &c.

COSTELLO, DUDLEY, a journalist and novelist, who at different periods was connected with the 'Morning Herald,' 'Daily News,' and 'Examiner' newspapers, died in London 30 Sept., 1865, aged 62. His principal works are 'A Tour through the Valley of the Meuse;' 'Stories from a Screen;' 'The Joint-Stock Banker;' 'The Millionaire;' 'Paint Heart never won Fair Lady;' 'Holidays with Hobgoblins;' and 'Italy from the Alps to the Tiber.'

COSTELLO, WILLIAM BIRMINGHAM, M.D., an English medical writer, died at Paris 15 Aug., 1867, aged 67. He edited the 'Encyclopædia of Practical Surgery, including a copious bibliography,' 8vo., London, 1841-43; and was author of numerous contributions to medical science.

COSTER, LAURENCE, or *Laurent Janszoon Koster*,

a native of Haerlem, who died about 1440. The Dutch affirm that he invented block-printing in 1430, of which, say they, he caught the idea by cutting letters upon the bark of a tree, and then impressing the same upon paper. This, however, is now generally treated as a fable, and given up by all who have considered the subject.

COSWAY, RICHARD, R.A., was a native of Devonshire. In early life he repaired to the metropolis, and was patronized by his countryman, Sir Joshua Reynolds. Mr. Cosway excelled as a miniature painter, and at his death, 4 July, 1821, left a widow, who was distinguished for her skill in the same line of art.

COTELERIUS, JOHN BAPTIST, a famous Greek scholar, professor of that language at Paris, was born at Nîmes 1627, and died 10 Aug., 1686. He published the works of several of the Greek fathers.

COTES, FRANCIS, a painter, and one of the founders of the Royal Academy, was born in London 1726. He became the pupil of Knappton, whom he greatly excelled. He was particularly eminent for his portraits in crayons, and he also painted with considerable ability in oil. Died 20 July, 1770.

COTES, ROGER, a mathematician, was born 10 July, 1682, at Burbage, in Leicestershire, of which parish his father was rector. He received his education at Leicester School, and next at St. Paul's; after which he was entered of Trinity College, Cambridge, where he obtained a fellowship in 1705, and became tutor to the two sons of the marquis of Kent, to which family he was related. In 1706 he took his master's degree, and was appointed Plumian Professor of astronomy and experimental philosophy. He entered into orders in 1713, and the same year published a new edition of Newton's Principia, with a learned preface. Great expectations were entertained of this promising genius, which, however, were cut off by his premature death 5 June, 1716. Sir Isaac Newton used to say, 'If Mr. Cotes had lived we should have known something.' A few of his papers are in the Philosophical Transactions, and his 'Harmonia Mensurarum' was published at Cambridge in 1722; and his Hydrostatical Lectures in 1737.

COTES, SAMUEL, brother of Francis above mentioned, became the first miniature painter of his time. He died at Chelsea 7 March, 1818, æt. 85.

COTIN, CHARLES, a French divine and poet, born 1604; died Jan., 1682.

COTOLENDI, CHARLES, a French advocate and biographer, who died about 1710.

COTTA, JOHN, a modern Latin poet, born near Verona about 1483; died about 1511.

COTTA, JOHN, M.D., was educated at Trinity and Corpus Christi Colleges, Cambridge, after which he removed to Northampton, where he was in practice as a physician as late as 1623. His works are 'Discovery of the unobserved dangers of ignorant and inconsiderate Practisers of Physick in England,' 1612, 1617; 'The Trial of Witchcraft, with the true discovery thereof,' 1616, 1625; 'A true discovery of the Empirick with the fugitive Physician and Quack-Salvet,' 1617; 'Contra Antonium de Auro Potabili, shewing Dr. Anthony's apology for Aurum Potabile to be false and counterfeit,' 1623.

COTTAM, THOMAS, a native of Lancashire, studied at Brasenose College, Oxford, and afterwards at Rheims, where he was ordained priest.

In 1580 he was sent on a mission into England, but being apprehended soon after his landing, was executed at Tyburn 30 May, 1582. He was admitted into the Society of Jesus shortly before his death.

COTTE, ROBERT, a French architect, born 1656; died 1735.

COTTER, GEORGE SACKVILLE, an English writer, was born in or about 1755, and educated at Westminster School and Trinity College, Cambridge. He took orders, and during the later years of his life resided at Youghal, co. Cork. Died 1831. He published two volumes of poems, 1788; and translations of Terence, and of seven of the plays of Plautus.

COTTERELL, SIR CHARLES, was the son of Sir Clement Cotterell, of Lincolnshire, groom-porter to James I., and received his education at Queen's College, Cambridge. In the time of the Commonwealth he was steward to the queen of Bohemia, and in 1679, when he was created D.C.L. at Oxford, it appears that he was master of the requests. He succeeded Sir John Finet, 1641, as master of the ceremonies, which office he relinquished, 1686, in favour of his son Charles Lodowicke Cotterell. Sir Charles died in 1701, and not, as some assert, in 1700. He translated from the French 'Cassandra, the famed Romance,' by Madame de Scudery; D'Avila's 'History of the Civil Wars of France,' from the Italian; and several pieces of less note from the Spanish.

COTTIN, SOPHIE, née Ristaud, a French novelist, born 1773; died 25 Aug., 1807. Her 'Malvina,' 'Amélie Mansfield,' 'Mathilde,' and 'Elisabeth, ou les Exilés en Sibérie,' entitle her to a foremost place among French romancists.

COTTINGTON, FRANCIS, Lord Cottington, was chancellor of the exchequer and master of the court of wards in the reign of Charles I. During the civil wars he was constituted lord high treasurer, but does not appear to have acted in that office. Towards the close of his life he retired to Valladolid, where he died in 1653, æt. 77.

COTTISFORD, THOMAS, a Protestant divine, was a native of Winchester, and studied at both universities, taking his M.A. degree at Cambridge. He held several livings in the reigns of Henry VIII. and Edward VI., but on Mary's accession left the kingdom, and resided successively at Copenhagen, Geneva, and Frankfort. His death took place in the last-named city 6 Dec., 1555. He published sixteen works, mostly translations; and is said to have been engaged in the compilation of the liturgy.

COTTLE, AMOS SIMON, a minor poet, received his education at Magdalen College, Cambridge. He died at his chambers in Clifford's Inn, London, 28 Sept., 1800; and some of his poems were published two years afterwards, in a volume entitled 'Malvern Hills, and Other Poems,' by James Cottle and Amos Simon Cottle.

COTTLE, JOSEPH, a younger brother of the preceding, was originally a bookseller at Bristol, where he published several of Coleridge's early works. Soon afterwards he retired from business, and died at his residence, Firfield House, Knowle, near Bristol, 7 June, 1853. He was author of several works in prose and verse. Among the latter was 'The Fall of Cambria,' which is satirically alluded to by Lord Byron. The best known of Mr. Cottle's productions is his 'Recollections of S. T. Coleridge.'

COTTON, BARTHOLOMEW DE, an English chronicler, was a monk of Norwich, and did not survive the year 1298. His 'Historia Anglicana (A.D. 449-1298); necnon ejusdem Liber de Archiepiscopis et Episcopis Angliæ,' was published, 8vo., London, 1859, under the editorship of Henry Richards Luard. He likewise wrote 'Optimæ compilationes de libro Britonis, secundum ordinem Alphabeti,' 1291. MS. C.C.C.C.

COTTON, CHARLES, an English poet, was born at the family seat of Beresford, in Staffordshire, 28 April, 1630, and educated at Trinity College, Cambridge; after which he went abroad, and on his return lived on his estate, which his father left much encumbered. His favourite amusements were study and angling. The result of the former appeared in several translations from the French, particularly of Montaigne's Essays; a travesty of Virgil; and the Wonders of the Peak, a poem. On the latter subject he wrote 'Instructions how to angle for Trout or Grayling in a clear Stream.' He was the intimate friend of honest Isaac Walton; and died in Westminster 1687. His poems are lively and elegant.

COTTON, NATHANIEL, M.D., an English physician and poet, born 1707. He studied under Boerhaave, at Leyden, where he is supposed to have taken his doctor's degree. On his return to England he resided some time at Dunstable, whence he removed to St. Alban's, where he kept an asylum for lunatics, in the treatment of whom he was remarkably skillful. Died 2 Aug., 1788. He was author of 'Visions in Verse,' and other works, which were published in a collected form 1791, 2 vols. 12mo.

COTTON, PIERRE, a Jesuit, born at Neronde, near the Loire, 1564. He was confessor to Henry IV. of France, and possessed so much of his confidence, that it was said the king was good, but that he had cotton in his ears. Cotton refused an archbishopric and a cardinal's hat, and died 19 March, 1626. He wrote sermons, besides controversial and divinity tracts.

COTTON, SIR ROBERT BRUCE, an eminent antiquary, born at Denton, Huntingdonshire, 22 Jan., 1570. He was educated at Westminster School and Trinity College, Cambridge, after which he settled in London, and devoted himself to the collecting of the literary remains of old time, particularly such as related to English history. He became also a member of the society then formed for the promotion of similar objects, and contributed material assistance to several writers who were engaged in the illustration of our national antiquities, particularly Camden, with whom he travelled over a great part of the kingdom. At the accession of James I. he received the honour of knighthood, and he was one of the first baronets created on the institution of that order. In the next reign, however, he fell into trouble, owing to the indiscretion of his librarian in lending out of the collection entrusted to his care a dangerous manuscript written by Sir Robert Dudley. After an investigation of this affair, the library of Sir Robert Cotton, which had been seized, was restored to its owner; but the shock which he had received injured his health, and he died 6 May, 1631. The Cottonian Library, after many vicissitudes, and having been reduced by a fire in 1731, was deposited in the British Museum. The works of Sir Robert are, A Discourse of the lawfulness of Combats to be performed in the Royal Presence; The

Antiquity and Dignity of Parliaments; Cottoni Posthuma; A Narrative of Count Gondomar's Transactions; Tracts in Hearne's Discourses; and many others which are yet in MS.

COTTON, ROGER, a draper of Cannon Street, London, learned Hebrew of Hugh Broughton. He was a true scholar of such a master, and so constantly plied the Scriptures that he read over the Bible twelve times in one year, and what proficiency he made therein he gave a specimen in the following works:—'A Direction to the waters of life, Come and behold, How Christ shineth before the Law, in the Law, and in the Prophets: and withall the iudgements of God vpon all Nations for the neglect of his holy worde, wherein they might haue scene the same,' 4to., London, 1590, 1592; 'An Armor of Prooke, brought from the Tower of Dauid, to fight against the Spannyardes, and all enemies of the truth,' 4to., London, 1596; and 'A Spirituall Song: containing an Historicall Discourse from the infancie of the world, vntill this present time: Drawen out of the holy Scriptures,' 4to., London, 1596. 'This song is in five-lined stanzas: to it is annexed 'A description of olde Rome, or mistical Babylon.'

COTTON, STAPLETON. See COMBERMERE.

COTUGNO, DOMINIC, an Italian physician, professor of anatomy at Naples, was born 29 Jan., 1736, and died 6 Oct., 1822. He made several important anatomical discoveries, especially that of the aqueducts of the human ear.

COUCH, RICHARD QUILLER, a surgeon and naturalist of Penzance, Cornwall, died 8 May, 1863, aged 47.

COUDRETTE, CHRISTOPHE, a French priest, celebrated for his writings against the Jesuits, was born 1701, and died 4 Aug., 1774.

COULOMB, CHARLES AUGUSTIN DE, a French physician and member of the Academy, who devoted himself chiefly to experimental inquiries into electricity and magnetism. In these researches he was led to form a new theory of attraction, the basis of which is the existence of two electrical fluids. Born 14 June, 1736; died 23 Aug., 1806.

COULON, LOUIS, a French historian and geographer, born 1605; died 1664.

COULTHART, RICHARD, an eminent agriculturist, and author of 'The Economy of Agriculture,' long a favourite text-book of the farmers of Scotland, was born 1659, and died 1717.

COUPER. See COWPER and COOPER.

COUPER, ROBERT, M.D., a Scotch physician and minor poet, born 22 Sept., 1750; died 18 Jan., 1818. In 1804 he published at Inverness two volumes of 'Poetry, chiefly in the Scottish Language.'

COUPERIN, FRANÇOIS, a French musical composer, born 1668; died 1733.

COUPLET, PHILIPPE, a Jesuit, born at Mechlin about 1628. He went to China as a missionary 1659, and returned 1680. He died on a second voyage 1693, leaving some works in the Chinese language, and several in Latin: the most curious and rare, 'Confucius Sinarum Philosophus,' 1687, contains a compendium of the theology and ancient history of the Chinese.

COURAYER, PIERRE FRANÇOIS LE, D.C.L., was born in Normandy 17 Nov., 1681. He became a canon regular and librarian of the abbey of St. Geneviève, but fell under ecclesiastical censure for writing a defence of the validity of the episcopal

succession in the Church of England. His work appeared in 1723, and occasioned a warm controversy between the author and Fathers Le Quien and Hardouin. The university of Oxford conferred on Courayer the degree of doctor of laws, but in his own country his book was suppressed; and to avoid the consequences of severer measures he came to England in 1728, and remained here till his death, 17 Oct., 1776. Besides the above work he published French translations of Father Paul's 'History of the Council of Trent,' and of Sleidan's History of the Reformation. Though he joined in communion with the Church of England, he did not separate from that in which he had been bred, but went occasionally to Mass. His creed, indeed, appears to have been very unsettled, if we are to judge of it from two posthumous pieces of his, published by Dr. Bell, one entitled 'Declaration de mes derniers sentimens sur les differens dogmes de la religion;' and the other, 'Traité ou l'on expose ce qu'il écriure nous apprend de la Divinité de Jesus Christ.'

COURCELLES, STEPHEN DE, a Protestant theological writer, professor at Amsterdam, was born 1586, and died 1658.

COURT DE GBELIN, ANTOINE, a native of Nîmes, Protestant minister at Lausanne, wrote 'Le Monde Primitif analysé et comparé avec le Monde Moderne,' 9 vols.; and a History of the War in the Cevennes. Born 1725; died 10 May, 1784.

COURTEN, WILLIAM, a merchant of Menin, who, in 1568, came to London with his family to avoid the persecution then raging in the Netherlands. Here he traded at first in French hoods, an article of dress at that time much worn. The success which attended this business induced Courten to enlarge his concern, by trading in silks and linens, by which means he left behind him a considerable property. His two sons, William and Peter Courten, continued the firm in partnership, and both received the honour of knighthood. The former extended his mercantile pursuits to the East and West Indies, employing for many years four thousand seamen. He was twice married: by his first lady, who was both deaf and dumb, but of great fortune, he had a son, who was one of the first baronets, but died without issue. Sir William, the father, colonized Barbadoes, which was afterwards wrested from him by Lord Carlisle. He sustained also a great loss by the massacre at Amboyna; and died in May or June, 1636, æt. 64.

COURTEN, WILLIAM, the last descendant of this family, was born 28 March, 1642. Having received a good education, he went to Montpellier where he studied natural history, formed an acquaintance with Tournefort, and took his degree of doctor in physic. After this he returned to England, and entered into a long law-suit for the recovery of his paternal property; on the termination of which, by arbitration, he went abroad, and assumed the name of Charleton. After an absence of about twenty-five years, he settled in London, and died 26 March, 1702. His collection of natural curiosities was purchased for the public in 1753, at the price of twenty thousand pounds; and some estimate may be formed of the magnitude from the circumstance that the catalogue makes thirty-eight folios and eight quarto volumes.

COURTENAY, earls of Devon or Devonshire. See DEVON, DEVONSHIRE.

COURTENAY, EDWARD, a Jesuit, was born in Sussex, and died at St. Omer 3 Oct., 1677, æt. 79. He wrote 'R. P. Petri Writi, Sacerdotis Angli & Soc. Jesu Mors, quam ob Fidem passus est Londini 29 Maj MDCLL,' 12mo., Antwerp, 1651; and 'Manipulus Regius SS. Heroidum Britanniae oblatas Reginae Sueciae' [Christinae], folio, Rome, 1656.—*Oliver*.

COURTENAY, HENRY REGINALD, an English prelate, was educated at Westminster School and Christ Church, Oxford. He was made bishop of Bristol 1794; translated to Exeter 1797; and died 3 June, 1803.

COURTENAY, JOHN, an Irish writer, was originally a captain in the military service, and patronized by the first Marquis Townshend, who appointed him his secretary, and surveyor of the ordnance. He also obtained a seat in parliament, and on the death of Mr. Pitt was made a commissioner of the Treasury. This situation, however, he soon lost, and then retired from public life. Died 24 March, 1816, aged 75. His publications consist of a Tract on the Duke of Richmond's Plan of Fortifications; A Poetical Review of Dr. Johnson's Character; Reflections on the French Revolution; Poetical Epistles on the Manners of France, Italy, &c.

COURTENAY, THOMAS PEREGRINE, brother to the earl of Devon, was born about 1782, and educated at Westminster School. After holding some minor offices under government, he was appointed secretary to the Board of Control 1812, and afterwards became vice-president of the Board of Trade, a privy councillor, and an honorary commissioner for the affairs of India. He was drowned while bathing near Torquay 8 July, 1841. He wrote Memoirs of Sir William Temple; Commentaries on the Historical Plays of Shakespeare; and some political pamphlets.

COURTENAY, WILLIAM, archbishop of Canterbury, was born 1341, being the fourth son of Hugh, earl of Devonshire, by Margaret, grand-daughter of Edward I. He received his education at Oxford, and on entering into orders obtained several preferments. At the age of twenty-eight he was promoted to the bishopric of Hereford, whence he was translated to London, in which see he distinguished himself by his zeal for the papal authority, and in opposition to some court measures; but he was particularly noticed by citing Wycliffe before him in St. Paul's Cathedral 1377. That divine appeared, supported by John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaster, and Lord Percy, who behaved with such rudeness to the bishop that the citizens of London were exasperated, and a tumult ensued. In 1381 he was made chancellor, and raised to the see of Canterbury, in which he conducted himself with great firmness and activity. Died 31 July, 1396.

COURTILZ DE SANDRAS, GATIEN DE, a French soldier and author, of a noble family, born 1644; died 6 May, 1712. For nine years he was a prisoner in the Bastille. He wrote the Life of Coligni; Memoirs of Rochfort; History of the Dutch War from 1672 to 1677.

COURTIVRON, GASPARD LE COMPASSEUR DE CREQUI MONTFORT, Marquis DE, a French nobleman, who distinguished himself as a soldier and mathematician. He wrote a treatise on Optics and other works. Born 1715; died 4 Oct., 1785.

COURTOIS. See *CORTESI*.

COUSIN, GILBERT, Cognatus, a French eccle-

siastic and classical scholar, born 21 Jan., 1506; died 1567.

COUSIN, JACQUES ANTOINE JOSEPH, a mathematician, born at Paris 29 Jan., 1739; died 29 Dec., 1800. He wrote a well-known work on the Differential and Integral Calculus; an Introduction to Astronomy; and Elements of Algebra.

COUSIN, JEAN, a French painter and mathematician, who died about 1590.

COUSTANT, PIERRE, a Benedictine of the congregation of St. Maur, born at Compiègne 1654; died at Paris 1721. He wrote 'Vindiciæ veterum codicum confirmatæ,' and 'De veteribus hæreticis ecclesiasticorum codicum corruptoribus.' He also published an edition of St. Hilary; of the Letters of the Popes, 1721; and assisted in the Benedictine edition of St. Augustine.

COUSTOU, GUILLAUME, a French sculptor, born at Lyons, 1678; died 22 Feb., 1746.

COUSTOU, GUILLAUME, son of the preceding, was also an eminent sculptor. Born 1716; died 13 July, 1777.

COUSTOU, NICOLAS, a sculptor, brother of Guillaume Coustou the elder, was born 9 Jan., 1658, and died 1 May, 1733.

COUTTS, THOMAS, the well-known London banker, died 24 Feb., 1822, aged 87. He was a native of Dundee.

COUVRIER. See *LECOUVRIER*.

COVARRUVIAS, DIEGO, an eminent prelate and canonist, called the Spanish Bartholus, was born at Diego 25 July, 1512, and died at Madrid 27 Sept., 1577.

COVE, MORGAN, D.C.L., was educated at Trinity Hall, Cambridge, where he proceeded LL.B., though his doctor's degree was obtained at Oxford. He became rector of Eaton Bishop 1799, and the following year obtained a prebend in the cathedral of Hereford, where he was appointed chancellor of the choir 1828. Died 9 April, 1830, aged 77. He was author of an 'Essay on the Revenues of the Church of England;' and 'An Inquiry into the necessity, justice, and policy of a Commutation of Tithes.'

COVEL, JOHN, D.D., was born at Horningsheath, Suffolk, 1638, and educated at Bury St. Edmunds, whence he removed in 1654 to Christ's College, Cambridge, of which he became fellow. In 1670 he went to Constantinople as chaplain to the embassy. On his return he was appointed Lady Margaret preacher at Cambridge. He also obtained the rectory of Littlebury, Essex, and the college living of Kegworth, Leicestershire. In 1687 he was installed chancellor of York, and the next year was chosen master of his college. He died 19 Dec., 1722, having just before published an Account of the Greek Church.

COVENTRY, FRANCIS, was born in Cambridgeshire, and educated at Magdalen College, Cambridge, where he took his M.A. degree in 1752, and entered into orders. He died 1759, having just before been presented to the perpetual curacy of Edgeware. He wrote Penshurst, a poem in Dodsley's collection; a poetical epistle to the Hon. Wilmot Vaughan; a paper in the 'World;' and the well-known satirical romance 'Pompey the Little.'

COVENTRY, HENRY, third son of Thomas first earl of Coventry, was born in or about 1619, and educated at All Soul's College, Oxford. In 1664 Charles II. sent him envoy extraordinary to Sweden, in which country he remained two years. In

1667 he was one of the ambassadors despatched to Breda, for the purpose of treating for peace with France, Denmark, and the States General. He was again sent on an embassy to Sweden 1671, and on his return in the following year was constituted secretary of state and privy councillor. He resigned his offices 1679, and died 7 Dec., 1686.

COVENTRY, HENRY, cousin of Francis Coventry, above mentioned, was a fellow of Magdalen College, Cambridge. He was the author of 'Letters of Philemon to Hydaspes;' and was one of the writers of the 'Athenian Letters.' Died 29 Dec., 1752.

COVENTRY, Sir JOHN, K.B., was grandson of Thomas, first earl of Coventry, and nephew to Henry and Sir William Coventry. He was a member in the Long Parliament, and in all the other parliaments in the reign of Charles II., for Weymouth. He was distinguished for his wit, and being often in opposition to the court, a violent and cruel attempt was made on his person 21 Dec., 1670. Four officers of the guards, acting under orders from the duke of Monmouth, waylaid him as he was returning home, and cut his nose to the bone. This led to a furious uproar in the House of Commons, and a bill of banishment against the perpetrators of the outrage was passed, containing a clause that it should not be in the king's power to pardon them, and that it should be death to maim any person. The act was called 'The Coventry Act.' Sir John died about 1682.

COVENTRY, THOMAS, Baron Coventry, lord-keeper of the great seal, was the son of Thomas Coventry, one of the justices of the Common Pleas, and born at Croomer d'Abitot, in Worcestershire, in 1578. He was educated at Balliol College, Oxford, from whence he removed to the Inner Temple, where, in 1616, he was chosen autumnal reader; and the same year was appointed recorder of London. In 1617 he was made solicitor-general; in 1621 attorney-general; in 1625 lord-keeper; and in 1628 created a peer by the title of Lord Coventry, baron of Aylesborough. He died at Durham House, in the Strand, 14 Jan., 1639-40. He wrote 'An Answer to the Petition against the Recusants;' 'Directions to all that desire to know the Fees of Office in the Common Pleas and Chancery.' Several of his speeches and papers are in the Harleian library.

COVENTRY, Sir WILLIAM, youngest son of the lord-keeper, was born in 1626, and was educated at Queen's College, Oxford. He received the honour of knighthood in 1665, and was made one of the commissioners of the Treasury in 1667. He died 23 June, 1686. Sir William wrote, 'England's Appeal from the private Cabal at Whitehall to the great Council of the Nation;' 'Letter to Dr. Burnet on Cardinal Pole's Secret Powers, respecting the Abbey Lands;' and 'The Character of a Trimmer,' 1689.

COVERDALE, MILES, was born in 1488 at Coverham, in the district called Coverdale, in Yorkshire. He entered the order of Augustinian friars, and was ordained priest 1514. He studied in the house of his order at Cambridge during the period when it was under the presidency of Dr. Robert Barnes, the noted reformer, whose opinions he imbibed. After this he became a zealous opponent of Catholicism, and consequently was patronized by Thomas Cromwell, who befriended him in several emergencies. The statement, oft repeated, that he assisted Tyndal in

the translation of the Pentateuch, is without foundation. His own translation of the Bible was completed in 1535, and was probably printed at Cologne, though it was not imported into England until the following year. In 1538 Cromwell sent him to Paris, with Richard Grafton, to superintend that translation of the Bible which is commonly called the Lord Cromwell's. Towards the close of 1538 Coverdale published, at Paris, an edition of the New Testament in English and Latin, being induced to do so in consequence of James Nicolson, a printer in Southwark, having, without any authority from him, set forth an inaccurate impression under his name. The printing of the Lord Cromwell's Bible at Paris was ultimately frustrated by the officers of the Inquisition, and Coverdale thereupon returned to England, which, however, he left again about the time of Cromwell's fall. It was, perhaps, at this period that he went to Tubingen, where he was created D.D. He also visited Denmark, but ultimately settled at Bergzabern. On the accession of Edward VI. he returned to England, and was appointed chaplain to the king and almoner to the Lady Catharine Parr, the queen dowager, whose funeral sermon he preached. In 1551 he sat upon the commission under which Van Parre, the Dutch Arian, was burnt for heresy; and on the 14th August in that year was nominated to the bishopric of Exeter. When Mary ascended the throne he was deprived of his see, but, through the intercession of the king of Denmark, obtained the royal licence to quit the kingdom, whereupon he settled at Wesel, in Friesland, as pastor of an English congregation. He afterwards resided at Bergzabern, and then at Geneva, but came back to England in the reign of Elizabeth, and was admitted to the rectory of St. Magnus, London Bridge, 1563-4, but resigned it in 1566. Died Feb., 1568-9. Coverdale's name is chiefly remembered in connexion with his version of the Scriptures, though he was author of a number of works, two volumes of selections from which were printed by the Parker Society 1844-46. Medals in honour of Coverdale were struck by hundreds of thousands in 1835, the 4th of October in which year was observed throughout the greater part of England as a tercentenary of the printing of the whole of the Scriptures in the vernacular tongue, and Coverdale was especially honoured; though it has been doubted whether the originators of this grand burst of exuberant Protestantism were very fully informed as to the circumstances connected with the earlier English translations of the Scriptures, and most assuredly they were mistaken as regards the year when Coverdale's was first published.

COWARD, WILLIAM, M.D., a physician, born at Winchester 1656 or 1657. He became fellow of Wadham College, Oxford, where he published a Latin translation of Dryden's Absalom and Achitophel. On quitting the university he removed to Northampton, and next to London, where he published a tract 'De Fermento.' In 1702 he printed 'Second Thoughts concerning Human Souls,' which, as a defence of materialism, produced a fierce contest. The House of Commons also meddled in the dispute, and ordered the book to be burnt by the hangman. After this the doctor published a piece, entitled 'Ophthalmiatria,' on the nature of vision. He was also the author of 'Licentia Poetica; or the true Test of Poetry.' This is a didactic poem of some merit, and

the notes are curious. Dr. Coward died about 1724.

COWELL, JOHN, LL.D., a civilian, born at Ernsborough, Devonshire, about 1554. He received his education at Eton School, and next at King's College, Cambridge, where he proceeded to his degree of doctor in civil law, and became professor in that faculty and master of Trinity Hall. In 1607 he published in 4to. his 'Interpreter,' or Explanation of Law Terms, which the House of Commons caused to be burnt, on account of its being too favourable to the regal prerogative. Sir Edward Coke was a great enemy to the author, and used to call him, by a miserable pun, Dr. *Cowheel*. Died 11 Oct., 1611. He also wrote 'Institutes of the Laws of England, in the same method as Justinian's Institutes,' 1605.

COWHERD, WILLIAM, the founder of the 'Bible Christians,' was born in or about 1764, and became minister of Christ Church, Salford, Manchester, which was opened in 1800. Attached to no sect, his creed was the Bible only, and his followers were designated 'Bible Christians.' He observed and zealously inculcated during the last seven years of his life the duty of abstaining from animal food and all intoxicating liquors. Died 29 March, 1816.

COWLEY, ABRAHAM, a poet, born in London 1618. He was educated at Westminster School; and at the age of fifteen published a small collection of poems, entitled 'Poetical Blossoms.' He removed in 1636 to Trinity College, Cambridge, where he wrote several of his pieces; and in 1638 published his 'Love's Riddle,' a pastoral comedy. In 1643, being then M.A., he was ejected from the college for his loyalty, on which he went to Oxford, where he settled in St. John's College, and published a satire, entitled 'The Puritan and the Papist.' But not satisfied with evincing his attachment to the king by words, he made several journeys to render him service. Afterwards he retired to France with the queen-mother, and was absent about twelve years; during which he was much employed in the royal cause, and suffered considerable distress in common with other exiles. In 1656 he returned to England secretly, but was soon seized and committed to prison, from whence he was bailed by Dr. Scarborough. Next year he went to Oxford, and obtained the degree of M.D. On the death of Cromwell he again visited France, and returned at the Restoration; but being strangely neglected by the court, he retired to a farm at Chertsey, where he died 28 July, 1667. His remains were deposited in Westminster Abbey, where a monument was erected to his memory by George, duke of Buckingham. Dr. Johnson places Cowley at the head of metaphysical poets; but though he is sometimes sublime, always moral, and frequently witty, yet his poems are tedious and affected. He preceded Darwin in giving a poetical personification to plants, being himself a good botanist and horticulturist. He also wrote a comedy called the 'Cutter of Coleman Street,' and some pieces in prose, particularly a 'Discourse on the Government of Cromwell,' and a 'Proposition for the Advancement of Experimental Philosophy.'

COWLEY, HANNAH, a dramatic writer, was the daughter of Philip Parkhouse, a bookseller at Tiverton, in Devonshire, where she was born 1743. At the age of twenty-five she married Mr. Cowley, an officer in the military service of the

India Company, who died in 1797. She produced the comedy of 'The Runaway,' in 1776, which was followed by the 'Belle's Stratagem;' and some other popular pieces. She also wrote poems of no common merit, as 'The Maid of Arragon;' 'The Scottish Village;' and 'The Siege of Acre.' Mrs. Cowley died at Tiverton, 11 March, 1809, and her works were published in 1813, in 3 vols. 8vo., with a memoir prefixed.

COWLEY, HENRY WELLESLEY, LORD, younger brother of the duke of Wellington, was born 20 Jan., 1773, and entered the diplomatic service, in which he acquired great distinction. He was British ambassador at Madrid 1809-22; at Vienna 1822-31; and in 1841 was sent ambassador to Paris. He was raised to the peerage 1828; and died 27 April, 1847.

COWPER, EDWARD, professor of manufacturing arts and mechanics at King's College, London, was born 1790, and died 17 Oct., 1852. He was a distinguished inventor and improver of machinery, especially of the printing machine. In early life he was a partner with Mr. Applegath, as a printer, in Duke Street, Lambeth.

COWPER, SPENCER, the second son of Lord Chancellor Cowper, was born in London 1713. He was educated at Exeter College, Oxford. He obtained the rectory of Fordwich in Kent, a prebend of Canterbury, and lastly the deanery of Durham. Died 25 March, 1774. The dean published, without his name, some astronomical tables and calculations. His other works are a speech at the installation of the bishop of Durham; eight discourses; and three occasional sermons.

COWPER, or COUPER, WILLIAM, a Scotch prelate, was born at Edinburgh in 1566. He received his education at St. Andrew's, after which he visited England, and was assisted in his theological studies by the famous Hugh Broughton. On entering into orders he became minister of a parish in the county of Stirling, and next at Perth, where his conduct was so exemplary that James VI. appointed him bishop of Galloway, and dean of the chapel royal. He died 15 Feb., 1619, and in 1629 his works were published at London, in one volume, folio.

COWPER, WILLIAM, a surgeon and anatomist, was born in 1666, near Alresford, in Hampshire. He practised with great reputation in London, where he published, in 1694, *Myotomia reformati*; or a new administration of all the Muscles of the Human Body; which was reprinted in 1724, in folio. In 1697, Cowper published at Oxford, in folio, 'The Anatomy of Human Bodies,' which was attacked by Bidloo as a plagiarism. Died 8 March, 1709.

COWPER, WILLIAM, Earl Cowper, and Lord Chancellor, was the son of Sir William Cowper, baronet, and born in Hertfordshire. He rose rapidly at the bar, and was chosen recorder of Colchester. In 1695 he was elected M.P. for Hertford, and distinguished himself greatly by his eloquence. On the accession of Queen Anne he was appointed counsel for the crown; and in 1705 was made keeper of the great seal. In 1706 he was created a peer, and the year following constituted lord high chancellor of England, which office he held till 1710, when he resigned the seals, much against the queen's desire. On the demise of her Majesty he accepted that office again, but retired in 1718, when he was created an earl. Died 10 Oct., 1723.

COWPER, WILLIAM, M.D., F.S.A., a physician of Chester, who died 20 Oct., 1767. He published 'A Summary of the life of St. Werburgh,' and 'Il Penseroso; an evening's contemplation in St. John's churchyard, Chester.'

COWPER, WILLIAM, D.D., youngest son of Earl Cowper, was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge. He was made dean of Durham, which he held till his death 1772, in his 59th year. He wrote an able treatise on geometry, besides eight sermons, and an advice to a lady, much esteemed.

COWPER, WILLIAM, a poet, was the son of the Rev. John Cowper, rector of Great Berkhamstead, in Hertfordshire, and was born there, 26 Nov., 1731. He was from his birth of a very delicate constitution, and through life possessed a frame of uncommon sensibility. After going through a country school, he was sent to that of Westminster, and in 1749 was articled to an attorney for three years, at the end of which time he entered the Temple, but never followed the legal profession. Here he renewed an intimacy with his schoolfellows, Churchill, Colman, Thornton, and Lloyd, and contributed some papers to the 'Connoisseur.' At the age of thirty-four he was nominated a clerk in the House of Lords; but an unconquerable timidity prevented him from undertaking the office, on which account he was appointed clerk of the journals, a situation which, it was supposed, would require no personal attendance; but an occasion happening that rendered it necessary for the clerk to appear at the bar of the House, it had such an effect on his nerves that he was obliged to resign the place. Insanity followed, and it was found necessary to place him under Dr. Cotton, at St. Albans, by whose attentions he recovered his mental faculties. In 1765 he settled at Huntingdon, where he formed an acquaintance with a clergyman of the name of Unwin, in whose family he became an inmate. When that gentleman was killed by a fall from his horse in 1767, Cowper and Mrs. Unwin went to Olney, in Buckinghamshire, where they contracted an intimacy with the Rev. John Newton, curate of that parish. To a collection of hymns, published by Mr. Newton, our poet contributed no fewer than sixty-eight pieces. In 1770 he lost his brother John, who died at Cambridge. From this period little occurs in the life of the poet, who suffered much from severe paroxysms of religious despondency. His recovery was slow, but at last he gained a calm tranquillity, which lasted some years. To beguile his hours and employ his mind, he was urged by his friends to write frequently; the result of which was the publication of a volume of poems in 1782, anonymously. Some time before this Cowper had formed an acquaintance with the widow of Sir Robert Austen, who resided at the parsonage house of Olney. To this lady the world is indebted for the ballad of John Gilpin, which she related to amuse Cowper, who turned it into verse. But Lady Austen conferred a greater favour on the public, by suggesting to him the poem entitled 'The Task.' This piece was sent to the press in 1784, in 8vo., in a second volume of his works. He now began a translation of Homer into blank verse, which was published by subscription in 1791, in 2 vols. 4to.; but he was so dissatisfied with it as to begin the work anew, and this revision has been since printed. In 1786 Mr. Cowper and Mrs. Unwin removed to Weston, in Northamptonshire, where our poet undertook

an edition of Milton, which he afterwards abandoned. In 1794 he relapsed into a state of mental derangement, and, though a pension of three hundred a year was settled upon him, he was not in a condition to feel any pleasure from the favour. After lingering over a painful existence, with short but glimmering intervals of reason, he died at Dereham, in Norfolk, 25 April, 1800. The 'Life and Letters of Cowper' were published by his friend Mr. Hayley, but Southey's Life of him is far the best.

COX, DAVID, a clever painter in water-colours, born at Birmingham 1793; died 7 June, 1859.

COX, LEONARD, a schoolmaster, was a native of Monmouth, and received his education at Cambridge, after which he became schoolmaster at Reading, next at Caeleon, in his native county, and finally, it is supposed, at Coventry. He was living in 1548. Besides some translations he published 'The Art or Crafte of Rhetoryke,' 1532; and 'Commentaries upon Will. Lily's construction of the eight parts of speech,' 1540. He had travelled much on the Continent, and was a friend of Erasmus and Melancthon.

COX, RICHARD, an English prelate, was born at Whaddon, Buckinghamshire, about 1500, and studied at both our universities. He then became master of Eton School, which flourished greatly under his management. In 1541 he was preferred to the archdeaconry of Ely, and for some time he acted as tutor to Edward, prince of Wales, afterwards Edward VI. He was made dean of Christ Church, Oxford, 1546. On the accession of his royal pupil he became king's almoner, and was sworn of the privy council, being shortly afterwards elected chancellor of the university of Oxford. At this period, and indeed throughout his career, he displayed great zeal for the Protestant cause. On Mary's accession, he was deprived of his preferments, and wisely took the first opportunity of leaving the country. During his exile he was engaged in some very violent and unedifying disputes with his coreligionists at Frankfort. On the accession of Elizabeth he came back to England, and was nominated bishop of Ely, 1559. The latter years of his life were embittered by disputes, arising out of his resolute refusal to alienate the revenues of his see. Died 22 July, 1581. Bishop Cox translated the Acts of the Apostles, and St. Paul's Epistle to the Romans, for the Bishop's Bible, and was one of the divines employed in revising the book of common prayer.

COX, Sir RICHARD, lord chancellor of Ireland, was born at Bandon, county Cork, 25 March, 1650. He was at first an attorney, afterwards a barrister, and in 1690 was made a judge of the court of Common Pleas, about which time he was appointed governor of Cork. In 1703 he was raised to the chancellorship, and in 1706 created a baronet, but the year following he was deprived of his office. Died 3 May, 1733. He wrote 'Hibernia Anglicana, or the History of Ireland,' 1689. His 'Autobiography' was edited by Richard Caulfield, B.A., 8vo., London, 1860.

COXCIE, MICHAEL VAN, a painter, born at Mechlin 1497; died at Antwerp 1592.

COXE, WILLIAM, an historian, was born in London 7 March, 1749, and educated at Eton School. He obtained a fellowship of King's College, Cambridge, and afterwards made three tours on the Continent, which gave rise to several of his publications. In 1786 he was presented to the

living of Kingston-upon-Thames, which he resigned in 1788, on being collated to the rectory of Bemerton, Wiltshire. He became canon residentiary of Salisbury, and archdeacon of Wilts 1805; and died 8 June, 1828. Archdeacon Coxe published a large number of historical, biographical, topographical, and theological works. The principal are:—'Travels in Switzerland,' 'Travels into Poland, Russia, Sweden, and Denmark;' 'Memoirs of Sir Robert Walpole;' 'Historical Tour in Monmouthshire;' 'Memoirs of Horatio Lord Walpole;' 'History of the House of Austria;' 'Historical Memoirs of the Bourbon Kings of Spain;' 'Memoirs of John Duke of Marlborough;' 'Private and Original Correspondence of the Duke of Shrewsbury;' 'Memoirs of the Administration of Mr. Pelham;' and an 'Explanation of the Catechism of the Church of England.'

COXETER, THOMAS, was born at Lechdale, Gloucestershire, 30 Sept., 1689. He became a commoner of Trinity College, Oxford, where he wore a civilian's gown, and then came to London with a view to that profession, which, however, he abandoned in consequence of some disappointment. He now devoted himself to literary pursuits, and collected those materials which were afterwards used in what is called 'Cibber's Lives of the Poets.' He likewise assisted Ames in his 'History of British Typography,' and published a new edition of Bayly's (or rather Hall's) *Life of Bishop Fisher*. After this he was chosen secretary to a society for the encouragement of English history. Coxeter formed the plan of publishing a collection of old plays, which Dodsley afterwards adopted. In 1759, an edition of Massinger was published in his name. Died 19 April, 1747.

COXON, THOMAS, an English Jesuit, who died at St. Omer 7 May, 1735, aged 85. He was the editor of 'Ribadeneira's Lives of the Saints,' 1730. The translator was the Hon. William Petre, whose version first appeared in 1669.

COYER, GABRIEL FRANÇOIS, a French writer, born 1707; died 18 July, 1782. He published the 'History of John Sobieski;' 'Travels in Italy and Holland;' 'A Treatise of Education;' and a translation of 'Blackstone's Commentaries.'

COYPEL, CHARLES ANTOINE, a painter, born at Paris 1694; died 14 June, 1752. There were several other painters of the same name and family, viz., Noel (b. 1628; d. 1707); Antoine (b. 1661; d. 1722); Noel Nicolas (b. 1688; d. 1734).

COYSEVOX, ANTOINE, a French sculptor, born at Lyons 1640; died 10 Oct., 1720.

COZENS, ALEXANDER, a native of Russia, who settled in London as a landscape-painter and drawing-master. His method of sketching was very extraordinary, for he used to throw down upon several pieces of paper numerous accidental blots and loose flourishes, from which he selected forms, and sometimes produced sublime objects. He published a tract on this method of composing landscapes, and another work entitled 'The Principles of Beauty relative to the Human Head,' 1778. The principal value of this work is in the plates, which were engraved by Bartolozzi. Mr. Cozens was also the author of some other performances. Died April, 1786. His son, John Cozens, who excelled him as a landscape painter, died in a state of mental derangement 1799.

COZZA, FRANCESCO, a painter, born at Istilo, in Calabria, 1605; died at Rome 1682.

CRAB, ROGER, an eccentric vegetarian, whose life was published 1655, under the title of 'The English Hermit, or the Wonder of this Age; being a Relation of the Life of Roger Crab, living near Uxbridge [at Ickenham], taken from his own Mouth, shewing his strange, reserved, and unparalleled kind of life, who counteth it a Sin against his Body and Soul, to eat any Sort of Flesh, Fish, or living Creature, or to drink any Wine, Ale, or Beer. He can live with three farthings a week. His constant Food is Roots and Herbs, as Cabbage, Turnips, Carrots, Dock-Leaves, and Grass; also Bread and Bran, without Butter or Cheese. His clothing Sackcloth. He left the Army, and kept a Shop at Chesham, and hath now left off that, and sold a considerable Estate to give to the Poor; shewing his Reasons from the Scripture.' Died 11 Sept., 1680, æt. 60.

CRABB, HABAKKUK, a dissenter, born at Wattisfield, Suffolk, and educated at Davenport. He officiated at Stowmarket, and afterwards at Cirencester, and then joined his brother-in-law Penner in the care of a school at Devizes. On the death of his friend Hamner, he was invited by his congregation, but being accused of departing from the faith of the dissenters, he retired to Royston, where the loss of his wife and disappointment brought on a nervous fever, which hurried him to his grave 1795. He left several manuscript sermons, some of which were published after his decease.

CRABBE, GEORGE, a poet, born at Aldborough, Suffolk, 24 Dec., 1754. He was apprenticed to a surgeon, but having become enamoured of literary pursuits, he abandoned his profession 1798, and came to seek his fortune in London. In his expectation of deriving some pecuniary advantage from his poem, entitled 'The Candidate,' he was disappointed, owing to the bankruptcy of the publisher; but soon after this he had the good fortune to attract the favourable notice of Edmund Burke, who acted to him in the kindest manner, assigning him an apartment at his seat at Beconsfield, where he became a member of a family with whom it was an honour as well as a pleasure to associate. Burke examined all the young bard's compositions, and signified his approval of 'The Library' and 'The Village,' which were accordingly published. In 1782 Crabbe took priest's orders, and afterwards obtained several benefices. He died rector of Trowbridge, Wiltshire, 8 Feb., 1832. His other principal poems are 'The Newspaper,' 'The Parish Register,' 'The Borough,' and 'Tales in Verse.' Crabbe's poetry is remarkable for pathos, force, and truth in the delineation of character.

CRABTREE, or KRABTREE, HENRY, curate of Todmorden, Lancashire, was born either at Norland, or Sowerby, near Halifax, and was initiated in school learning with Archbishop Tillotson. He had the character of being a good mathematician and astronomer; and published 'Merlinus Rusticus, or a Country Almanack.' London, 1685.

CRABTREE, WILLIAM, a mathematician, carried on the business of a clothier at Broughton, near Manchester, and died at an early age, about 1642, a few months after his friend, Jeremiah Horrocks. Some of his observations are printed in Horrocks's 'Opuscula Astronomica,' 1672.

CRACHERODE, CLAYTON MORDAUNT, F.R.S., F.S.A., son of Colonel Cracherode, governor of Mi-

norca, was born at Taplow, Buckinghamshire, 23 June, 1730, and educated at Westminster School and Christ Church, Oxford (M.A. 1753). Though he entered into orders, he would never accept church preferment, his fortune enabling him to live without it. He was a great collector of books, pictures, prints, and antiquities, which he bequeathed to the British Museum. His death occurred at his residence, Queen's Square, London, 6 April, 1799. He contributed Latin verses to the 'Carmina Quadragesimalia,' 1748, and to the Oxford collection on the death of Frederick, prince of Wales, 1751.

CRADDOCK, LUKE, a painter. His birds were greatly admired, and rose in value to three or four times their original price after his death. He worked generally for dealers, and refused to employ his pencil for the great. He died 1717.

CRADDOCK, JOHN, born at Wolverham, and educated at Cambridge, where he was created D.D. He was promoted to the bishopric of Kilmore 1757; translated to Dublin 1772; and died 1778.

CRADDOCK, SAMUEL, a nonconformist divine, was born in 1620, and educated at Emmanuel College, Cambridge, of which he became fellow, and was presented to the rectory of North Cadbury, in Somersetshire, from whence he was ejected in 1662. After this he settled at Bishop Stortford, in Hertfordshire, where he died 7 Oct., 1706. His works are 'Knowledge and Practice,' a system of divinity; 'The Harmony of the Four Evangelists'; 'The Apostolical History'; 'The Old Testament History methodized'; and 'Exposition on the Revelation.'

CRADDOCK, ZACHARY, brother of the preceding, was born 1633. He was educated at Queen's College, Cambridge, and in 1672 was appointed provost of Eton, in opposition to Waller, the poet. He died 16 Oct., 1695. Dr. Craddock was the author of two sermons; one on Providence and the other on the Design of Christianity.

CRAIG, ALEXANDER, a poet, whose songs, sonnets, and elegies were published at London 1606.

CRAIG, JAMES, a Scotch divine, born at Gifford, in East Lothian, 1682. He took the degree of M.A. at Edinburgh, and became minister at Yester, and next at Haddington, whence he removed to the metropolis of Scotland 1732. He died 1744. His sermons, in 3 vols., are much esteemed. He also wrote some poetry.

CRAIG, JAMES, an eminent architect of Edinburgh, where he died 23 June, 1795.

CRAIG, SIR JAMES GIBSON, was the leading partner of the firm of Messrs. Craig, Dalziel, and Brodie, writers to the signet at Edinburgh. He took a prominent part in all the great political struggles of Scotland from 1792 downwards, and was on terms of intimacy with Fox and most of the leaders of the old Whig school. As an acknowledgment of the services which he rendered to that party, he was created a baronet 1831. Died 6 March, 1850, aged 85.

CRAIG, JOHN, a Scotch divine, who attained popularity as a preacher on the side of the Reformation. He was a colleague of Knox; and died 4 Dec., 1600, aged 88.

CRAIG, JOHN, a Scotch divine and mathematician, who settled at Cambridge about 1690. He had a dispute with John Bernoulli on the quadrature of curved lines and curvilinear figures, but his most extraordinary work is 'Theologia Christiana: Principia Mathematica,' first printed 1699.

at London, and afterwards at Leipsic, with a learned preface, 1755. The object of this performance is to calculate the duration of moral evidence and the authority of historical facts. By this mode, the author attempts to show that the proofs of the Christian religion will cease in a certain number of years in proportion as the force of the testimony decays. Craig died 1732.

CRAIG, or CRAGIUS, NICHOLAS, a learned Dane, regent of the school at Copenhagen, author of 'The Annals of Denmark,' 'De Republica Lacedæmoniorum,' and other works, was born about 1549, and died 14 May, 1602.

CRAIG, SIR THOMAS, was born at Edinburgh about 1548. He studied the civil law at Paris, after which he became an eminent advocate in Scotland, and was knighted by King James. He died at Edinburgh 26 Feb., 1608. His treatise entitled 'Jus Feudale' is still in great esteem; besides which he wrote a treatise on the right of James to the crown of England.

CRAIG, THOMAS, minister of the associate congregation of Whitby, Yorkshire, 1789, removed to Leeds 1793, and subsequently settled at or near Bocking. Died 1799. He published 'Three Sermons on Important Subjects,' 8vo., Whitby, 1791. His son, *Thomas Craig*, was for sixty-two years an independent minister at Bocking, and died 21 June, 1865, æt. 85. He published 'Funeral Sermon for Mrs. Fitch,' 8vo., Bocking, 1815; and 'Funeral Sermon for John Tabor, Esq.,' 8vo., Bocking, 1815.

CRAIG, WILLIAM, D.D., was born at Glasgow 1709, and educated in the university there. In 1737 he settled as minister of Cambusnethan, from whence he afterwards removed to Glasgow, where he officiated as minister of St. Andrew's Church. He died in 1784. Dr. Craig wrote an 'Essay on the Life of Jesus Christ,' and a volume of excellent sermons.

CRAIG, WILLIAM, son of the preceding, was born 1745, and was called to the Scotch bar. On being raised to the judicial bench he assumed the title of Lord Craig. Died 8 July, 1813. He was a contributor to the 'Mirror,' and 'Lounger,' periodicals published at Edinburgh.

CRANKENTHORPE, RICHARD, an English divine, was born at Strickland, in Westmoreland, in 1567, and educated at Queen's College, Oxford. He died at his rectory of Black Notley, in Essex, in 1624. Dr. Crankenthorpe wrote some controversial pieces against the Roman Church.

CRANKELT, WILLIAM, M.A., vicar of Chalk, Kent, 1774, and also curate and master of the grammar school at Northfleet, in that county, died 21 Aug., 1812, aged 71. He published editions of Entick's Latin Dictionary, and Watson's translation of Horace.

CRAMER, DANIEL, a German Protestant divine, professor successively at Wittenberg and Stettin, author of various theological works, was born 20 Jan., 1568, and died 5 Oct., 1637.

CRAMER, FRANCIS, an accomplished musician, was born 1772, at Schwetzingen, near Mannheim, but was sent while yet an infant to London, where his father, William Cramer, and his brother John, the celebrated pianist, had settled. In 1799 he lost his father, and in the ensuing year succeeded him at the Ancient Concerts as leader, which post he held till 1844. Died 25 July, 1848.

CRAMER, GABRIEL, a mathematician of Geneva, born 31 July, 1704; died 1752.

CRAMER, JOHN ANDREW, a writer on metal-

lurgy, born at Quedlinberg 14 Dec., 1710; died at Zurich 14 July, 1777. He was the first who formed the art of assaying into a system.

CRAMER, JOHN ANDREW, a German prose writer and poet of considerable merit, was divinity professor at Copenhagen and afterwards at Kiel. Born 1723; died 12 June, 1788.

CRAMER, JOHN ANTHONY, D.D., born 1793, was educated at Westminster School and Christ Church, Oxford (B.A. 1814; M.A. 1817; B.D. 1830, D.D. 1831). He was curate of Binsey, Oxfordshire, 1822-45; vice-principal of St. Alban Hall 1823-25; public orator 1829-42; principal of New Inn Hall 1831-34; professor of modern history 1842; dean of Carlisle 1844; died 24 Aug., 1848. He published 'A Dissertation on the Passage of Hannibal over the Alps,' in conjunction with his cousin, Mr. Wickham; 'A Geographical and Historical Description of Ancient Italy,' similar works on Ancient Greece and Asia Minor; 'Catena Græcorum Patrum in Novum Testamentum,' 8 vols.; 'Anecdota Græcæ Codd. MSS. Bibliothecæ Regiæ Parisiensis,' 4 vols.; 'The Travels of Nicander Nucus, of Corcyra, in England, in the reign of Henry VIII.' (Camd. Soc.); and an inaugural lecture 'On the Study of Modern History.' Dr. Cramer entirely rebuilt New Inn Hall out of his own property.—*At. West.*

CRAMER, JOHN JAMES, a Swiss divine and theological writer, was first professor of the oriental languages in Zurich, and afterwards professor of divinity at Herborn. Born 24 Jan., 1673; died 9 Feb., 1702.

CRANBORNE, JAMES EMILIUS WILLIAM EVELYN GASCOYNE, by courtesy styled VISCOUNT, eldest son of the marquis of Salisbury, was born 29 Oct., 1821, and died 14 June, 1865. He was blind from his birth, and this affliction prevented his taking that prominent position for which his rank, abilities, and character eminently qualified him. Nevertheless he took a great interest in all the leading questions of the day, and although abstaining publicly from the field of politics, exercised no inconsiderable influence in the social circles in which he mixed. He was author of a 'History of France for Children.' In 'Letters to his Nieces,' 12mo., London, 1853; 'Biographical Sketches of Great Monarchs for Young People,' 16mo., London, 1853; and 'Historical Sketches and Reviews,' 8vo., London [1861].

CRANCH, JOHN, an artist of Bath, whose principal painting is 'The Death of Chatterton,' was born 1751, and died 1821. He wrote 'Inducements to promote the Fine Arts in Great Britain, by exciting native genius to independent effort and original designs,' 4to., 1811.

CRANE, THOMAS, a nonconformist divine, born at Plymouth, and educated at Exeter College, Oxford, after which he had a living in Dorsetshire, from which he was ejected in 1662. He died in 1714. There is by him a treatise on 'Divine Providence.'

CRANE, THOMAS, an English painter, who died in London 15 July, 1859, æt. 51.

CRANLEY, THOMAS, D.D., an Englishman, became warden of New College, Oxford, and chancellor of that university. He was appointed archbishop of Dublin 1397, and also held the office of chancellor and lord justice of Ireland. Died 25 May, 1417.

CRANMER, THOMAS, archbishop of Canterbury, was born at Aslacton, Nottinghamshire, 2 July,

1489, being the son of Thomas Crammer, a gentleman of a very ancient family, and Agnes, his wife, the daughter of Laurence Hatfield, of Willoughby, in the same county. He lost his father early, and in 1503 his mother sent him to Jesus College, Cambridge, where he became well grounded in logic and philosophy. He proceeded B.A. 1511-12, and was elected to a fellowship, which, however, he soon vacated by marriage. His wife was named Joan, and many years afterwards she was derisively termed Black Joan of the Dolphin. She is said to have been the daughter of a gentleman, and the niece of the landlady of the Dolphin, a tavern of good repute which stood at the Bridge Street end of what is now called All Saints' Passage, in Cambridge. After his marriage he lived with his wife at the Dolphin, and became a common reader in Buckingham College. His wife died in childbed, within a year of his marriage, and he was immediately afterwards re-elected a fellow of Jesus College. He now applied himself with diligence to the study of divinity, read through the Holy Scriptures, made himself master of the points then in controversy between the adherents of Luther and the supporters of the old religion, took orders, was appointed one of the university preachers 1520, and in 1521 proceeded B.D. He commenced D.D. 1526, and in that or the preceding year was constituted archdeacon of Taunton. The strenuous efforts now being made by Henry VIII. to obtain a divorce from Catharine of Aragon engrossed the attention of the whole realm, and the case was frequently and eagerly discussed in the universities. In Aug., 1529, the plague prevailed in Cambridge, and Dr. Cranmer retired with two pupils to the house of their father, a Mr. Cressy, situate at Waltham in Essex. The king also at the same period came to that place, and Fox, his almoner, and Gardiner, his secretary, who were in attendance on the sovereign, were lodged at Mr. Cressy's house, and met Dr. Cranmer. At supper the royal marriage was discussed, when Cranmer expressed his surprise that there should be any hesitation as to the mode of proceeding respecting it. If the marriage were unlawful in itself by virtue of any divine precept, it was certain that the Pope's dispensation could be of no force to make that lawful which God had declared to be unlawful. Therefore he thought that, instead of a long fruitless negotiation at Rome, it would be better to consult the learned men and the universities of Christendom, and if they declared against the marriage, the Pope must needs give judgment accordingly, or otherwise, the bull of dispensation being of itself null and void, the marriage would be found sinful, notwithstanding such bull. Shortly afterwards Dr. Cranmer's advice was reported to the king, who was highly pleased with it, and instantly sent for him to Greenwich. He went with apparent reluctance, but expressed himself ready to write a treatise in support of his views on the question, and even to advocate his opinions before the Supreme Pontiff himself at Rome. The king appointed him his chaplain, and directed that he should be accommodated in the house of Sir Thomas Boleyn, and there compose his treatise. The book was soon finished and published, but it is not a little singular that no copy appears to be in existence. It was, however, published in, if not before, Feb., 1529-30. In Dec. 1530 he and others were despatched as ambassadors to the

Emperor and the Pope with reference to the divorce; and during his stay in Rome, his Holiness conferred on him the title of penitentiary for all England. Cranmer afterwards spent some time in Germany, and there formed an intimacy with Andrew Oslander; and it seems that it was about this time that he married Anne, a niece of Oslander. The archiepiscopal see of Canterbury became vacant by the death of Dr. Warham, 22 Aug., 1532, and Dr. Cranmer, who was then in Germany, was summoned home to become his successor. The usual papal bulls were applied for, and obtained, and Cranmer received episcopal consecration 30 March, 1533. His equivocation on this occasion is utterly indefensible. He surrendered the bulls to the king because he would not, as he said, recognize the Pope as the giver of ecclesiastical dignities, and then he took the usual oath of obedience to the see of Rome, but previously to doing so made a protestation, declaring that he intended not by the oath he was about to take to bind himself to do anything contrary to the laws of God, the king's prerogative, or to the commonwealth and statutes of the kingdom, nor to tie himself from speaking his mind freely in matters relating to the reformation of religion, the government of the Church of England, and the prerogative of the crown. It should be stated that in the interval between the death of Archbishop Warham and Dr. Cranmer's consecration he had been informed of the secret marriage of Henry to Anne Boleyn; and very soon after he was established in the primacy, he, as archbishop and legate of the apostolic see, pronounced the king's marriage with Catharine of Arragon to have been null and void *ab initio*, as contrary to the divine law. This sentence was given at the priory of Dunstable, 23 May, 1533. In the preceding April, Anne Boleyn had been publicly introduced to the court as queen, and her coronation had been fixed for the 1st of June. On the 28th of May the archbishop confirmed her marriage, and at her coronation placed the crown upon her head. In the same month he took a part in the examination of John Frith, who was condemned to be burnt for heresy. As soon as the Pope became acquainted with the proceedings in connection with the divorce, he issued a public instrument, declaring the whole process to be null and void, and threatening the archbishop with excommunication unless by a given day he revoked all that he had done. The archbishop, anticipating that this threat would be carried into effect, interposed an appeal to a general council. A series of legislative measures now passed in rapid succession, by which all connection with, or dependence upon, the see of Rome was ultimately broken off. These measures either originated with the primate, or obtained his hearty support. He now sent to Germany for his wife, whom, however, he was obliged to keep privately, and when the Six Articles came into operation, he was obliged to send her back, with his children, to Germany. Shortly after the commitment of Queen Anne Boleyn to the Tower, he interceded for her to the infuriated king, by a letter bearing date 3 May, 1536, but fourteen days afterwards he pronounced her marriage with the king to have been null and void, in consequence of the existence of a pre-contract with another. Subsequently he concurred in the unjust sentence given by the Convocation in favour of the king's divorce from Anne of Cleves; and in

1541 he disclosed to his Majesty the infidelities of Queen Catharine Howard. In 1544 he succeeded in effecting a great change in the forms of public devotion by the introduction of a litany in English. Various further attempts on his part at reformation were, however, defeated by the efforts of his adversaries, but he retained the steadfast friendship of the king, who gave him his ring to be produced in any moment of emergency. He attended Henry on his deathbed, and was appointed one of his executors, and also one of the regents or governors of the realm during the minority of Edward VI., whom he crowned in Westminster Abbey. The archbishop now took the lead in ecclesiastical affairs, unfettered by the adverse influences brought to bear against him in the last reign. With a view to the more complete diffusion of the principles of the Reformation, visitors were appointed for the whole kingdom, which was divided into six circuits, an eminent preacher being associated to each set of visitors. The act of the Six Articles was repealed, as were other persecuting laws, and the Mass was converted into a communion. The marriage of the clergy being now sanctioned by law, the archbishop's wife returned from Germany to reside with him again, and was publicly owned and recognized. The archbishop afterwards published his defence of the true and catholic doctrine of the sacrament of the body and blood of our Saviour Christ. This treatise contains a formal and systematic exposition of his views upon the subject, and was the commencement of a controversy which was carried on by him to the end of his life; his opponents being Bishop Gardiner and Dr. Richard Smith. In 1552 the articles of religion, substantially the same as those now in force, passed the Convocation, and the book of common prayer was revised, being reduced to nearly the same form in which it appears at the present day. When Edward VI. died the primate took the oaths to the Lady Jane Grey, though he subscribed the letter soon afterwards sent by the privy council to the duke of Northumberland, commanding him, in the name of Queen Mary, to disband his army. On the accession of Queen Mary he was committed to the Tower, where he remained till March, 1554, when he was removed with Bishop Ridley and Hugh Latimer to Oxford. In April the same year the archbishop took part in the disputations in that university concerning the sacrament of the altar, and two days afterwards, on his refusal to sign the articles tendered to him, he was condemned as a heretic. A long delay now ensued, during which the papal power was re-established, and the old laws against heresy revived, and in Sept., 1555, the archbishop was again tried on charges of blasphemy, perjury, incontinency, and heresy, and found guilty. After his condemnation he was induced to recant his opinions, but notwithstanding this it was determined to put him to death. On hearing of this Cranmer retracted his recantation, and suffered at the stake, near Balliol College, Oxford, 21 March, 1555-6. The archbishop's principal works, edited for the Parker Society by the Rev. John Edmund Cox, were printed at Cambridge, in 2 vols. 8vo., 1844 and 1846.

CRANTOR, the last philosopher of the old academy, was a native of Cilicia, and flourished about 300 B.C.

CRANWELL, JOHN, a poet, was educated at

Sidney College, Cambridge (B.A. 1747; M.A. 1751); became rector of Abbot's Ripton, Huntingdonshire; and died 17 April, 1793. He published translations of Browne's Latin poem 'On the Immortality of the Soul,' 1765; and of Bishop Vida's 'Christiad,' 1768.

CRASHAW, RICHARD, a poet, was the son of William Crashaw, B.D., preacher at the Temple, and the correspondent of Usher. The son was born in London, about 1616, and educated first at the Charter House, and next at Pembroke Hall, Cambridge. He afterwards obtained a fellowship at Peterhouse 1637, and in 1638 took his master's degree. In 1634 he published a volume of poems, in which is the celebrated line ascribed to Dryden:

Nympha pudica Deum vidit et erubuit.
The modest water saw its God and blush'd.

On entering into orders he became a popular preacher, but being expelled by the rebels, he went abroad and became a convert to the Catholic faith. From France he went to Italy, became secretary to a cardinal, and was made canon of Loretto, where he died about 1650. His poems were published in 1646, and again in 1785; but the best edition is that by William B. Turnbull, 12mo., London, 1858. Pope was much indebted to Crashaw for many of his passages.

CRASSUS, PUBLIUS LICINIUS, high priest of Rome, who went into Asia with an army against Aristonicus, where he was slain, and buried at Smyrna, about 131 B.C.

CRASSUS, MARCUS LICINIUS, of the same family as the preceding, acquired immense riches by dealing in slaves. When Cinna filled Rome with his cruelties he went to Spain, and from thence to Africa, where he served under Sylla. He was sent against the revolted gladiators, who were headed by Spartacus. In this battle 12,000 of the slaves were killed, and Crassus was honoured with an ovation. He served as consul with Pompey, and entertained the Roman populace at 10,000 tables. He accepted the government of Syria, where he was defeated by the Parthians, and put to death, B.C. 53.

CRATES, an academic philosopher, who flourished 372 B.C.

CRATINUS, a native of Athens, who invented or improved comic poetry. He wrote twenty-one plays, and died B.C. 431, aged 97.

CRATON, or DE CRAFTHEIM, JOHN, chief physician to the emperor Ferdinand I., was born 20 Nov., 1519, at Breslau, where he died 9 Nov., 1585. He published some medical works, and edited Luther's Table Talk.

CRADFORD, or CRAWFURD, DAVIN, an historian; born at Drumsoy, near Glasgow, 1665. He was brought up to the bar, which he seldom attended, being fond of literary inquiries. He was appointed historiographer of Scotland, and in 1706 published 'Memoirs of the Affairs of Scotland, containing a full and impartial Account of the Revolution in that Kingdom begun in 1667.' He is also said to have written two plays, 'Courtship Alamode,' 1700; and 'Love at First Sight,' 1704.

CRADFURD, QUENTIN, was born at Kilwinning, Ayrshire, 22 Sept., 1743, and became president of the India Company at Manila, in which situation he amassed a considerable fortune. He afterwards travelled through various countries of Europe, and finally settled at Paris, where he died 23 Nov., 1819. Among his publications are 'Memoires de

Madame Du Hausset;' 'Sketches chiefly relating to the History, Religion, Learning, and Manners of the Hindoos;' 'Essais sur la Littérature Française; écrits pour l'usage d'une dame compatriote de l'auteur,' 2 vols. 4to., Paris, 1803; 3 vols. 8vo., Paris, 1815, 1818; 'History of the Bastille;' and 'Researches concerning the Laws, Theology, Learning, Commerce, &c., of ancient and modern India.'

CRAVEN, ELIZABETH, LADY. See ANSPACH.

CRAVEN, WILLIAM, D.D., was born 1731, and educated at St. John's College, Cambridge. He was Arabic professor 1770-95; master of his college 1789; and died 29 Jan., 1815. Dr. Craven published 'Sermons on the Evidence of a Future State of Rewards and Punishments,' and 'The Jewish and Christian Dispensations Compared.'

CRAWFORD, ADAIR, M.D., F.R.S., was the son of a presbyterian minister of Crumlin, near Belfast, where he was born 1748. After receiving a grammatical education under his father, he went to Glasgow with a view to the ministry, but that profession he relinquished for the study of medicine, which he pursued with ardour at Edinburgh. In 1779 he took his doctor's degree at Glasgow, and soon afterwards fixed his residence in London, where he was appointed one of the physicians to St. Thomas's Hospital. He died at Lymington, Hampshire, 29 July, 1795. Dr. Crawford was well known as a medical practitioner, and still more as a man of science. He published 'Experiments and Observations on Animal Heat,' 1779, 1788, and some papers in the Philosophical Transactions. A posthumous treatise by him, 'On the Effects of Tonics on the Animal Fibre,' was edited by his brother, Dr. Alexander Crawford.

CRAWFORD, JOHN LINDSAY, EARL OF, a British general, born 4 Oct., 1702. He received his education at Glasgow, and then embraced the profession of arms. After serving in the Imperial and Russian armies, he commanded the brigade of life-guards at the battle of Dettingen, and displayed great gallantry at the battle of Fontenoy, of which he wrote an interesting memoir. He was engaged in suppressing the rebellion of 1745; and died 25 Dec., 1749. His 'Memoirs' were published in 1769.

CRAWFORD, WILLIAM, a Scotch clergyman, author of 'Dying Thoughts,' and some sermons, was born 1670; and died 1742.

CRAWFORD, WILLIAM SHARMAN, sometime M.P. for Dundalk and Rochdale, was popularly known in Ireland as 'the father of the tenant-right question.' He died 16 Oct., 1861.

CRAWFURD, GEORGE, a Scotch antiquary, died 1748. His chief works are, a Genealogical History of the Stewarts, 1710; 'The Peerage of Scotland,' 1716; and the Lives and Characters of the Officers of the Crown and of the State in Scotland, 1726.

CRAYER, GASPAR, a painter, born at Antwerp 1585; died 27 Jan., 1669.

CREAGH, PETER, a Catholic prelate, was appointed bishop of Cork, then archbishop of Tuam, and in 1603 archbishop of Dublin.

CREAGH, RICHARD, an Irish prelate, was a native of Limerick, and received his education at Louvain, where he entered the priesthood. The Pope appointed him to the archbishopric of Armagh. He died in the Tower of London 1585, having been imprisoned by the State. He wrote

'De Lingua Hibernica;' 'An Ecclesiastical History;' 'De Controversiis Fidei;' 'Vitæ Sanctorum Hiberniarum;' and 'A Catechism in the Irish language. None of these pieces appear to have been printed.

CREBILLON, PROSPER JOLIOT DE, a dramatist, who has been designated the *Æschylus* of France, was born at Dijon 1674; and died 17 June, 1762. His son, *Claude Prosper Joliot de Crebillon* (b. 1707; d. 12 April, 1777), wrote some very fine romances.

CREDI, LORENZO SCIARPELLONI DI, a painter, born at Florence 1453; died 1531.

CREECH, THOMAS, a poet, born in Dorsetshire 1659, and educated at Wadham College, Oxford (M.A. 1683; B.D. 1696). In 1699 he obtained the living of Welwyn, Hertfordshire; but in June, 1700, he hanged himself at Oxford. He translated *Lucræti* into English verse 1682; *Horace* in 1684; *Theocritus* in the same year; and various other authors.

CREECH, WILLIAM, was born 1745 at Newcastle, near Edinburgh, where his father was a minister. He received his education at Dalkeith, and next at the university of Edinburgh, with a view to the medical profession, which design he abandoned for the business of a bookseller. He served his apprenticeship to Mr. Kincaid, with whom he afterwards became a partner, and eventually his successor. Mr. Creech was a fellow of the Royal Society of Scotland, and in 1811 served the office of provost of Edinburgh. Died 14 Jan., 1815. He wrote several essays on subjects connected with morals, arts, and literature, published in 1 vol. after his death.

CREED, ELIZABETH, was the daughter of Sir Gilbert Pickering, the relation of Dryden, and was born in 1642. She became the wife of John Creed, of Oundle, esquire, who died in 1701, by whom she had a numerous family. She resided at her seat near Oundle, in Northamptonshire, where she exercised herself in works of benevolence, and instructed many young women in drawing, needlework, and other fine arts. Several of the churches in that part of the country are ornamented with altar pieces of her performance. She died in May, 1728.

CRELL, LOUIS CHRISTIAN, a German divine, professor of philosophy at Leipsic, was born 1671, and died 15 Nov., 1735.

CRELLIUS, JOHN, professor of Greek at Cracow, was born in Franconia 1590, and died 11 June, 1633. He wrote numerous books in defence of Socinianism.

CREMONESE. See CALETTI.

CREMONINI, CESAR, an Italian philosopher and professor at Ferrara and Padua, born at Cento, in the Modenese, in 1550, and died at Padua at the age of eighty. He wrote some philosophical treatises in Italian, all agreeable to the Aristotelian system.

CRENIUS, THOMAS, a voluminous writer of Brandenburg, who died at Leyden 29 March, 1728, aged 89. He wrote chiefly on philosophical subjects.

CRESCENTIUS, PETER, or, as he called himself, De Crescentiis, was born at Bologna 1233. He was an eminent lawyer in his native country, and amused himself by the improvement of agriculture, on which subject he wrote a treatise, entitled '*Ruralia Commoda*,' the first edition of which appeared in 1471 at Augsburg. Died 1320.

CRESCENZI, JOHN BAPTIST, marquis de la

Torre, an architect and painter, born at Rome 1595; died at Madrid 1660.

CRESCIMBENI, JOHN MARIO, an Italian poet, born at Macerata, in Ancona, 1663. He was the founder of the Arcadian Society, and on entering into orders obtained some ecclesiastical preferments. Died 8 March, 1728. Among his works the principal are, '*Rime di Alfesibeo Cario*' (his Arcadian name); '*Istoria della Volgar Poesia*,' 6 vols.; History of the Academy of Arcadi, with the Lives of its principal members, 7 vols.

CRESPI, DANIEL, a painter of Milan, born 1592; died 1630.

CRESPI, GIUSEPPE MARIA, a Bolognese painter, called *Il Spagnuolo*, born 1665; died 1747.

CRESPIGNY, PHILIP CHAMPION, king's proctor and afterwards M.P. for Sudbury, died at Bath 1 Jan., 1803, æt. 80. He was a writer in the '*World*,' and was much courted on account of his conversational wit and social pleasantry.

CRESSWELL, Sir CRESSWELL, an English judge, born 1794, and educated at Emmanuel College, Cambridge. In 1842 he was appointed a justice of the Common Pleas, and in 1858, on the establishment of the new court for causes connected with matrimony, divorce, and wills, he was appointed its first judge. Died 29 July, 1863.

CRESSWELL, JOSEPH, a Jesuit, born in London, became successively rector of the English colleges at Rome and Valladolid, and vice-prefect of the mission, both in Spain and Flanders. He died at Ghent 19 Feb., 1623, æt. 65. He wrote a Latin treatise '*De Vita Beatâ*,' a treatise against the cruel proclamation of Queen Elizabeth, bearing date 29 Nov., 1591; another against King James's proclamation of 1610; '*Meditations on the Rosary*;' Account of the Martyrdom of Father Henry Walpole; a Spanish translation of Father William Bath's Treatise on Penance; a translation into English and Spanish of Salvia's book '*Quis Dives salvis*?' and '*A Preparation for administering, with profit, the Sacraments of Penance and the Eucharist*.'—*Dodd; Oliver.*

CRESSY, HUGH PAULINUS, or SERENUS, D.D., a Catholic divine, was born at Wakefield, Yorkshire, 1605, and educated at Merton College, Oxford, where he took his degrees in arts, and became fellow. Having entered into orders he became chaplain to Lord Falkland, whom he accompanied to Ireland, and obtained the deanery of Leighlin, to which was added afterwards a canonry of Windsor. In 1644 he went to Rome, where he renounced the Protestant religion. He next entered among the Benedictines at Donay, on which occasion he took the name of Serenus. At the Restoration he returned to England and became chaplain to the queen of Charles II. He died at East Grinstead, Sussex, 10 Aug., 1674. He was the author of '*The Church History of Britanny*,' from the beginning of Christianity to the Norman conquest, folio, Rouen, 1668. Besides this he wrote several controversial pieces, some of which were answered by Lord Clarendon and Dr. Stillingfleet.

CRESTI, DOMENICO, a painter, called *Il Passignano*, from the place of his birth, a village near Florence. He was a disciple of Zuccherro, and painted history and portrait. Born 1558; died 1638.

CRETI, DONATO, a painter, born at Cremona 1671; died 1749.

CREVIER, JEAN BAPTISTE LOUIS, a French his-

torian, born 1693. He was professor of rhetoric at Paris, and the pupil of Rollin, whose Roman History he completed. He also wrote a History of the Roman Emperors, and published an edition of Livy. Died 1 Dec., 1765.

CREW, NATHANIEL, an English prelate, was the son of John Lord Crew, and was born at Stean, Northamptonshire, 31 Jan., 1633. He received his education at Lincoln College, Oxford, where he took his degrees in arts. After the Restoration he entered into orders, and in 1663 took his degree of D.C.L. In 1668 he was elected rector of his college, and the next year preferred to the deanery of Chichester, which he held with the precentorship. In 1671 he was advanced to the bishopric of Oxford, whence in 1674 he was translated to Durham, for which preferment he was indebted to James duke of York, whose measures, after his accession to the throne, he supported, and sat in the ecclesiastical commission. When the bishop saw that his master's ruin was approaching, he began to alter his conduct, and in the Convention Parliament voted that James had abdicated the throne. Notwithstanding this he was excepted out of the pardon granted by William and Mary; on which he absconded for some time, but at last he was suffered to retain his see. In 1691 he succeeded to the family title on the death of his brother. Died 18 Sept., 1722.

CREWE, Sir RANDOLPH, was constituted lord chief justice of England 26 Jan., 1624, but two years later was removed in consequence of his not promoting the loan. He died 1642.

CREWE, RANDOLPH, an ingenious artist, was the son of Sir Clipsby Crewe, of Cheshire, and nephew of the preceding. He was attacked by assassins at Paris, and died of his wounds 21 Sept., 1657, at the early age of 27. According to Fuller 'he drew a map of Cheshire so exactly with his pen, that a judicious eye would mistake it for printing, and the graver's skill and industry could hardly improve it.'

CREYGHTON, or CRICHTON, ROBERT, a native of Scotland, was educated at Westminster School, whence he was elected to Trinity College, Cambridge, 1613. He became Greek professor 1625; public orator 1627; chaplain to Charles I. and Charles II.; dean of Wells 1660; bishop of Bath and Wells 1670; died 21 Nov., 1672, aged 77. Bishop Creighton was a very learned man, a famous Greek scholar, and richly endowed with the gift of eloquence. His greatest work is the translation from the Greek into Latin of Sylvester Sgropoulus' History of the Council of Florence, 1660.—*Al. West.; Cole's MSS.*

CREYGHTON, ROBERT, D.D., son of the preceding, was elected from Westminster School to Trinity College, Cambridge, 1655. He was Greek professor 1662-63; chaplain in ordinary to the king; and chaunter and canon of Wells. He spent much of his time in composing church music, and was author of the well-known anthem 'Father, I have sinned.' He also published some sermons; and died 1733-4, aged 97.

CRICHTON, Sir ALEXANDER, M.D., F.R.S., a celebrated physician, was a native of Scotland, and died near Sevenoaks, Kent, 4 June, 1856, aged 93. He was for many years physician in ordinary to Alexander I., emperor of Russia.

CRICHTON, GEORGE, a Scotchman, professor of Greek at Paris in the seventeenth century, composed several Latin poems and orations.

CRICHTON, JAMES, a celebrated Scotchman, of whom so many wonderful things are related as to have procured him the name of 'The Admirable Crichton.' He was born 1561, in the county of Perth, of a good family, and educated at St. Andrew's, where he made a rapid progress in the languages and sciences. At the age of twenty he visited Paris, where he acquired uncommon reputation as a disputant, and for his skill and activity in games of all sorts, as well as martial exercises. He next went to Rome, and displayed his talents in the presence of the Pope and cardinals. Thence he travelled to Venice, where he became intimate with the learned Aldus Manutius, who dedicated to him the Paradoxes of Cicero in a strain of highflown panegyric, which borders on the ridiculous. At Padua he held disputations with the most learned professors on a number of subjects, but particularly on the Aristotelian philosophy. We next find him at Mantua, where he is reported to have slain a famous fencing-master in a duel, who had never been foiled before. The duke of Mantua was so pleased with Crichton that he appointed him tutor to his son, who was a very licentious young man. This appointment, however, proved fatal to Crichton; for one night, as he was walking through the streets in carnival time, he was attacked by six assassins, and, after a gallant defence, lost his life. It is said that the person who gave him the fatal stroke was the prince his pupil. This event occurred in 1583. Four of his Latin poems are extant; but they are so devoid of merit as to lead to the inference that Crichton's eulogistic biographers were guilty of gross exaggeration.

CRICHTON, WILLIAM, a Scotch Jesuit, much employed in diplomatic transactions, was living at Paris in 1615. To his misplaced confidence may be principally ascribed the failure of Pope Pius IV.'s secret embassy to Mary Queen of Scots.

CRILLON, LOUIS DE BERTHON DE, a French general, born 1541; died 2 Dec., 1615.

CRILLON-MAHON, LOUIS DE BERTHON DES BALBES DE QUIERS, duc DE, born 1718, became distinguished in the Seven Years' War, but afterwards quitted the service of France for that of Spain. In the war between England and Spain he took Minorca, though in his attempts to reduce Gibraltar he was more unfortunate, and saw all his measures baffled by the superior valour of the English and of General Elliot. Died 1796.

CRINESIUS, CHRISTOPHER, a Bohemian divine of the Lutheran persuasion, born 1584; died 28 Aug., 1629. He wrote several works on the oriental languages.

CRINITUS, or RICCI, PETER, professor of the belles lettres at Florence, was born about 1465, and died about 1505. He wrote the Lives of the Latin Poets, and a piece entitled 'De Honestâ Disciplinâ.'

CRISP, STEPHEN, a Quaker, who died at Wandsworth, Surrey, 28 June, 1692. His works were printed in a collected form, 4to., London, 1694.

CRISP, TOBIAS, D.D., was born in London 1600, and educated first at Eton and next at Cambridge, whence he removed to Balliol College, Oxford, where he took his doctor's degree. In 1627 he obtained the rectory of Newington, in Surrey, which he quitted soon afterwards for that of Brinkworth, Wiltshire. On the breaking out of the Rebellion he went to London, where he died 27 Feb., 1642-3. He was the head of the Anti-

nomians; but his sermons, entitled 'Christ alone Exalted,' 3 vols. 4to., were not published till after his death, when they occasioned as much controversy as the author did in his lifetime.

CRISPE, Sir NICHOLAS, a merchant of London, eminent for his loyalty to King Charles I., was born 1598, and died 26 Feb., 1664-5.

CRISPUS, JOHN BAPTIST, an Italian divine, who died in the kingdom of Naples 1595. He wrote the *Life of Sannazarius*; '*De Ethnicis Philosophis cautè legendis*;' and Italian poems.

CRITOPULUS, METROPHANES, a Greek, who came to England in Archbishop Abbot's time, with a view of being instructed in the doctrine and discipline of the Established Church. Upon his arrival he addressed himself to that prelate, who placed him in Balliol College, Oxford, where he studied Latin and English. In 1622 he returned to his own country; and upon Cyrill's advancement to the patriarchate of Constantinople, he succeeded him in that of Alexandria. Died 1658. He is said to have been the author of the '*Confession of Faith*,' published in Greek, 1629, under the name of Cyrill.

CRITTENDEN, JOHN JAY, an American statesman, died 26 July, 1803.

CRIVELLARI, BARTOLOMEO, a sculptor and engraver of Venice, born 1725; died 1777.

CROESE, GERARD, a Protestant divine of Amsterdam, author of the *History of the Quakers* and of '*Homerus Hebræus*.' Born 1642; died 10 May, 1710.

CROFT, GEORGE, D.D., was born at Beamsley, Yorkshire, 1747, and educated at University College, Oxford, whereof he became a fellow. Taking orders, he obtained the vicarage of Arncliffe, and the rectory of Thwing, in his native county. He was also head master of Brewod School, Staffordshire, and for eighteen years lecturer of St. Martin's, Birmingham, where he died 11 May, 1809. He published '*Eight Sermons* preached before the University of Oxford,' 1786, being the Bampton Lectures; '*The Test Laws defended*,' a sermon, 1790; '*Plans of Parliamentary Reform* proved to be visionary,' 1793; '*Thoughts concerning the Methodists and the Established Church*,' 1795; and '*A short Commentary, with Strictures, on certain parts of the Moral Writings of Dr. Paley and Mr. Gisborne*,' 1797.

CROFT, Sir HERBERT, was educated at Christ Church, Oxford, and was a member of Parliament in the latter part of the reign of Queen Elizabeth. On King James I. coming to the crown, he waited upon his Majesty at St. Theobald's, and was honoured with knighthood. After he had lived fifty-two years in profession of the Protestant religion, he became a member of the Catholic Church, and retiring to Douay, had an apartment in the monastery of the English Benedictines, and, as some say, became a lay brother of the order. This happened in 1617. He died at Douay 10 April, 1622. Sir Herbert wrote '*Letters* persuasive to his wife and children in England, to take upon them the Catholic Religion,' '*Arguments* to shew that the Church in Communion with the See of Rome, is the true Church; against Doctor Field his four Books of the Church;' '*Reply to the Answer of his Daughter M. C. [Mary Croft] which she made to a Paper of his, sent to her concerning the Roman Church*.' All these pieces were published together in one volume at Douay about 1619, but only eight copies were printed.

CROFT, HERBERT, an English bishop, the third son of the preceding, was born 18 Oct., 1603, at Great Milton, near Thame, in Oxfordshire. He went with his father to Flanders, and was placed by him in the English college at St. Omer; but on returning to England to settle some affairs in 1622, he became acquainted with Bishop Morton, who reconciled him to the Church of England. He then went to Oxford, and was admitted a student of Christ Church, where he proceeded to his degree of B.D., and became rector of Harding in the same county. In 1639 he was presented to a prebend in the cathedral of Salisbury, and the year after took his doctor's degree, at which time he became prebendary of Worcester, and canon of Windsor. In 1644 he was nominated dean of Hereford; but the troubles coming on, he suffered much for his loyalty. At the Restoration he was made bishop of Hereford, and in 1667 dean of the Chapel Royal, which latter place he resigned, and retired to his diocese. In 1675 he printed a tract entitled *Naked Truth* pleading for Toleration of Protestant Dissenters; and in 1685 *Animadversions* on Dr. Burnet's *Theory of the Earth*, besides which he published some sermons and religious pieces. Died at Hereford 18 May, 1691.

CROFT, Sir HERBERT, Bart., was born in London in 1751, and educated at University College, Oxford, where he obtained his degree of bachelor of laws, after which he became a student of Lincoln's Inn. In 1782 he relinquished the bar, and took orders, but never enjoyed any ecclesiastical preferment. He acquired some celebrity by a romance entitled '*Love and Madness*,' founded on the melancholy cases of Chatterton and Hackman. He also communicated a memoir of Young to Dr. Johnson, who inserted it in his *Lives of the Poets*. It is, however, an unsatisfactory sketch on an interesting subject. Mr. Croft also published proposals for an enlarged edition of Johnson's Dictionary, but never completed it. He published some trifling pamphlets besides, but they are not worth enumerating. He died at Paris 27 April, 1816, and was succeeded by Dr. Richard Croft, the celebrated accoucheur, who shot himself in 1818.

CROFT, WILLIAM, Mus. D., was born at Nether-Eatington, Warwickshire, about 1657. He was educated under Dr. Blow, whom he succeeded as master of the children, composer to the chapel-royal, and organist of Westminster Abbey. In 1712 he published his '*Divine Harmony*;' and in 1715 was created doctor in music at Oxford. In 1724 appeared his '*Musica Sacra*,' in 2 vols. He died in August, 1727.

CROFTON, ZACHARY, a nonconformist divine, born in Ireland, and educated at Dublin. At the Restoration he was ejected from the living of St. Botolph, Aldgate. He was afterwards committed to the Tower for writing in defence of the solemn league and covenant; but on petitioning the king he was released. In 1667 he set up a school near Aldgate, and died about 1672. He printed several controversial pieces.

CROFTS, THOMAS, M.A., an eminent book collector, chancellor of the diocese of Peterborough, and rector of Donyat, Somersetshire, died at Milton, Northamptonshire, 1781.

CROIUS, or DE CROI, JEAN, a Protestant minister of Uzez, author of some theological works in Latin, died 31 Aug., 1659.

CROIIX. See PETIS.

CROIX, JEAN BAPTISTE DE LA, the second bishop of Quebec, went to Canada 1685. He founded three hospitals; and died 1727.

CROIX-DU-MAINE, FRANCIS GRUDÉ DE LA, a French bibliographer, who collected an immense library, and published an account of all French writers. Born 1552; died 1592.

CROKE, Sir ALEXANDER, D.C.L., F.S.A., was born at Aylesbury, Buckinghamshire, 22 July, 1758, and educated at a private school at Birtton in that county. In 1776 he commenced residence at Oriel College, Oxford, whence he removed in 1780 to the Middle Temple, and in due course was called to the bar. Afterwards he took the degrees of B.C.L. and D.C.L., and was admitted an advocate in Doctors' Commons. In 1801 he was appointed judge of the vice-admiralty court at Halifax in Nova Scotia. He returned to England 1815, and was knighted in the following year. He spent the remainder of his life in retirement at his seat at Studley Priory; and died 27 Dec., 1842. His principal works are 'Remarks on Mr. Schlegel's Work upon the Visitation of Neutral Vessels under Convoy,' 1801; 'An Examination of the Rev. Mr. Burke's Letter of Instruction to the Catholic Missionaries of Nova Scotia,' published under the pseudonym of *Robert Stanser*, Halifax, 1804; 'The Genealogical History of the Croke Family,' 2 vols. 4to., Oxford, 1823; 'An Essay, with various Specimens, on Rhyming Latin Verse,' 8vo., Oxford, 1828; 'Regimen Sanitatis Salernitanum, with an Introduction and Notes,' 8vo., Oxford, 1830; 'The Patriot Queen,' 8vo., London, 1838; 'The Progress of Idolatry, a Poem; with other Poems,' 2 vols., Oxford, 1841; and 'An Essay on the Consolato del Mare, an ancient Code of Maritime Law.' A volume of Reports of cases decided by him at Halifax was published at London by James Stewart, 1814.

CROKE, or CROOKE, Sir GEORGE, an English judge, was born at Chilton, Buckinghamshire, 1559, and educated at Thame School, whence he removed to University College, Oxford, and next to the Inner Temple. In 1623 he was knighted and made king's serjeant; and the next year appointed one of the justices of the Common Pleas, which office he held till 1628, when he succeeded Sir John Doderidge in the King's Bench. He gained great credit in 1636 by taking the part of Hampden on the question of ship-money, after which he retired from public employment. Died 15 Feb., 1641. His Reports were published 1685, 3 vols. folio, and reprinted 1792, 4 vols. 8vo.

CROKE, JOHN, was born at Easington, Buckinghamshire; educated at King's College, Cambridge; appointed a master in chancery 1549; and died 2 Sept., 1554. He wrote 'Ordinances upon the estate of the Chancery Courte,' printed in S. R. A. Croke's 'Genealogical History,' and 'Thirteen Psalms and the First Chapter of Ecclesiastes, translated into English verse,' London (Percy Soc.), 1844.

CROKE, RICHARD, D.D., was born in London, in or about 1489, and educated first at Eton, and next at King's College, Cambridge. He afterwards went abroad, and was the first public professor of the Greek language at Cologne, Louvaine, Leipsic, and Dresden. In 1517 he proceeded M.A. at Cambridge, and about that time became preceptor to the king in the Greek language. He commenced reading public Greek lectures at Cambridge 1518, and such was his renown for learning

and eloquence that, when the office of public orator of the university was instituted in 1522, he was the first person elected to that honourable and dignified position. Shortly afterwards he was elected a fellow of St. John's College, having also a stipend from Bishop Fisher for reading a Greek lecture in that house. After being sent to Italy to forward the king's divorce, Dr. Croke was presented to the rectory of Long Buckby, Northamptonshire, and constituted a canon of King's College (now Christ Church), Oxford. He afterwards resided in Exeter College in that university; but died in London August, 1558. Dr. Croke, whose knowledge of Greek was so profound that he was generally termed the Grecian, was author of 'Encomium Acad. Lipsiensis;' 'Orationes duæ, altera a cura qua utilitatem laudemque Græcæ linguæ tractat, altera a tempore qua hortatus est Cantabrigienses, ne dessetores essent ejusdem;' 'Introductiones in rudimenta Græcæ;' 'Elementa Grammaticæ Græcæ;' and several translations.

CROKER, JOHN WILSON, a politician and author, was born in the county of Galway 20 Dec., 1780, and educated at Trinity College, Dublin, being afterwards called to the Irish bar. In 1808 he was returned to the House of Commons by the borough of Downpatrick, and he soon acquired a parliamentary reputation, in consequence of a speech which he delivered in defence of the duke of York. This led to his appointment, in 1809, as secretary to the Admiralty, a post which he held till 1830. During this period he represented successively Downpatrick, Athlone, Yarmouth, Bodmin, and Dublin University. In Dec., 1832, Mr. Croker retired from parliamentary life on account of his disgust and apprehension at the passing of the Reform Bill. His long official services were rewarded with a pension of £1,500 a year. Thenceforward he devoted himself exclusively to literary pursuits, and resided for the most part at Moulsey, near Hampton Court, where he ended his days 10 Aug., 1857. Mr. Croker was always a consistent supporter, both with his tongue and his pen, of extreme Conservative doctrines, and never lost an opportunity of attacking his opponents with the utmost rancour and malignity. He was a constant contributor to the 'Quarterly Review,' and likewise published a number of separate works. The more important are an edition of Boswell's 'Life of Johnson,' for which he received a severe lashing at the hands of Macaulay; 'Stories from the History of England;' 'A Sketch of Ireland, past and present;' 'A Reply to the Letters of Malachi Malagrowther;' 'Military Events of the French Revolution of 1830;' 'Letters on the Naval War with America;' 'Songs of Trafalgar;' some lyrical poems of merit, including some fine 'Lines on the Death of Canning.' He also edited 'The Suffolk Papers;' 'Lady Hervey's Letters;' 'Lord Hervey's Memoirs of the Reign of George II.;' and the 'Works of Pope.'

CROKER, TEMPLE HENRY, a native of Cork, was born about 1730, and educated at Westminster School and Trinity College, Cambridge, though he graduated M.A. at Oxford. He was rector of Igtham, Kent, 1769-73, and afterwards of St. John's, Capisterre, St. Christopher's, in the West Indies. He published 'Orlando Furioso' in Italian and English, 2 vols., 1755; 'Bower detected as an Historian,' 1758; an English metrical translation of the Satires of Ariosto, 1759; 'Experimental Magnetism, or the truth of Mr. Masson's Discoveries

in that branch of Natural Philosophy approved and ascertained,' 1761; and four sermons, 1790.—*Al. West.*

CROKER, THOMAS CROFTON, F.S.A., an Irish antiquary, born 1798. He was apprenticed to a firm of merchants in Cork, but in 1819 he received an appointment in the Admiralty, through Mr. John Wilson Croker, to whom, however, he was in no way related. He retired on a pension 1850, and died at his house in Old Brompton 8 Aug., 1854. Mr. Croker was an accomplished antiquary and a clever artist. Among his publications are 'Researches in the South of Ireland;' 'The Fairy Legends and Traditions of the South of Ireland;' 'Legends of the Lakes; or Sayings and Doings at Killarney,' collected chiefly from the MSS. of R. A. Lynch; two novels, 'The Adventures of Barney Mahoney,' and 'My Village versus Our Village;' 'Journal of a Tour through Ireland in 1644,' translated from the French of M. de la Boullaye le Gouz; 'Mémorial of Joseph Holt, General of the Irish Rebels in 1798;' 'The Popular Songs of Ireland.' He also edited several works illustrative of Irish History for the Camden and Percy Societies.

CROLL, FRANCIS, an engraver of Edinburgh, died 12 Feb., 1854, aged 27.

CROLY, GEORGE, LL.D., was born in Dublin 1780, and educated at Trinity College, after which he obtained an Irish curacy, but being disappointed with regard to Church preferment, he came to London, and turned his attention altogether to secular literary pursuits. His contributions to the press, as editor, coadjutor, or voluntary ally, during forty years, would occupy a space that would astonish even the most laborious of his literary contemporaries. The 'Standard,' 'Morning Herald,' 'Universal Review,' and many other periodicals were the recipients of these valuable compositions; and yet he published a large number of separate works, and for a quarter of a century devoted himself, with untiring energy, to the discharge of his functions as rector of St. Stephen's, Walbrook, to which he was presented in 1835. He published numerous theological works, and in fiction also he shone with pre-eminent lustre. His picture of the Wandering Jew in 'Salathiel' is one of the most striking efforts ever seen in that class of literature. Dr. Croly died suddenly, while passing in Holborn, 24 Nov., 1860.—*Ann. Reg.*

CROMBIE, ALEXANDER, LL.D., F.R.S., a Presbyterian minister, for many years a schoolmaster of high reputation at Greenwich, was born at Aberdeen 1760, and died 11 June, 1840. He published 'An Essay on Philosophical Necessity,' 1793; 'Etymology and Syntax of the English Language Explained,' 1802; 'Gymnasium, sive Symbola Critica,' 2 vols., 1812; 'Letters on the Present State of the Agricultural Interest,' 1816.

CROMPTON, SIR CHARLES, one of the justices of the Court of Queen's Bench, was born 1797; and died 30 Oct., 1865. He published some legal reports.

CROMPTON, HUGH, an English poet, who published 'Poems, being a Fardle of Fancies, or a Medley of Musick, stewed in four Ounces of the Oyl of Epigrams,' 8vo., London, 1667; and 'Pierides, or the Muses Mount,' 8vo., London, 1658.

CROMPTON, SAMUEL, an inventor, was born at Firwood, near Bolton, Lancashire, 3 Dec., 1753,

being the son of a farmer, who also followed the occupation of a carder and spinner. At the age of five he lost his father, but his mother gave him as good an education as she could. He was placed with his uncle at the mansion called the Hall in the Wood, and here he worked at the loom, and devoted his spare time to study. In 1774, when 21 years old, he began his first essay in a new spinning-machine, which was originally called 'Hall's' 'th' Wood Wheel,' or 'Mushin Wheel,' but finally grew into public estimation and public adoption under the name of the 'Mule,' from its partaking of the two leading features of Arkwright's machine and Hargreaves' spinning-jenny. It took Crompton five years and every sixpence he had to perfect his idea, working as he did alone, without help of sympathy or aid of any kind, and only able to work far into the night, when his regular day's weaving was over. After all he cleared only about £60 by his wonderful invention; and died poor, 26 June, 1827.

CROMPTON, WILLIAM, a nonconformist divine, born at Barnstable, Devonshire, and educated at Oxford, where he took the degree of M.A. He obtained the living of Collumpton, in his native county, from which he was ejected in 1662 for nonconformity, but continued to preach till his death in 1696. He wrote a Remedy against Superstition, and other pieces.

CROMWELL, OLIVER, was the son of Robert Cromwell, the second son of Sir Henry Cromwell, of Hinchinbrooke, Huntingdonshire. The father of the protector carried on the business of a brewer at Huntingdon, which, however, was chiefly entrusted to his wife, Elizabeth, sister of Sir Robert Stewart of the isle of Ely. Oliver was born at Huntingdon 25 April, 1599, and educated at the grammar school there, from whence he was removed to Sidney College, Cambridge, in 1616; but returned home on the death of his father. After this he went to Lincoln's Inn, where, instead of studying the law, he indulged in various excesses, and dissipated the property which had been left him by his father. At the age of 21 he married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir James Bouchier, of Essex, soon after which he settled at Huntingdon and became a zealous Puritan. In 1628 he was elected into parliament, where he displayed great zeal against the Established Church, and, with some others, formed a scheme of going to New England; but this design was frustrated by the royal proclamation. In the Long Parliament he was returned for the town of Cambridge. On the breaking out of the Rebellion he raised a troop of horse, and going to Cambridge, acted there with great severity to the loyal members of the university, for which, however, he received the thanks of the house, and was first raised to the rank of colonel, and next to that of lieutenant-general. In the battle of Marston Moor, fought 3 July, 1644, his cavalry obtained the name of Ironsides; and in that of Newbury, which followed soon after, Cromwell made so desperate a charge upon the king's guards, as decided the fortune of the day. He was now regarded as the head of his party, and by his means the self-denying ordinance passed, which excluded all the members of either house, with the exception of himself, from having any military command. He now became lieutenant-general of the army, and at the battle of Naseby, 14 June, 1645, completely ruined the royal cause. When the king was betrayed by the

Scotch, Cromwell saw that his advantage lay in getting him into his own hands, and this he accomplished by his agent, Cornet Joyce, who seized his majesty at Holmby, 4 June, 1647, and conducted him to the head-quarters of the army. Charles for some time thought himself safe, but at length his fears prevailed, and he fled to the Isle of Wight. It is needless to relate what followed, for the share which the usurper had in the murder of the monarch is established beyond all doubt. In 1649 Cromwell went over to Ireland, which country he completely subdued, and then returned in triumph. The Scots having now invited home Charles II., prepared for an invasion of England, on which Cromwell entered their country, and, Sept. 3, 1650, gained the victory of Dunbar. This, however, did not prevent the Scotch from crossing the borders, and on the same day of the month, in the next year, was fought the battle of Worcester, which dispersed the royalists, and obliged the king to return to France. From this time Cromwell made no secret of his views, and 20 April, 1653, he entered the House of Commons with his soldiers, pulled the speaker out of the chair, bade his men take away that bauble, the mace, and then locked up the doors. The government being now vested in a council of officers solely under his control, he was invited to take upon himself the sovereign authority, and accordingly he was proclaimed protector of the commonwealth of England, Scotland, and Ireland. His conduct in this station was vigorous, and he applied himself to the management of public affairs with equal diligence and judgment. Notwithstanding this, and the military power with which he was surrounded, he saw a spirit of disaffection rising against him; on which account he called a parliament, but it was soon dissolved, and the protector found himself beset by enemies of various descriptions, of whom the old republicans were the most to be dreaded. Amidst this disquietude he declared war against Spain, and sent Blake to the Mediterranean, where that great commander gained so many achievements, as considerably enriched the public treasury, while Penn, in the West Indies, added Jamaica to the English possessions. By a treaty with France, Cromwell stipulated to send forces into the Low Countries, and his successes abroad now made him ambitious of the title of king. A plan to this effect was proposed, and a parliament convened to carry it into execution: but the usurper, finding that it was disapproved of by his friends, pretended to decline the offer as being against his own conscience. However, his second inauguration as protector took place in Westminster Hall with as much pomp as if it had been a coronation, 26 June, 1657. The same year the usurper was much annoyed by a pamphlet called 'Killing no Murder,' in which the author boldly maintained that one who had violated all law had forfeited all right to life. The troubles of Oliver now accumulated, and the death of his daughter, Mrs. Claypole, with her reproaches, made a deep impression upon his mind. He fell into a deep melancholy, and at last became delirious; notwithstanding which, his chaplains declared that he would certainly recover. He died at Whitehall, Sept., 1658; and some days afterwards his funeral was celebrated with more than royal pomp in Henry the Seventh's Chapel, Westminster Abbey; but after the Restoration the body was

taken up, suspended at Tyburn, and buried under the gallows. He had six children, viz., Richard, Henry, Bridget, Elizabeth, Mary, and Frances. Richard succeeded him in the protectorate; but when affairs turned, and he found his post no longer tenable, he resigned, and went abroad. He died at Cheshunt in 1712. Henry, who had been lord-lieutenant in Ireland under his father, and bore a good character, died in 1674. Bridget married first Ireton and afterwards Fleetwood. Elizabeth married John Caypole, Esq., of Northamptonshire. Mary married Lord Fauconberg, and died in 1712. Frances married first a grandson of the earl of Warwick, and secondly, Sir John Russell of Cambridgeshire.

CROMWELL, OLIVER, a solicitor of Essex Street, Strand, London; died at Cheshunt, Hertfordshire, 31 May, 1821, aged 79. He published 'Memoirs of the Protector Oliver Cromwell, and his sons Richard and Henry, illustrated by original Letters and other Family Papers. With six portraits, from original pictures,' 4to., London, 1820; 3rd edition, 2 vols. 8vo., 1823.

CROMWELL, THOMAS, earl of Essex. See ESSEX.

CRONEGK, JOHN FREDERICK, baron DE, a native of Anspach, distinguished by his elegant poetry. Born 1731; died 31 Dec., 1758.

CRONSTEDT, AXEL FREDERICK, a Swedish mineralogist, born 1722; died 19 Aug., 1765. His Essay on Mineralogy has been translated into English.

CROON, or CROUNE, WILLIAM, M.D., a physician, was born in London, and educated at Emmanuel College, Cambridge, where he obtained a fellowship. In 1659 he was chosen professor of rhetoric at Gresham College; and at the Restoration he was appointed registrar of the Royal Society. He was also created doctor of physic by royal mandate; and through the interest of Mr. Evelyn, he became travelling tutor to the honourable Mr. Howard, son of the duke of Norfolk. In 1670 he was chosen lecturer in anatomy to the Company of Surgeons, on which he resigned his professorship. In 1675 he was admitted a fellow of the College of Physicians. He died 12 Oct., 1684. Dr. Croon published a piece, entitled 'De ratione motus musculorum,' 4to.; and some papers of his are in the Philosophical Transactions. He founded a course of algebraic lectures in seven colleges at Cambridge, and also a yearly anatomical lecture in the Royal Society.

CROSSBY, BRASS, lord mayor of London, was born at Stockton-upon-Tees in 1725, and early came to London, where he practised as an attorney. He in 1764 was elected sheriff, the next year alderman, and in 1770 lord mayor. In this high office he opposed the court in the prosecution of Wheble and other printers; and he supported Wilkes and Oliver, for which he was sent to the Tower. During his confinement his conduct was applauded by the city, and various addresses came to him from some counties. He was released by the prorogation of parliament, and conducted to the Mansion House in great pomp by the populace, and honoured by the thanks of the corporation, and the vote of a cup of £100 value. He died 14 Feb., 1793.

CROSS, or MORE, JOHN, D.D., a native of Norfolk, who became a Franciscan friar, and established a community of his brethren in Lincoln's Inn Fields, which was dispersed on the accession

of William III. Died before 12 May, 1691. He wrote 'Philothea's Pilgrimage to Perfection, described in a 'Practice of Ten Days Solitude,' 8vo., Bruges, 1668; 'A Sermon preached before the King and Queen on the Feast of the Holy Patriarch St. Benedict, 1686; a treatise 'De Juramento Fidelitatis; another, 'De Dialectica; 'An Apology for the Contemplations on the Life and Glory of Holy Mary the Mother of Jesus,' 12mo., London, 1687; and 'Divine Poems.'—*Dodd; Oliver.*

CROSS, JOHN, an English painter, whose noble picture of 'Richard I. pardoning the Archer,' is preserved in the Houses of Parliament, died 26 Feb., 1861.

CROSS, MICHAEL, an English painter, who is said to have been sent by Charles I. to copy several pieces in Italy, and having obtained leave to copy Raphael's Madonna in St. Mark's church at Venice, he left his own piece behind him and carried off the original. This picture was bought by the Spanish ambassador, and is now in the Escorial. A painter named *Lewis Cross* was also a good copyist, and died in 1724.

CROSS, NICHOLAS, a Franciscan friar, some time chaplain to Anne (Hyde) duchess of York, was born in Derbyshire, and died at Douay 21 March, 1698, æt. 83. He published 'The Cynosura; or, a saving Star that leads to Eternity discovered amidst the celestial Orbs of David's Psalms, by Way of Paraphrase upon the Miserere,' fol., London, 1670; and a sermon 'On the Joys of Heaven,' preached before the queen at Windsor, 21 April, 1686.

CROSS, WILLIAM, an English clergyman, proprietor of a school at Turnham Green, died 23 Aug., 1860, aged 58. He was author of 'Initia Latina,' 1841; 'Initia Græca,' 1846; 'Oral Exercises for Beginners in Latin Composition,' 1841; 'Feeling and Fancies,' poems chiefly lyrical, 1850.

CROSSDILL, JOHN, a violoncello player, born in London 1755; died at Epsick, Yorkshire, 1825.

CROSSE, JOHN, a divine, was born in London 1739, and educated at King's College, Cambridge. He was presented to the vicarage of Bradford, Yorkshire, 1784; and died 17 June, 1816. He founded the three 'Crosse Scholarships' at Cambridge, 'for promoting the cause of true Religion.'

CROSSMAN, SAMUEL, B.D., was a native of Monk's Bradfield, Suffolk. He was educated at Pembroke College, Cambridge, and became rector of Little Henny, Essex, from which he was ejected for nonconformity 1662. Subsequently he again conformed to the Establishment, and was made dean of Bristol. Died 4 Feb., 1683-4, aged 59. He was author of 'The Young Man's Monitor,' 1684, and some published sermons.

CROTCH, WILLIAM, Mus.D., was the son of a carpenter at Norwich, where he was born 1775. His musical taste developed itself in a most extraordinary manner in early childhood. In course of time he became a profound theorist, and at the age of twenty-two he was appointed professor of music in the university at Oxford. He became principal of the Royal Academy of Music 1822; and died 29 Dec., 1847. Dr. Crotch composed a vast number of pieces for the organ and piano-forte, and several very charming vocal pieces, among which was his fine ode for five voices, 'Mona on Snowdon calls.' He also composed the oratorio of 'Palestine,' and several didactic works, among which were his 'Elements of Musical Composition and Thorough Bass,' and three vols. of

'Specimens of various Styles of Music of all Nations.'

CROUCH, Mrs., a popular English actress and vocalist, died at Brighton, 2 Oct., 1806.

CROUCH, NATHANIEL. See BURTON, ROBERT.

CROUSAZ, JOHN PETER DE, a celebrated divine, philosopher, and mathematician, born at Lausanne, in Switzerland, 13 April, 1663; died 22 March, 1748.

CROW, WILLIAM, D.D., was educated at Trinity Hall, Cambridge (B.A. 1713; M.A. 1717; D.D. 1728), and became in due course a fellow of the college. He is the author of various sermons, published at different times; and he has also Greek verses in the University Collection on the Peace of Utrecht. He was rector of St. Botolph's, Bishopsgate, 1730; was collated to the rectory of Finchley in 1731; was chaplain to Bishop Gibson, and one of the chaplains in ordinary to King George II., all which preferments he retained until his death on 11 April, 1743.

CROWDER, ANSELM, a Benedictine monk, was born in Montgomeryshire, and died in London 5 May, 1666, æt. 73. In conjunction with Thomas Vincent Sadler he published 'Jesus, Mary, Joseph; or the Devout Pilgrim of the ever-blessed Virgin Mary,' by A. C. and T. V., 12mo., Amsterdam, 1657.

CROWLEY, ROBERT, was educated at Magdalen College, Oxford, where he obtained a fellowship. In the reign of Edward VI. he carried on the printing business in London, purposely to advance the Reformation; but when Mary came to the throne he went to Germany. On the accession of Elizabeth he returned to England, and had the living of St. Laurence Jewry, London, where he died 18 June, 1588. He was the publisher of Pierce Plowman's Vision, and the author of 'Epigrams in Verse,' and some other pieces of a religious character.

CROWNE, JOHN, a poet, was a native of Nova Scotia. He came to England in the reign of Charles II., with whom he became a favourite, and who suggested to him the plot of his comedy, 'Sir Courtly Nice,' but just as the piece was ready for performance the king died, and Crowne was ruined. He wrote several other plays, and died about 1703.

CROWTHER, BRYAN, a surgeon of London, author of several professional works, died 17 April, 1815. He was the son-in-law of Richardson the novelist.

CROXALL, SAMUEL, D.D., was a native of Walton-upon-Thames, in Surrey, and received his education at St. John's College, Cambridge. While at the university he wrote *The Fair Circassian*, a poem, which is a licentious imitation of Solomon's Song. On taking orders he obtained the living of Hampton, Middlesex, several preferments in Hereford Cathedral, and the united livings of St. Mary Somerset, and St. Mary Mounthaw, London. Died 13 Feb., 1752. Dr. Croxall was a strenuous Whig, and wrote a book called *Scripture Politics*. He also published a popular edition of *Æsop's Fables*, and wrote some poems, besides which his name was affixed to a collection of Novels in 6 vols. 12mo.

CROZE, MATHURIE VYSSIERE LA. See LA-CROZE.

CRUCIGER, GASPAR, a Protestant of Leipsic, author of Commentaries on Scripture, &c., was born 1504, and died 16 Nov., 1548.

CRUCIGER, GEORGE, a divine of Marburg, author of 'Harmonia Linguarum quatuor Cardinalium.' Born 1575; died 1636.

CRUDEN, ALEXANDER, an industrious compiler, was born 1701, and educated at Aberdeen, where he obtained the degree of M.A. In 1728 he came to London, and settled here as a bookseller. In 1737 he published his Concordance to the Bible, a book of great merit. Cruden was a very pious man, but at times deranged in his mind. He died in the act of prayer 11 Nov., 1770.

CRUDEN, WILLIAM, minister of the Presbyterian Chapel, Crown Court, Drury Lane, London, died 5 Nov., 1785, aged 60. He published 'The Complete Family Bible; or a Spiritual Exposition of the Old and New Testament,' 2 vols. folio, London, 1770.

CRUIKSHANK, ROBERT, an engraver, the elder brother of George Cruikshank, died 13 March, 1856, æt. 66. He had some share of his brother's talent, and illustrated several works in the same style of humour.

CRUIKSHANK, WILLIAM CUMBERLAND, F.S.A., an eminent surgeon and anatomist of London, was born at Edinburgh 1745, and died 27 June, 1800. His principal works are 'The Anatomy of the Absorbent Vessels of the Human Body,' first published 1786; and 'Experiments on the Insensible Perspiration of the Human Body,' 1795.

CRULL, JONOGUS, M.D., a native of Hamburg, was admitted doctor of medicine at Cambridge by royal mandate 1681, and a licentiate of the London College of Physicians 1692. He published 'Dissertatio Medico-Chymica, exhibens Medacamenti Veterum Universalis, Recentiorumque particularium, verum in Medicinæ usum,' 4to., Leyden, 1679; 'The Ancient and Present State of Moscow,' 2 vols. 8vo., London, 1698; a continuation of Puffendorf's 'Introduction to the History of Europe,' 8vo., London, 1705; and 'Antiquities of the Abbey Church of Westminster,' 8vo., London, 1711.

CRUSIUS, or KRAUS, MARTIN, a learned German, born in the diocese of Bamberg in 1526; chosen professor of belles lettres at Tubingen; and died at Bstingen in 1607. He wrote 'Turco Græciæ libri octo'; 'Annales Suevici ab initio rerum ad annum 1549'; and 'Germano Græciæ libri vi.'

CRUSO, JOHN, was matriculated at Cambridge as a sizar of Caius College 5 July, 1632; proceeded B.A. 1635-6; was elected a fellow, and took the degree of M.A., 1639. He was incorporated at Oxford 1643, having lost his fellowship at Cambridge on account of his loyalty. He was created LL.D. 1652, and admitted an advocate 12 Nov., 1652. He was chancellor of the diocese of St. David's. Died 1681. He is author of 'Castrametation; or the measuring out the quarters for the encamping of an Army,' 'Medicamentorum ΕΥΡΟΠΙΩΤΩΝ Thesaurus,' 'The Order of Military Watches' and a translation of Du Praissac's 'Art of War.'

CRUTTWELL, CLEMENT, a native of Wokingham, Berkshire, was originally a surgeon at Bath, but afterwards became a minister. He was an industrious compiler, and published, among other things, an edition of Bishop Wilson's Bible and Works; a Concordance of Parallel Texts of Scripture; and a Universal Gazetteer. He died at Froxfield, Somersetshire, 5 Sept., 1808, æt. 65.

CRUZ, JUANA INEZ DE LA, a Mexican lady, dis-

tinguished for her poetry and her acquaintance with the sciences. Born 1651; died 17 April, 1695.

CSOMA DE KÖRÖS, ALEXANDER, a Hungarian traveller and philologist, born about 1791 at Körös, in the district of Transylvania. The great object of his life was to solve the mystery respecting the origin of the Hungarian people. He travelled to Tibet, and applied himself for several years to the study of the language of that country, which he fancied had an affinity to the Magyar; and though eventually he discovered that this notion was erroneous, his labours were not fruitless, as he acquired a profound knowledge of the Buddhist philosophy and sacred writings. After residing for some years at Calcutta, he started on a second expedition to accomplish his darling object; but died shortly afterwards at Darjeeling 11 April, 1842. He composed a Tibetan Dictionary and Grammar, and contributed numerous articles, in English, on Tibetan literature, to the Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

CTESIAS, a Greek physician in the service of Artaxerxes, king of Persia. He wrote a history of Persia and of the Indies. Flor. B.C. 384.

CTESIBIUS, a mathematician of Alexandria, inventor of the pump and water-clock. Flor. 125 B.C.

CTESIPHON, an Athenian, whose attempt to decree the golden crown to Demosthenes was opposed by Æschines, and produced the two famous orations of the rival orators.

CUBITT, MARIA, an actress and singer, who died in London, 1830.

CUBITT, Sir WILLIAM, an eminent civil engineer, was born at Dilham, Norfolk, 1785, and died at his house, Clapham Common, London, 13 Oct., 1861.

CUDWORTH, RALPH, D.D., was born at Aller, Somersetshire, 1617, and educated at Emmanuel College, Cambridge. About 1641 he obtained the rectory of North Cadbury, in his native county, and in 1642 appeared his 'Discourse on the Lord's Supper.' Two years afterwards he was appointed master of Clare Hall, Cambridge, to which was added the Hebrew professorship. In 1654 he was chosen master of Christ's College. At the Restoration he was presented to the vicarage of Ashwell, Hertfordshire; and in 1678 he obtained a prebend in the cathedral of Gloucester. The same year came out his famous book entitled, 'The True Intellectual System of the Universe.' He died at Cambridge 26 June, 1688. In 1731 Bishop Chandler published Dr. Cudworth's treatise concerning 'Eternal and Immutable Morality;' and in 1743 appeared a complete edition of his Intellectual System, with some additional pieces, edited by Dr. Birch.

CUBRENHERT, THEODORE VAN, a Dutch engraver, born 1522; died 1590.

CUFFE, HENRY, was born at Hinton St. George, in Somersetshire, about 1560, and educated at Oxford, where he became professor of Greek. On quitting the university he became secretary to Robert, earl of Essex, and when that nobleman was condemned, Cuffe was apprehended, and executed at Tyburn, 30 March, 1601. He was an accomplished scholar, and wrote a book entitled 'The Differences of the Ages of Man's Life, together with the Original Causes, Progress, and End thereof,' first printed in 1607.

CUFFE, MAURICE, an Irish gentleman of Ennis,

whose account of the siege of Ballyally Castle, county Clare, in 1641, is printed in the fourteenth volume of the publications of the Camden Society. He was great-grandfather of John Cuffe, who was created Baron Desart 1733.

CUJACIUS, or CUJAS, JAMES, a French lawyer, born at Toulouse 1520. He became professor successively at Toulouse, Cahors, and Bourges; and died in the latter city 4 Oct., 1590. His works were printed at Paris, in ten folio volumes, 1659.

CULBERTSON, ROBERT, was born at Morebattle 1765, and educated at Keiso and at the university of Edinburgh, after which he became minister of the associate congregation at Leith. He was editor of the 'Christian Magazine,' and author of 'Lectures, with Practical Observations on the Prophecies of John, and a Dissertation on the Origin and Termination of the Antichristian Apostasy,' 2 vols. 8vo., 1818; and 'The Pillar of Rachel's Grave; a Sermon on the Death of the Princess Charlotte of Wales,' 1817. Died 1833.

CULIN, PATRICK, an Augustinian hermit, and bishop of Clogher, in Ireland, by the assistance of Roderick Cassidy, his archdeacon, compiled a Register of the Antiquities of his Church, and inserted in it a Catalogue of the Bishops of Clogher, which was of great service to Sir James Ware. He also composed a Latin hymn in praise of St. Macartin, first bishop of Clogher. Died 1534.

CULLEN, ROBERT, son of William Cullen, M.D., mentioned below, was appointed a lord of session in Scotland 1796, when he assumed the title of Lord Cullen; became a lord of justiciary 1799; and died 28 Nov., 1810. He was a contributor to the 'Mirror' and 'Lounger.'

CULLEN, WILLIAM, M.D., was born in Lanarkshire 11 Dec., 1712, and served his apprenticeship to a surgeon at Glasgow. On the expiration of his time he went as a surgeon in a merchant ship to the West Indies, and on his return to his own country established himself in business, and had Dr. William Hunter for a partner. In 1740 he took his degree of M.D., and in 1746 he was chosen lecturer in chemistry at Glasgow. In 1751 he was appointed king's professor of medicine in the same university. In 1756 he was elected professor of chemistry at Edinburgh, where in 1766 he was chosen to the chair of medicine. Died 5 Feb., 1790. He raised the university of Edinburgh to an unequalled height in regard to physical learning. His works are 'First Lines of Physic,' 4 vols.; 'Synopsis Nosologie Methodicæ,' 2 vols.; 'Lectures on Materia Medica,' 2 vols.; and a pamphlet on the recovery of persons drowned and apparently dead.

CULLUM, Sir JOHN, Bart., F.R.S., F.S.A., a divine and topographer, born at Hawsted, Suffolk, 1733, and educated at Catharine Hall, Cambridge, where he took his degrees in arts, and was chosen fellow. He was instituted to the vicarage of Great Thurlow, Suffolk, 1774; and died 9 Oct., 1785. He wrote 'The History and Antiquities of Hawsted and Hardwick, in the county of Suffolk.'

CULLUM, Sir THOMAS GERY, Bart., was born 30 Nov., 1741, and died 8 Sept., 1831. He held the office of Bath king-at-arms, and published in 1813 a new edition of his brother's history of Hawsted.

CULMER, RICHARD, a fanatical divine, was of Magdalen College, Cambridge, where he proceeded

M.A., after which he became minister of Goodneston, Kent, from whence he was ejected for refusing to read the Book of Sports. He afterwards was a lecturer at Canterbury, and on the breaking out of the Rebellion was appointed by the parliament to purge the churches of idolatrous images and pictures, which commission he discharged with all the fury of a zealot. He broke in pieces the fine painted window in Canterbury Cathedral, of which proceedings he published an account. For these services he obtained the sequestered living of Minster, in Kent, of which he was deprived in 1666. When he died does not appear. He was a quarrelsome fellow, and much given to fighting, on which account the country people called him 'Blue Skin Dick.'

CULPEPPER, NICHOLAS, an astrologer and herbalist, born in London 18 Oct., 1616. After receiving a good education at Cambridge he was placed under an apothecary, and on the expiration of his term of apprenticeship settled in Spitalfields. He was an energetic opponent of the College of Physicians, and in 1649 published a translation of their Dispensary; but the most noted of his works is his Herbal, entitled 'The English Physician,' which has been often printed. Died 10 Jan., 1653-4.

CULPEPPER, or CULPEPER, Sir THOMAS, of Hollingbourne, in Kent, was born 1636, and educated at University College, Oxford. He was knighted at the Restoration; and died about 1706. He wrote 'Moral Discourses and Essays;' 'Considerations touching Marriage;' and several pieces against Usury.

CULY, DAVID, a native of Guyhirn, near Wisbech, Cambridgeshire, flourished about 1718, and established at Guyhirn a religious sect. His followers were named Culmites.

CUMBERLAND, DENISON, son of the bishop of Peterborough, was educated at Westminster School and Trinity College, Cambridge. He married the younger daughter of Dr. Bentley, and on going to Ireland with Lord Halifax was made bishop of Clonsfert. He was translated to Kilmore 1772, and died 27 May, 1775.

CUMBERLAND, ERNEST AUGUSTUS, DUKE OF. See ERNEST.

CUMBERLAND, GEORGE CLIFFORD, EARL OF, a nobleman distinguished by his naval enterprises, was born at Brougham Castle, Westmoreland, 8 Aug., 1558, being the eldest son of Henry Clifford, the second earl, on whose decease, in 1569-70, he succeeded to the title. He was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, under Dr. Whitgift, afterwards archbishop of Canterbury, and the learned William Whitaker. In 1586 he fitted out a squadron, with which he sailed for South America, and after taking several vessels from the Portuguese returned to England, where he was well received by the queen, who made him a knight of the Garter, and gave him one of her gloves, which he afterwards wore in his hat, adorned with diamonds. She also appointed him her champion in all tilting matches. In 1588 he commanded a ship, and contributed to the destruction of the Spanish Armada. After this he made several voyages to the Western Islands and Spanish America, with various success; but though in one expedition he took a galleon of great value he does not appear to have enriched himself. He died in London 30 Oct., 1605.

CUMBERLAND, RICHARD, an English prelate,

He was born at London 15 July, 1632, and educated at Magdalen College, Cambridge, where he took his degrees in arts, and then entered into orders. In 1658 he obtained a living in Northamptonshire, and in 1667 he was presented to the living of Allhallows, Stamford. In 1672 he published a book in Latin, entitled *De Legibus Naturæ Disquisitio Philosophica*, &c., which has been translated into English by two different persons. This work gained him a great reputation. In 1680 he proceeded D.D. In 1686 appeared his essay on Jewish Weights and Measures. In 1691 he was made bishop of Peterborough. He discharged the duties of the episcopal function in the most exemplary manner; and when he was desired to relax a little from his labours on account of his infirmities, he made this reply—'It is better to *wear out* than to *rust out*.' He died 9 Oct., 1718, and lies buried in the cathedral of Peterborough. After his death were published two books by him, one entitled *Sanchoniathon's Phœnician History*, translated from the first book of Eusebius *de Preparatione Evangelica*, &c.; and the other, *Origines gentium antiquissimæ*, or Attempts for discovering the Times of the first Planting of Nations.

CUMBERLAND, RICHARD, was born at Trinity College, Cambridge, Feb., 1731-2, being son of the Rev. Denison Cumberland (afterwards bishop successively of Clonfert and Kilmore) by Joanna, daughter of Dr. Richard Bentley, master of Trinity College. He was educated at Bury and Westminster Schools, and became a fellow of Trinity. Subsequently he was appointed private secretary to Lord Halifax, and when that nobleman went to Ireland as lord-lieutenant accompanied him as under-secretary. He afterwards obtained an office at the Board of Trade, and ultimately became secretary, which situation he held until the abolition of the Board under Mr. Burke's bill. In 1780, conceiving that there was an opening for a separate negotiation with the court of Spain, he went with his family to Lisbon, and thence to Aranjuez. The negotiation was preposterously conducted, and entirely failed, and on his return he was neglected and disavowed by the ministry. He thereupon retired into private life, residing principally at Tunbridge Wells. Mr. Cumberland wrote a great number of dramatic pieces, of which the 'West Indian,' the 'Jew,' and the 'Wheel of Fortune,' may be regarded as possessing considerable merit. His 'Observer' entitles him to a respectable place among the British essayists, but his poems, novels, theological tracts, and miscellaneous pieces, are now but little regarded. He published memoirs of his own life, and continued to compose for publication until nearly his last hour, for it is to be lamented that his old age was exposed to the discomfort attending narrow and reduced circumstances. He is said to have been of a peculiarly jealous and irritable temper, and to have been the prototype of Sheridan's 'Sir Fretful Plagiary.' Mr. Cumberland died 7 May, 1811, and was buried in Westminster Abbey.

CUMBERLAND, WILLIAM AUGUSTUS, DUKE OF, second son of George II., was born 1721. He commanded the British army at the battle of Fontenoy, and put an end to the rebellion in 1746 by defeating the Pretender at Culoden, for which he received the thanks of both houses of parliament. The year following he lost the battle of Val,

owing to the treachery of the Dutch. Died 31 Oct., 1765.

CUMING, HUGH, a naturalist, born at West Alvington, Kingsbridge, Devonshire, 14 Feb., 1791. He settled in business at Valparaiso, where his passion for collecting shells found an ample field for its development, and in 1826 he gave up his business in order to devote himself wholly to his favourite pursuit. In the course of several voyages he made a splendid collection of shells and dried plants, which he brought over to England. He died in London 10 Aug., 1865.

CUMING, WILLIAM, a physician, was born in 1714 at Edinburgh, where he was educated. In 1735 he went to Paris to improve himself in anatomy. On his return he settled at Dorchester, where he died in 1788. Dr. Cuming contributed materially to Hutchins's History of Dorsetshire.

CUMMING, or COMYN, Sir ALEXANDER, a Scotch baronet, who went to America, and was chosen chief of the Cherokee Indians. He held fanatical notions about the Jews, and was an ardent searcher for the philosopher's stone. In 1766 Archbishop Secker appointed him a pensioner in the Charterhouse, London, where he died Aug. 1775.—*Anderson*.

CUMMING, ALEXANDER, F.R.S., a mathematician and mechanic, was a native of Edinburgh. He was apprenticed to the watchmaking business, which he carried on with great reputation for many years in Bond Street, London. On retiring from trade he settled in Pentonville, where he had several houses. He was also appointed a county magistrate, and continued to pursue his mechanical studies with diligence to the time of his death, which happened in March, 1814. He wrote 'The Elements of Clock and Watch work,' 'A Dissertation on the influence of Gravitation considered as a mechanic power,' 1803; and 'The Destructive Effects of the conical Broad Wheels of Carriages controverted,' 1804. He was the father of James Cumming, F.S.A., the editor of *Feltham's Resolves*.

CUMMING, GEORGE, M.D., a physician of Chester, died 12 Aug., 1863, aged 81.

CUMMING, JAMES, F.S.A., son of Alexander Cumming, above mentioned, was appointed one of the chief clerks of the Board of Control, and became remarkable for his minute and extensive knowledge of Indian affairs. He died at Lovell Hill Cottage, Berkshire, 23 Jan., 1827. Mr. Cumming published an edition of *Feltham's 'Resolves'*, 1806, with a memoir of the author. There exists a privately-printed pamphlet giving a 'Brief Notice of the services of Mr. Cumming, late head of the revenue and judicial departments in the Office of the Right Hon. the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India,' dated 20 July, 1824.

CUMMING, THOMAS, an Englishman, who turned Quaker, but was so inconsistent as to plan and almost to command a military expedition to the coast of Africa in 1758, which ended in the capture of Senegal. Died 1774.

CUNÆUS, PETER, professor of law at Leyden, was born 1586, and died 1638. His principal work is 'De Republicâ Hebræorum.'

CUNEGO, DOMENICO, an engraver, born at Verona 1727; died at Rome 1794.

CUNINGHAM, or KENINGHAM, WILLIAM, M.D., a physician, born in or about 1531, and educated at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge. Be-

tween 1556 and 1559 he practised at Norwich, and afterwards removed to London, where he became eminent as a physician and astrologer. In 1563 he was appointed public lecturer at Surgeons' Hall. His most curious work is 'The Cosmographical Glasse, containing the pleasant Principles of Cosmographie, Geographic, Hydrographie, or Navigation,' fol., London, 1559. Many of the cuts in this work were executed by the author, and the map of Norwich is his own production.—*Athen. Cantab.* vol. 3.

CUNINGHAME, WILLIAM, a Scotch gentleman, author of various works on prophecy and Scriptural chronology, died 6 Nov., 1849.

CUNITZ, MARIA, a learned woman, celebrated for her astronomical acquirements, was a native of Silesia, and died in Poland about 1669, though Lalande assigns 22 Aug., 1664, as the date of her death.

CUNNINGHAM, ALEXANDER, a critic of acknowledged ability, was born in Ayrshire, Scotland, but went early in life to Holland, where he taught jurisprudence. He died at the Hague in Dec., 1730. Mr. Cunningham, who has often been confounded with the historian of the same name, published the Works of Horace, with animadversions on Bentley's edition of that poet, in 2 vols. 8vo., 1721.

CUNNINGHAM, ALEXANDER, an historian, was born at Ettrick, near Selkirk, 1654, and educated in Holland, from whence he came to England with the prince of Orange. He became travelling tutor to several noblemen, by which means he obtained the appointment of resident envoy at Venice, where he continued five years. He died in London 15 May, 1737. In 1787 appeared his History of Great Britain, from the Revolution to the accession of George I., 2 vols. 4to., translated from the Latin MS. by William Thomson, LL.D. This work contains many curious anecdotes and facts not to be found in other histories. Its author has frequently been confounded with the subject of the preceding article, a circumstance which can hardly excite surprise when it is considered that both the historian and the critic were natives of Scotland, lived at the same time, were educated in Holland, were eminent for their skill at chess, and attained an advanced age.

CUNNINGHAM, ALLAN, was born at Blackwood, Dumfriesshire, of parents in humble circumstances, 1785. He was taken from school when eleven years old, and apprenticed to a mason. He was a diligent and miscellaneous reader, and in 1810 his name began to be first seen in print, one of his earliest appearances being as a contributor to Crome's 'Remains of Nithsdale and Galloway Song.' In 1810 he came to London, and tried by turns most of the means of which a literary man can avail himself. He reported for the newspapers, and wrote for the periodicals, particularly the 'Literary Gazette,' the 'London Magazine,' and the 'Athenaeum.' More substantial labours, such as 'Sir Marmaduke Maxwell,' a drama, the novels 'Paul Jones' and 'Sir Michael Scott,' with the 'Songs of Scotland,' attested in succession his literary industry. Meanwhile his other craft was not forgotten. He obtained a situation in the studio of Sir Francis Chantrey, and this he continued worthily to occupy till his own death. This association had considerable influence upon the future career of both parties. Comfortably situated in the studio of Chantrey, and

being brought into contact with men of rank and genius, Allan had leisure enough to cultivate his own literary tastes, and in succession to produce a number of estimable works. His own poetry stamped his name with distinction among the minstrels of Scotland, and Scott, Hogg, and others in the foremost rank at once allowed his brotherhood. His best compositions are sweetly natural, as well as national, and many of them stirring and spirited, contrasting finely with the melancholy strains of others, wherein dole and misfortune supersede the martial theme. His Lives of 'British Painters, Sculptors, and Architects,' 5 vols., deservedly became a popular work. He also published a series of illustrations to 'Major's National Gallery of Pictures,' 'The Maid of Elvar,' a poem; 'The Life of Burns,' 'Lord Roldan,' a romance; and 'Memoirs of Sir David Wilkie.' He also prepared an annotated edition of Johnson's 'Lives of the Poets.' Died 29 Oct., 1842.

CUNNINGHAM, CHARLES, a Scotch painter, who settled at Berlin, was born 1741, and died 1789.

CUNNINGHAM, JOHN, was born in Dublin, 1729, and became a strolling player. He died at Newcastle-upon-Tyne 18 Sept., 1773. He wrote some poems of considerable merit, and a farce called 'Love in a Mist,' from which Garrick 'adapted' his 'Lying Valet.'

CUNNINGHAM, JOHN WILLIAM, an evangelical divine, was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he obtained a fellowship (B.A. 1802; M.A. 1805). For many years he was vicar of Harrow-on-the-Hill, Middlesex, where he died 30 Sept., 1861, aged 81. He was author of 'Christianity in India. An Essay on the duty, means, and consequences of introducing the Christian Religion among the native inhabitants of the British dominions in the East,' 'Church of England Missions,' 'De Rancé,' a poem; 'The Velvet Cushion,' a tale, 1815, 10th edition, 1816; 'A New Covering to the Velvet Cushion'; 'A World without Souls'; 'Six Lectures on the Book of Jonah'; 'Morning Thoughts in prose and verse on single verses in the successive chapters in the Gospel of St. Matthew'; 'Essay on the Genius and Poetry of Cowper'; 'Cautions to Continental Travellers'; Sermons.

CUNNINGHAM, PETER, a poet, was a native of Deal, and became curate first of Eyam, and afterwards of Chertsey, in Surrey, where he died July, 1805. He wrote two poems, 'Britannia's Naval Triumph,' and 'The Russian Prophecy.' Several of his letters are printed in Nichols's 'Illustrations.'

CUNNINGHAM, PETER MILLER, brother of Allan Cunningham, became a surgeon in the British navy, and died at Greenwich 6 March, 1864, aged 74. He wrote 'Two Years in New South Wales,' 2 vols., 1827; a volume of essays on 'Electricity and Magnetism,' and another on 'Irrigation as practised on the eastern shores of the Mediterranean.'

CUNNINGHAM, THOMAS MOUNSEY, elder brother of Allan Cunningham, was born in Kirkcudbrightshire 25 June, 1776, and served his apprenticeship to a millwright. He eventually settled in London, and died 24 Oct., 1834. He wrote several poems of great merit. 'Hallowmass Eve' and 'Mary Ogilvy' are reckoned among his best pieces.

GUNNINGHAM, WILLIAM, D.D., a Scotch di-

vine, who was one of the leaders of the secession from the Scotch Establishment in 1843. He succeeded Dr. Chalmers as principal of the New College, Edinburgh, 1847; was appointed moderator of the Free Church Assembly 1859; and died 14 Dec., 1861, aged 55.

CUNNINGHAM, WILLIAM, M.D. See CUNINGHAM.

CUPANI, FRANCIS, a Sicilian botanist, born 1657; died at Palermo 1711.

CUPER, GISEBERT, a learned burgomaster of Davenport, and professor of history, who wrote a History of the three Gordians; Apotheosis of Homer, &c. Born 14 Sept., 1644; died 23 Nov., 1716.

CURÆUS, JOACHIM, a German physician, author of the Annals of Silesia and Breslau, was born 1532, and died 21 Jan., 1573.

CURCELLÆUS. See COURCELLES.

CURETON, WILLIAM, D.D., a distinguished oriental scholar, was born at Westbury, Shropshire, 1808, and educated first at the grammar school of Newport, in his native county, and afterwards at Christ Church, Oxford. He took orders, and in 1849 became canon of Westminster, and rector of St. Margaret's, Westminster. Previously to this, in 1837, he had been appointed keeper of the MSS. in the British Museum, which post he resigned in 1850. He died in his native village 17 June, 1864. Dr. Cureton was well skilled in Arabic, Syriac, and other oriental languages. He prepared a catalogue of the Arabic MSS. in the British Museum, and arranged and catalogued the remarkable collection of Syriac MSS. obtained by the Museum from the monastery of St. Mary Deipara, in the desert of Nitria, not far from Cairo. In 1845 he published the ancient Syriac version of the epistles of St. Ignatius to Polycarp, the Ephesians, and the Romans; and afterwards the text of a portion of the Syriac version of the long-lost 'Festal Letters of St. Athanasius.' These letters have been translated into English by Burgess. Dr. Cureton's other works were editions of the palimpsest fragments of the Iliad, contained in MS. Addit. 17,210; of the third part of the 'Ecclesiastical History of John, Bishop of Ephesus'; 'Spicilegium Syriacum'; editions of a Syriac version of the Gospels; and of 'The History of the Martyrs in Palestine,' by Eusebius of Cæsarea.

CURIO, CÆLIUS SECUNDUS, an Italian theologian of the Lutheran persuasion, born in Piedmont 1503; died at Basle 24 Nov., 1569.

CURL, EDMUND, a bookseller, whose name has obtained immortality in Pope's Dunciad. He was born in the west of England, and kept a shop in the neighbourhood of Covent Garden, where his books were generally enlarged by wretched notes and forged letters. He lost his ears for publishing 'The Nun in her Smock.' Died 1748.

CURLING, HENRY, captain in the 91st regiment, died at Kensington 10 Feb., 1864, aged 61. He was a frequent contributor to periodicals, and the author of 'King John,' and some other novels.

CURRADI, FRANCESCO, an Italian painter, born 1570; died about 1661.

CURRAN, JOHN PHILPOT, was born at Newmarket, near Cork, in 1750. He received a grammatical education, and was afterwards admitted a sizar of Trinity College, Dublin, from whence he removed to one of the inns of court in England, where in regular course he was called to the

bar. He did not, however, succeed in practice for a considerable time; but in the administration of the duke of Portland he obtained a silk gown and a seat in parliament. His popularity now rose rapidly, and he was retained in all great causes, especially those of a public nature. In 1806 he was made master of the Rolls in Ireland, which office he resigned in 1814. He died at Brompton 13 Nov., 1817. Mr. Curran was a man of great wit and flowing eloquence. Some of his poetical pieces possess merit.

CURRIE, JAMES, M.D., a physician, born 31 May, 1756, at Kirkpatrick-Fleming, in Dumfriesshire, where his father was the minister. He was educated at Dumfries, after which he went to Virginia, with a view to the mercantile profession, but the troubles in that country obliged him to return in 1776; and in the following year he entered upon the study of physic at Edinburgh, though he took his doctor's degree at Glasgow. In 1781 he settled at Liverpool, where he obtained extensive practice, and in 1783 married the daughter of a merchant, by whom he had a numerous family. Dr. Currie was chosen member of the Literary Society at Manchester, to whose transactions he communicated some ingenious papers, as he also did to the London Medical Society. In 1792 he was elected a fellow of the Royal Society. In 1793 he attracted notice as a politician by a letter addressed to Mr. Pitt, under the assumed name of Jasper Wilson. In 1797 he published 'Medical Reports on the effects of water, cold and warm, as a remedy in febrile diseases,' in which he recommended cold affusion in fever, a practice that has since been generally adopted. To this work he added another volume in 1804, confirming the positions he had advanced in the former by many cases. His next publication was an edition of the works of Burns, with an account of his life, a criticism on his writings, and observations on the character of the Scottish peasantry, 4 vols. 8vo. Having long laboured under a pulmonary complaint, Dr. Currie went in the summer of 1805 to Sidmouth, where he expired on the last day of August.

CURRY, JAMES, M.D., F.S.A., a native of Scotland, became physician and lecturer at Guy's Hospital, and died 1819. He published some works on subjects relating to his profession.

CURSON, or CORCBONE, ROBERT, an Englishman, who studied at Oxford and Paris. He became chancellor of Paris University, and was made a cardinal by Innocent III. in 1212. He preached the crusades, and died at Damietta 1218. He wrote on the question whether Origen be saved or not.

CURTEYS, RICHARD, an English prelate, was a native of Lincolnshire, and received his education at St. John's College, Cambridge. He became dean of Chichester 1566; bishop of Chichester 1570; and died August, 1582. He published some Sermons, translations, &c.

CURTIS, WILLIAM, a botanical writer, was born at Alton, in Hampshire, in 1746. He served his apprenticeship as an apothecary to his grandfather, and while in that situation cultivated botany with eagerness. At the age of twenty he came to London, and entered into the service of Mr. Talwin of Gracechurch Street, to whose business he succeeded. His love of botany, however, induced him to give up the shop, and he became a lecturer and demonstrator in his favourite science. His

first garden was at Bermondsey, and afterwards he occupied a more extensive one at Lambeth, which he exchanged for another at Brompton. In 1771 he published 'Instructions for collecting and preserving insects,' and in the following year a translation of the *Fundamenta Entomologiæ* of Linnaeus, with the title of an Introduction to the knowledge of Insects. In 1777 appeared the first number of his *Flora Londinensis*, which was completed in six fasciculi of seventy-two plates each. This work was followed by the *Botanical Magazine*, in monthly numbers. In 1782 he published a history of the brown-tailed moth; besides which he wrote *Practical Observations on the British Grasses*, and some papers in the *Transactions of the Linnaean Society*. Died 7 July, 1799. His Lectures were published after his death.

CURTIUS, QUINTUS RUFUS, a Latin historian, who wrote the *History of Alexander the Great*, is supposed to have flourished in the reign of Vespasian.

CURWEN, HUGH, LL.D., an English ecclesiastic, appointed archbishop of Dublin 1555; bishop of Oxford 1567; died Oct., 1568.

CURWEN, JOHN CHRISTIAN, an eminent agriculturist, born July, 1756, and educated at Cambridge. He sat for many years in the House of Commons, first as member for Carlisle, and afterwards for Cumberland; and died 11 Dec., 1828. Mr. Curwen was particularly attentive to assist that general law of nature by which animals and vegetables reciprocally interchange their qualities with each other. On this circumstance he founded the necessity and propriety of his 'soiling system,' that is, by conning the animals to the spot where they are fed; by which means a more abundant quantity of dress is collected and prepared to be returned to the partly-exhausted soil, whence the food has been produced. Hence Mr. Curwen was called 'The Father of the Soiling System.' He also successfully practised the means of rendering the food of cattle more nutritious, by preparing it for their use by steaming, in preference to simple boiling.

CUSA, NICHOLAS DE, a celebrated Italian cardinal, born 1401; died 1464. His works, which are numerous and valuable, were collected and printed in 3 vols.

CUSPINIAN, JOHN, a German physician and historian, born 1473; died 19 April, 1520.

CUTHBERT (ST.), was born in the north, and educated by the Scottish monks in the abbey of Icolmkill. He settled in the island of Lindisfarne, four miles from Berwick, now called Holy Island, from whence he came to the court of Egfred, king of Northumberland, whom he converted to Christianity, and baptised. Died 20 March, 680.

CUTTS, JOHN, LORD, was born at Matching, in Essex. He was early in the service of Monmouth, and was under the duke of Lorraine, in Hungary, and at the taking of Buda by the imperialists. After the Revolution he was created baron in Ireland 1690, and governor of the Isle of Wight 1693. On Anne's accession he was made lieutenant-general of the forces in Holland, commander in Ireland in 1705, and afterwards one of the lords justices of that kingdom, an appointment which broke his heart, because it removed him out of the sphere of active

enterprise. He died at Dublin 26 Jan., 1706-7. He wrote a poem on Queen Mary's death, and published, 1687, *Poetical Exercises*, written on several occasions; a poem on Wisdom; and another on Waller.

CUVIER, GEORGE LEOPOLD CHRISTIAN FREDERICK DAGOBERT, baron, an illustrious naturalist, born 23 Aug., 1769, at Montbellard, in the department of Doubs. After studying at Tübingen and Stuttgart, he was appointed in 1800 professor of natural philosophy at the Collège de France, and in the same year published the first two volumes of his *Lessons in Comparative Anatomy*, which were followed by three others. Buonaparte conferred many honours upon him, and in 1814, just before his abdication, named him councillor of state, an appointment which was confirmed by Louis XVIII., who soon afterwards appointed him chancellor of the university. In 1818 he was elected a member of the French Academy. In 1819 he was appointed president of the council of the interior in the council of state; and Louis XVIII., as a personal mark of his regard, created him a baron. He was made a peer of France by Louis Philippe; and died 13 May, 1829. His most important works are '*Tableau Élémentaire de l'Histoire Naturelle des Animaux*,' '*Mémoire sur les Ossements Fossiles des Quadrupèdes*,' '*Leçons d'Anatomie Comparée*,' '*Règne Animal*,' and '*Histoire Naturelle des Poissons*.'

CUYP, or KUYP, ALBERT, a celebrated Dutch painter, born 1666; died 1667.

CYNISKA. See AGRIALTA II.

CYPRIAN (ST.), a celebrated Father of the Church, was born about 200, and held the bishopric of Carthage from 248 till his death on 14 Sept., 258. His works have been translated into English by Nathaniel Marshall, LL.B.

CYPRIAN, an English friar of the order of St. Francis, was chaplain to Queen Henrietta Maria, and published in 1663, '*Heaven opened and the Pains of Purgatory avoided, by the Indulgences attached to the Devotions of the Rosary and Cord of the Passion*.'

CYPRIANI. See CIPRIANI.

CYRANO DE BERGERAC. See BERGERAC.

CYRII. (ST.), bishop of Jerusalem, and a Father of the Church, was born about 315, and died 386. Some of his works are extant.

CYRII. (ST.), bishop of Alexandria, died 444. His works were printed at Paris in seven folio volumes, 1638.

CYRILL LUCAR, patriarch of Constantinople, was deposed for his attempts to reform his clergy, and was strangled by order of the grand signior about 1638.

CYRUS, king of Persia, was defeated by Tomyris, queen of the Scythians, and put to death B.C. 530.

CYRUS the Younger was appointed governor of Lydia, and endeavoured to obtain the throne of Persia from his brother Artaxerxes, but was defeated and slain B.C. 401. The 10,000 Greeks who came with Cyrus made good their retreat in spite of all the force of the Persians, and returned safe to their own country.

CZARTORYSKI, PRINCE ADAM, a very prominent actor in the Polish revolution of 1830, was born at Warsaw 14 Jan., 1770, and died at Paris 15 July, 1861.

D.

DACH, JOHN, a German painter, born at Cologne 1566; died at Vienna about 1650.

D'ACHERI. See **ACHERI**.

DACIER, ANDRÉ, a learned Frenchman, born of Protestant parents, near Castres, 6 April, 1651, and educated at Saumur under Tanaquil Faber, or Le Ferre, whose learned daughter he married. He published at Paris, in 1681 an edition of Pompeius Festus for the use of the dauphin. His translation of Horace came out the same year. In 1691 he published his translation of the Reflections of Marcus Antoninus; and the next year Aristotle's Poetica. For his services to literature he was appointed perpetual secretary to the Academy, rewarded with a pension of 2,000 livres, and made keeper of the cabinet of the Louvre. Died 18 Sept., 1722. Dacier and his wife renounced the Protestant religion in 1685. Besides the works above mentioned, he translated into French the Works of Plato, the Lives of Plutarch, the Manual of Epictetus, &c.

DACIER, ANNE, wife of the preceding, and daughter of Le Ferre, Greek professor at Saumur, where she was born 1651. Her father discovered her turn for learning, indulged her taste, and gave her a liberal education. In 1674 she published an edition of Cullimachus, which gave so much satisfaction that she was employed to prepare editions of Latin authors for the use of the dauphin, the first of which was Florus. In 1681 she published a translation of Anacreon and Sappho, which was followed by versions of some of Plautus's comedies, and of the Plutus and Clouds of Aristophanes. In 1683 she married M. Dacier, and soon afterwards they renounced the Protestant religion. In 1711 came out Madame Dacier's translation of the Iliad, and in 1714 she defended Homer against De la Motte in a book entitled *The Causes of the Corruption of Taste*. This was followed in 1716 by another against Father Hardouin. Her version of the Odyssey, published the same year, was the last of her literary labours. Died 17 Aug., 1730.

DAFFY, THOMAS, rector of Redmile, in the vale of Belvoir, and the inventor of the well-known medicine called 'Daffy's Elixir,' died 1680.

D'AGAR, JACQUES, a French painter, born 1640; died 1710. He resided for a time in London, but spent the greater part of his life in Denmark.

DAGOBBERT I. succeeded Clotaire II. as king of France 628. He made war against Saxony, Brittany, and Gascony, but stained by cruelty the laurels which he obtained in the field of battle. He died at Epemay 638, aged 36.

DAGOBBERT II., son of Sigebert II., was prevented from ascending his father's throne by the mayor of the palace; but afterwards was king of Austrasia, and was assassinated 670.

DAGOBBERT III. succeeded as king of Neustria, and died four years after, 715.

DAGOUER, GUILLAUME, rector of the university of Paris, wrote '*Philosophia ad usum scholarum accommodata*;' '*Lettres d'un philosophe*;' &c. Died 1748.

DAGUERRE, LOUIS JACQUES MANDÉ, the ingenious inventor of the photographic process called, after him, '*Daguerreotype*,' was born 1780, and died at Petit Brie, near Paris, 10 Aug., 1851. His process was first published in the autumn of

1839, and the French government granted him a pension of 6,000 francs for his discovery.

DAGUERSSAU. See **AGUERSSAU**.

DAHL, MICHAEL, a painter, born at Stockholm 1656; died in London 1743.

DAHLBERG, ERIC, Count DE, a Swedish general, who was so skilled in the art of fortification as to be called the Vauban of Sweden. He published '*Suecia Antiqua et Modernæ*,' 3 vols. folio. Born 1625; died 16 Jan., 1703.

DAILLÉ, JEAN, a French Protestant divine, born at Châtelherault 6 Jan., 1594, and educated at Portiers and Saumur. In 1613 he was appointed tutor to the grandsons of M. Duplessis-Mornay, and travelled with them to Italy. In 1625 he was chosen minister of the church of Saumur, but the year following he removed to Paris. In 1631 appeared his book on the Use of the Fathers, which was attacked by many writers. In 1633 he published an Apology for the Reformed Churches, which also led to considerable controversy. Daillé afterwards engaged in the disputes concerning universal grace, and thereby gave offence to the rigid Calvinists. His other works are numerous. Died 15 April, 1670.

DAKINS, WILLIAM, one of the divines employed in the authorised translation of the Bible, was educated at Cambridge, and was appointed Greek lecturer at Trinity College in that university. He became vicar of Trumpington, near Cambridge, 1603; divinity professor at Gresham College 1604; and died Feb., 1606-7.—*Athen. Cantab.*

D'ALBRET, JANE, daughter of Margaret, queen of Navarre, was betrothed at the age of eleven to the duke of Cleves, but the marriage was annulled by the pope. In 1548 she espoused Anthony de Bourbon, duke of Vendôme; and in 1553 was delivered of a son, afterwards Henry IV. of France. On the death of her father, in 1555, she became queen of Navarre, in which kingdom she established the Protestant religion. Being invited to the French court to assist at the nuptials of her son with Margaret of Valois, she expired suddenly, not without suspicion of poison, in 1572, æt. 44. She left several compositions in prose and verse.

DALBY, ISAAC, a self-taught mathematician, born in Gloucestershire 1744. After being usher in several schools, he was engaged, with Colonel Williams and Captain Mudge, to carry on the trigonometrical survey of England. In 1799 he was appointed professor of mathematics in the Royal Military College at High Wycombe. This institution was subsequently removed to Farnham, in Surrey, where Mr. Dalby died 14 Oct., 1824, having resigned his professorship four years previously. He was a contributor to the *Ladies' Diary*, and other works; and wrote a valuable '*Course of Mathematics*,' in 2 vols.

DALE, DAVID, a Scotch philanthropist, who established the well-known mills of Lanark, and made several attempts to introduce the cotton manufacture into the Highlands. Born 1738; died 17 March, 1806.

DALE, SAMUEL, M.D., F.R.S., was born in or about 1660. He was originally an apothecary at Braintree, in Essex, but finally settled as a physician at Bocking, where he died 6 June, 1739. He published '*Pharmacologia, seu Manufactio ad Materia Medica*,' several times printed; and '*The Antiquities of Harwich and Dover Court*,' written by Silas Taylor, but greatly enlarged and

improved by Dr. Dale. He was a good naturalist, and contributed some papers to the Philosophical Transactions.

DALECHAMPS, JACQUES, a French physician and botanist, born 1513; died 1588.

D'ALEMBERT, JEAN LE ROND, was born at Paris 1717. He had the name of J. le Rond from the church near which he was exposed as a foundling, and being discovered by the overseer of the district, he was put out to nurse. His father, hearing of his situation, was touched with parental feeling, and took care of his education and maintenance. Young D'Alembert was placed in the college of Mazarin, where he composed a commentary on the Epistle to the Romans, which the Jansenists beheld with astonishment and delight. They then engaged him in the study of the mathematics, in which he made surprising progress. On leaving the college he went to live with his nurse, with whom he resided forty years, contented with the little fortune which had been left him. In 1741 he was elected into the Academy of Sciences, and two years afterwards he published his treatise on dynamics. In 1746 he obtained the prize medal from the academy at Berlin, for a discourse on the theory of winds. In 1749 he solved the problem of the precession of the equinoxes, ascertained its quantity, and explained the rotation of the terrestrial axis. In 1752 he published an essay on the resistance of fluids, and soon afterwards obtained a pension from the king. He next engaged with Diderot in compiling the celebrated 'Encyclopédie,' for which he wrote the preliminary discourse. While he was engaged on mathematical subjects his name was not much known, but now he became celebrated by works of an historical and miscellaneous nature, such as his 'Philosophical, Historical, and Philological Miscellanies,' 'The Memoirs of Christina, queen of Sweden,' and his 'Elements of Philosophy.' He was elected secretary to the French Academy 1772, and died 29 Oct., 1783. With all his affected moderation and candour, D'Alembert was a bitter and unscrupulous opponent of the Christian religion.

DALGARNO, GEORGE, was born at Old Aberdeen in or before 1627, and educated in the university of New Aberdeen. He kept a private grammar school for about thirty years at Oxford, and died 28 Aug., 1687. Dalgarno was the author of two remarkable works, 'Ars Signorum, vulgo Character Universalis, et Lingua Philosophica,' 1661; and 'Didascalocophus, or the Deaf and Dumb Man's Tutor.—Penny Cyc.

DALHOUSIE, JAMES ANDREW BROWN RAMSAY, MARQUIS OF, was born 22 April, 1812, being the third son of the ninth earl of Dalhousie. He received his education at Christ Church, Oxford, and after sitting for a short time in the House of Commons, he was summoned to the Upper Chamber on the death of his father 1836. During the administration of Sir Robert Peel he was appointed vice-president of the Board of Trade 1843, and president 1845. In 1847 he was offered the splendid position of governor-general of India, as successor to Lord Hardinge. This offer he accepted, and he arrived at Calcutta 12 Jan., 1848. While occupying this exalted post he pursued a policy of conquest and annexation, which, perhaps, indirectly led to the disastrous mutiny of the native troops. He resigned the post of governor-general 1856, and died 19 Dec., 1860.

DALIBRAY, CHARLES VION, a French poet, who died 1654.

DALIN, OLAF VON, a Swedish historian and poet, born 1708; died 12 Aug. 1763.

DALLAMANO, GIUSEPPE, a painter, born at Modena 1699; died 1758.

DALLANS, RALPH, a noted English organ-builder, died 1672.

DALLAS, ALEXANDER JAMES, an American lawyer and statesman, born 1759; died 1817.

DALLAS, Sir GEORGE, Bart., brother of Sir Robert Dallas, was born in London 1758, and entered the civil service of the East India Company, but after six years his health obliged him to return to England. He was created a baronet 1798, and died 15 Jan., 1833. He published a number of political works, which display great ability.

DALLAS, GEORGE MIFFLIN, elected vice-president of the United States 1844; appointed minister to England 1856; died 31 Dec., 1864.

DALLAS, Sir ROBERT, was appointed a puisne judge of the Court of Common Pleas 1813; became lord chief justice of that court 1818; retired from the bench 1823; and died 25 Dec., 1824.

DALLAS, ROBERT CHARLES, a miscellaneous writer, born 1754, at Jamaica, where his father was a physician. He received his education, first at Musselburgh in Scotland, and next under Mr. Elphinstone at Kensington, after which he studied the law in the Inner Temple. On coming of age he went to take possession of his paternal property in Jamaica, and while there obtained a lucrative appointment; but after a residence of three years he returned to England, and married. With his lady he again visited Jamaica, but in a few years quitted the island for ever. He now pursued a literary career with varying success. His principal performances were novels, and 'A History of the Maroons.' His last work was a volume of 'Recollections of Lord Byron,' to whom he was nearly related. He died in Normandy 20 Nov., 1824.

DALLAWAY, JAMES, F.S.A., was born at Bristol 1763, and educated at Trinity College, Oxford. For some time he acted as chaplain to the British embassy at Constantinople, and after his return obtained the rectory of South Stoke, Sussex, and next the vicarage of Leatherhead, Surrey. He also held the post of secretary to the earl marshal. Died 6 June, 1834. Among his works are 'Enquiries into the Origin and Progress of Heraldry in England,' 'Constantinople, Ancient and Modern,' 'Anecdotes of Art in England,' and editions of 'Lady Mary Wortley Montagu's Letters,' and of 'Walpole's Anecdotes of Painting.'

DALLINGTON, Sir ROBERT, was born at Geddington, Northamptonshire, and educated at Pembroke Hall, Cambridge. Afterwards he became secretary to the earl of Rutland, and master of the Charterhouse. He was created a knight by Charles I.; and died 1637. He wrote 'A survey of the great Duke's state in Tuscany, an. 1596;' 'A method for travel, shewed by taking view of France, as it stood in the year 1598;' and 'Aphorismes, Civil and Military; amplified with authorities, and exemplified with history, out of the first quarterne of Fr. Guicciardine.'

DALLISON, Sir WILLIAM, an English lawyer, who was constituted lord chief justice of the Queen's Bench in the reign of Queen Mary, and appears to be continued in that office under

Queen Elizabeth. Some of his legal reports are in print. Died 18 Jan., 1558-9.—*Athen. Cantab.*

DALMASIO, PHILIP DE, a painter, called also Lippo delle Madone, died at Bologna 1410.

DALMATIN, GEORGE, a Lutheran divine, who translated the Bible into the Slavonian language 1584. He was alive in 1598.

DALMATIUS (St.), a celebrated archimandrite of the monastery of Constantinople, who discovered great zeal against Nestorius, and was appointed by the fathers of the council of Ephesus, 430, to act in their name at Constantinople. He died soon afterwards, aged above 80.

DALRYMPLE. See STAIR, viscount and earl of.

DALRYMPLE, ALEXANDER, F.R.S., F.S.A., was born 24 July, 1737, at New Hailes, near Edinburgh, the seat of his father, Sir James Dalrymple, bart. His mother was the daughter of the earl of Haddington, and had sixteen children, of whom Alexander was the seventh. He was educated at Haddington, and in 1752 went to the East Indies, as a writer in the company's service. While in the east he applied to the study of hydrography; and in 1759 undertook a voyage of observation, in which he gave great satisfaction to his superiors. In 1763 he returned to England, when it was intended to engage him in the service on which Captain Cook was afterwards employed, but some objections arising in a matter of form, the appointment did not take place. In 1775 he went out again to Madras, and returned in 1780. In 1795 he was made hydrographer to the Admiralty, as well as to the India Company, but in 1808 he lost his place under government, and died the same year, on June 19. His principal works are, 'Discoveries in the South Pacific Ocean,' 'Collection of South Sea Voyages,' 2 vols.; 'General View of the India Company's Affairs,' 'Relations of Expeditions from Fort Marlborough to the Islands of the West Coast of Sumatra,' 'Collection of Voyages in the South Atlantic Ocean,' 'Account of the Loss of the Grosvenor Indianman,' 'Plan for promoting the Fur Trade,' 'Memoir of a Map of the land round the North Pole,' 'Journal of the Expeditions to the North of California,' 'A Collection of Songs,' 'The Oriental Repertory,' 2 vols. He also wrote a number of tracts, political and commercial.

DALRYMPLE, Sir DAVID, commonly called Lord Hailes. See HAILES.

DALRYMPLE, Sir JOHN, son of Sir William Dalrymple of Cousland, was born 1726, and after being educated in the university of Edinburgh, and at Trinity Hall, Cambridge, became an advocate at the Scotch bar. He succeeded to his father's baronetcy 1770; was made a baron of the Scotch exchequer 1776; and died 26 Feb., 1810. His chief works are: 'An Essay towards a general History of Feudal Property in Great Britain,' 'Considerations on the Policy of Entails in Great Britain,' and 'Memoirs of Great Britain and Ireland, from the Dissolution of the last Parliament of Charles II. until the Sea Battle off La Hogue,' 3 vols., 4to. Edinb., 1771.

DALRYMPLE, JOHN, F.R.S., a surgeon and oculist of London, died in that city 2 May, 1852, æt. 49. He published a valuable essay on the Anatomy of the Human Eye.

DALTON, JOHN, D.D., was born at Deane in Cumberland 1769, and educated at Queen's College, Oxford. While at college he was appointed tutor to Lord Beauchamp. He adapted Milton's

Comus for the stage, and wrote some songs in it. This piece was performed for the benefit of a granddaughter of Milton. He went abroad with his pupil who died in Italy. On his return he took orders, and obtained the rectory of St. Mary-at-Hill, London, and a prebend of Worcester, where he died 21 July, 1763. He published a volume of sermons in 1757, and some poems.

DALTON, JOHN, D.C.L., F.R.S., a distinguished natural philosopher, was born in Cumberland 5 Sept., 1766, and settled at Manchester, where he died 27 July, 1844. The Royal Society presented him with a gold medal for his scientific discoveries, and the university of Oxford honoured him with the degree of doctor of civil law. Among his published works are 'Meteorological Observations and Essays,' 1793, and 'A New System of Chemical Philosophy,' 1808-10.

DALTON, MICHAEL, a lawyer, born in Cambridgeshire 1554. He was a member of Gray's Inn or Lincoln's Inn, and wrote an esteemed work on the Duties of a Justice of the Peace; and another on 'The Duty of Sheriffs.' There is a MS. of his in the British Museum, entitled 'A Breviary or Chronology of the state of the Roman Church.' It is supposed that Dalton died before the commencement of the civil war.

DALTON, RICHARD, brother of John Dalton, D.D., was appointed librarian to George III., who sent him to Italy in 1763 to collect works of art. After this he was made keeper of the king's drawings and medals. He published an explanation of a set of prints relative to the manners and customs of the inhabitants of Egypt 1781. Died 7 Feb., 1791.

DALY, DANIEL, was born in the county of Kerry 1595, and entered the order of St. Dominic, when he took the name of *Dominicus à Rosario*. He was at first educated in a monastery of his order at Tralee, but studied principally in Flanders. The fame which he acquired for learning and piety procured him an invitation to Lisbon, to assist in founding a convent for the Irish Dominicans. This being accomplished, he was elected the first superior. He also assisted at the foundation of a second, for the natives of Ireland; and in 1655 the king of Portugal sent him as ambassador to France. He died at Lisbon 30 June, 1662. His only work is entitled 'Initium, incrementum, et exitus familiæ Girdalinatorum Desmoniac comitum Palatinorum Kyrria in Hibernia, ac persecutionis hæreticorum descriptio, ex nonnullis fragmentis collecta ac Latinitate donata,' 8vo., Lisbon, 1655.

DALYELL, Sir JOHN GRAHAM, a Scotch baronet, who edited various works illustrative of the poetry, history and antiquities of his native country. Born 1776; died 7 June, 1851.

DALZELL, ANDREW, was born at Ratho, near Edinburgh, 1750. After studying at Edinburgh, he became travelling companion to the earl of Lauderdale, on whose recommendation he was chosen Greek professor at Edinburgh. He was also chosen keeper of the university library, and principal clerk to the general assembly. He died at Edinburgh 8 Dec., 1806. Professor Dalzell published several volumes on Greek literature, with the titles of 'Collectanea Minora,' and 'Collectanea Majora.' He also communicated some valuable papers to the Transactions of the Royal Society of Edinburgh; and translated Chevalier's description of the Plain of Troy.

DALZIEL, THOMAS, a Scotch general, who was with Charles II. at the battle of Worcester, after which he was imprisoned in the Tower, but making his escape he entered the service of the czar of Russia. At the Restoration he was recalled, and made commander-in-chief of the forces in Scotland. After the murder of Charles I. he would never shave his beard, but suffered it to grow down to his girdle. His dress was so singular that he never appeared in public without a crowd of boys after him. Died 1685.

DAMASCENUS, JOHN (St.). See **JOHN**.

DAMASCIUS, a Stoic philosopher of Damascus, flourished in the sixth century. All his writings are lost.

DAMASUS I., a Spaniard, elected Pope 366; died 384.

DAMASUS II., *Poppo*, was elected Pope on the death of Clement II., but died twenty-three days afterwards, in August, 1048.

D'AMBOISE. See **AMBOISE**.

DAMER, Mrs. ANNE SEYMOUR, an English sculptor, born 1748; died 28 May, 1828.

DAMIANO, PETER, an eminent Italian cardinal, born about 988; died 22 Feb., 1072.

DAMIENS, ROBERT FRANÇOIS, a Frenchman, born 1715, known by his attempt to assassinate Louis XV. He was executed 28 March, 1757, in a manner most horrible and wantonly barbarous.

DAMINI, PIETRO, an Italian painter, born 1592; died 1630.

DAMM, CHRISTIAN TOBIAS, rector of the Academy at Berlin; compiler of a valuable Lexicon to Homer and Pindar; was born 1699, and died 27 May, 1778.

DAMON, WILLIAM, an English musical composer, who was organist of the Chapel Royal in the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

DAMPIER, WILLIAM, an English navigator, was born at East Coker, Somersetshire, 1622. He went to sea early in life, and in 1683 sailed with Captain Cook, who commanded a Bristol privateer. After cruising a considerable time on the American coast, and taking several prizes, the captain died, and was succeeded by Mr. Davis, whom Dampier left, and went aboard another privateer, commanded by Captain Swan. Not meeting with success, they sailed for the East Indies, where Dampier quitted his company, and proceeded to the English factory at Achen. He then engaged with Captain Weldon, and afterwards became gunner to the factory at Bencoolen. In 1691 he returned to England. He next went out from Bristol with Woodes Rogers to the South Sea, and returned in 1711. When he died is unknown. His voyage round the world was published in 4 vols. 8vo.

DANBY, FRANCIS, R.A., a painter, was born near Wexford 1793, and died at Exmouth 17 Feb., 1861. The best known of his works are, 'The Delivery of Israel out of Egypt;' 'The Embarkation of Cleopatra on the Cydnus,' from Shakspeare; 'The Opening of the Seventh Seal,' from the Apocalypse; 'The Passage of the Red Sea;' and 'The Deluge.' All of these have been engraved.

DANBY, HENRY DANVERS, first EARL OF, was the son of Sir John Danvers, of Dantesey, in Wiltshire, and born 28 June, 1573. He served in the Low Country wars under Maurice prince of Orange; afterwards in France, where he was

knighted by Henry IV.; and next in Ireland as lieutenant-general. On the accession of James I. he was created a peer, and appointed lord-president of Munster, and governor of Guernsey. King Charles I. made him earl of Danby, and knight of the Garter. Before his death, which happened 20 Jan., 1643-4, he gave a piece of ground to the University of Oxford, for a botanical garden; to support which he left by will the impropriate rectory of Kirkdale, in Yorkshire. He also founded an almshouse and a free-school at Malmesbury.

DANBY, JOHN, a celebrated English composer of glees, died 1798.

DANBY, THOMAS OSBORNE, EARL OF. See **LEEDS**.

DANBY, WILLIAM, a gentleman of Swinton, in Yorkshire, who published several works on moral philosophy. Died 4 Dec., 1834, æt. 82.

DANCE, CHARLES, a writer of burlesques, was born about 1794, and died at Lowestoft, Suffolk, 5 Jan., 1863.

DANCE, GEORGE, surveyor to the corporation of London, and the architect of the Mansion House, died 8 Feb., 1768.

DANCE, GEORGE, R.A., son of the preceding, whom he succeeded as city surveyor, was born 1740, and died 14 Jan., 1825. His chief architectural work is Newgate prison. He published a series of portraits of public characters, 2 vols., fol. 1811-14.

DANCER, DANIEL, a miser, born near Harrow, Middlesex, 1716. The love of money was the ruling principle in his family. His intercourse with the world was merely in the selling of his hay, and the other produce of his farm, and the winter comforts of his fireside arose from the scanty supplies laboriously collected from the hedges, or the neighbouring common. On the death of his sister, he exchanged the hay-bands which hitherto had protected his legs for a second-hand pair of black worsted stockings, which were the only tokens of his mourning. He died 1794, and left the whole of his property to Lady Tempest, who it seems behaved towards him with charity, in alleviating his apparent poverty.

DANCHET, ANTOINE, a French poet, born Sept., 1691; died 21 Feb., 1748.

DANCKERT, or DANCKERTS, a family of artists, in Holland. 1. *Cornelius*, who was born at Amsterdam in 1561. He resided as a printseller at Antwerp, where he engraved many portraits, landscapes, and historical pieces. 2. His son, *Danckert Danckerts*, who was born at Antwerp in 1600, engraved different subjects in a better style than his father. 3. *John Danckerts*, of the same family, settled at Amsterdam about 1654, and afterwards came to England, where he designed the plates for Juvenal, which were engraved by Hollar. 4. *Henry Danckerts*, his brother, was an engraver and landscape painter. He also came to England, and was employed by Charles II. in taking views of Windsor, Plymouth, &c. 5. *Justus Danckerts* was a designer and engraver at Amsterdam, and excelled in portraits. 6. *Cornelius Danckerts* was an architect, and constructed many public buildings at Amsterdam, which are much admired. He had a son named *Peter*, who became painter to the king of Poland.

DANCOURT. See **ANCOURT**.

DANDINI, CARSA, a painter, was born at Florence 1595, and died 1658. His brother, *Vincenzo Dandini*, born at Florence 1607, studied under

Cortona, and was esteemed an admirable painter of history. *Pietro Dandini*, nephew to the preceding, was born at Florence 1640, and died 1712. He had an extraordinary talent for imitating the style of ancient masters.

DANDINI, HERCULES FRANCIS, an Italian count; professor of law at Padua; author of 'De servitutibus prædiorum,' &c.; was born 4 Nov., 1695; and died 7 March, 1747.

DANDINI, JEROME, an Italian Jesuit, who published an account of a journey which he undertook at the command of Clement VIII. to the Maronites of Libanus. He also wrote a commentary on Aristotle, 'De Anima.' Born 1554; died 29 Nov., 1634.

DANDOLO, ANDREW, doge of Venice, was born about 1310. He extended the commerce of the republic by a union with Egypt, which produced a war between the Venetians and the Genoese, in which he lost his life 7 Sept., 1354. He wrote the 'Chronicle of Venice,' and corresponded with Petrarch.

DANDOLO, HENRY, was elected doge of Venice 1192. Though then 84 years old and blind, vigour, wisdom, and activity marked his government. He conquered Zara, engaged in the Crusades, and displayed astonishing valour at the siege of Constantinople. Died 1205.

DANDRÉ-BARDON, MICHEL FRANÇOIS, a French writer and painter, was born at Aix, in Provence, 1700, and died at Marseilles, where he was director of the academy, 14 April, 1783.

DANEAU, LAMBERT, called in Latin *Danaeus*, a French Protestant divine, was born about 1530, and died at Castres 1596. He published forty-three works, the chief of which are 'De veneficiis aut sortilegis quos sociarios vocant, dialogus,' 'A Treatise of Antichrist,' 'Physices Christianæ partes duæ.'

DANES, PIERRE, was born at Paris 1497. He taught Greek in the royal college; and being sent to the council of Trent, distinguished himself by his eloquence. In 1557 he was made bishop of Lanour. Died 23 April, 1577. His 'Opuscula' were printed 1731. Though he wrote little, he rendered great service to literature.

DANET, PIERRE, abbé of St. Nicholas de Verdun in France, published two Latin dictionaries; an edition of Phædrus for the use of the dauphin; and a Dictionary of Roman and Greek antiquities. Born about 1640; died 1709.

DANGÉAU, LOUIS DE COURCILLON abbé DE, a French ecclesiastic, author of a large number of works on history, grammar, geography, &c., was born Jan., 1643 and died 1 Jan., 1723.

DANGÉAU, PHILIPPE DE COURCILLON marquis DE, brother of the preceding, was born 21 Sept., 1638, and died 9 Sept., 1720. His Memoirs exhibit a curious portraiture of the court of Louis XIV.

DANHAWER, JOHN CONRAD, a German Lutheran divine, born 1603. He became professor of eloquence at Strasburg, where he died 7 Nov., 1666. He zealousy opposed a projected union between the Lutherans and Calvinists; and wrote some theological treatises.

DANICAN. See PHILIDOR.

DANIEL A JESU. See FLOYD, JOHN.

DANIEL, ARNAULD, a Provençal poet, whose poems were imitated by Petrarch; died about 1180.

DANIEL, or PICKFORD, EDWARD, D.D., a native

of Cornwall, entered the English college at Douay 1618, and became professor of humanity there. He afterwards studied at Lisbon, being the first scholar sent thither from Douay 1628. For about six years he was president of the English college at Lisbon, but in 1649 he returned to Douay, and was there nominated professor of divinity, which post he held till 1653, when he came to England, and acted as dean of the chapter. Died Sept., 1657. He was author of Meditations collected and ordered for the use of the English College at Lisbon 1649, 1663; and a folio volume of controversies. MS.

DANIEL, GABRIEL, a celebrated French Jesuit, born at Rouen 1649; died 23 June, 1728. His principal work is 'The History of France,' 3 vols., folio, 1713. He also wrote a 'Voyage to the World of Des Cartes,' and some polemical treatises.

DANIEL, NEHEMIAS. See DONELLAN.

DANIEL, PIERRE, an advocate of Orleans, who, when the abbey of St. Benedict-on-the-Loire was pillaged in the civil wars, saved a number of MSS., among which was the commentary of Servius on Virgil, and the 'Querulus' (confound with the 'Aulularia' of Plautus), both of which he afterwards published. He also prepared an edition of Petronius, but died in 1603, before it was printed.

DANIEL, ROBERT MACKENZIE, a novelist, was born in Inverness-shire 1814, and educated at Aberdeen. Going to London, he there entered upon a literary career, but ultimately settled in Jersey as editor of the Jersey Herald. Died March, 1847. The titles of his works are: 'The Scottish Heiress,' 'The Grave-digger,' 'The Young Widow,' 'The Young Baronet,' and 'The Cardinal's Daughter.' — *obit. 1847.*

DANIEL, SAMUEL, was born near Taunton, Somersetshire, 1562. He was educated at Magdalen Hall, Oxford, and on leaving the university was taken under the patronage of the earl of Pembroke. Afterwards he became tutor to Lady Anne Clifford, daughter of George, earl of Cumberland, who showed her regard for his worth by erecting a monument to his memory. On the death of Spenser he was appointed poet laureate; and in the reign of James was made one of the grooms of the privy chamber to the queen. Some years before his death he retired to a farm in Somersetshire, where he died in Oct., 1619. His poetical works were published in quarto by his brother, John Daniel, and again in 2 vols. 12mo. 1718. His History of England, extending to the reign of Edward III., is in Kennett's Collection. Daniel also wrote: 'The Tragedy of Cleopatra; On the Civil Wars between the Houses of Lancaster and York; Musophilus, or a general Defence of Learning; Tragedy of Philotas; Musa, or a Defence of Rhyme, &c. As a poet he does not stand in the first class, but as an historian he ranks among our best writers of that age.

DANIEL, WILLIAM BARKER, an English clergyman, was educated at Christ's College, Cambridge (B.A. 1787; M.A. 1790), and died at the age of eighty, towards the end of the year 1835, in Garden Row, within the rules of the King's Bench, where he had been confined for twenty years. He was author of 'Rural Sports,' 2 vols. 4to., 1801-1803; and edit. 3 vols. 8vo., 1816, 4th vol. 1813; and 'Pia Thoughts of former Years upon the Lord's Prayer, with deference addressed to

Christians at the present period," 8vo., London, 1822.

DANIELL, JOHN FREDERICK, D.C.L., F.R.S., professor of chemistry at King's College, London, was born in that city 12 March, 1790, and died 14 March, 1845. His great work, "Meteorological Essays," appeared in 1823. He also published an admirable "Introduction to Chemical Philosophy," 1839, and contributed a number of papers to scientific journals.

DANIELL, SAMUEL, an English artist, who published prints of "African Scenery," and the "Scenery of Ceylon;" died 1811.

DANIELL, THOMAS, an English painter, born 1750. In 1784 he visited the East, and on his return exhibited a number of views, which he published 1808, in six folio volumes. Died 19 March, 1840.

DANIELL, WILLIAM, R.A., an English artist, nephew of Thomas Daniell, was born 1769. At the age of fourteen he accompanied his uncle to India for the purpose of assisting him in depicting the scenery, costume, and everything connected with that country. After an absence of ten years the uncle and nephew returned to England, and commenced the large work entitled "Oriental Scenery," in 6 folio vols. Among the works engraved and published by Mr. Daniell from 1801 to 1814 were "A Picturesque Voyage to India;" a work entitled "Zoography," prepared in conjunction with William Wood; two vols. of "Animated Nature;" a series of views of "The Docks;" the story of "Hunchback" engraved from pictures painted by Smirke; together with a vast variety of unconnected subjects, besides very many pictures and drawings. In 1814 he commenced the "Voyage round Great Britain," a gigantic undertaking, which was finished in 1825, in 4 vols. 4to. He also painted several panoramas, and brought out the "Oriental Annual." Died 16 Aug., 1837.

DANIELL, WILLIAM FREEMAN, M.D., staff surgeon to her majesty's forces in Jamaica, died at Southampton 26 June, 1865, aged 45. He was a first-class botanist, and a man of great scientific acquirements. In 1849 he published a volume on the medical topography and native diseases of the Gulf of Guinea.

DANNECKER, JOHN HENRY, a celebrated sculptor—the friend of Schiller—was born at Stuttgart 15 Oct., 1758, and died at Rome 8 Oct., 1841.

DANTE, ALIGHIERI, a famous Italian poet, born at Florence 1265. He was of an ambitious turn, and joined one of the factions which then disturbed Florence, but the party to which he belonged proving the weakest, he was banished. He then prevailed on the prince of Verona to make war on the Florentines, but the result did not answer his expectations; neither could he get himself recalled. He died at Ravenna 14 Sept., 1321. He wrote in his exile the "Divina Commedia," a triple poem on Paradise, Purgatory, and Hell. It shows a wonderful imagination, but breathes a bitter satirical spirit. He attacks the city of Florence, the French king, and the Pope with great virulence, as the authors of his misfortunes, which in reality proceeded from his own turbulent disposition. The "Divina Commedia" has been translated into English blank verse by Cary, and into English triple-rhymes by Wright.

DANTE, IONATIUS, a descendant of the poet, was born at Perugia 1537. He excelled in mathematics, on which he wrote several treatises; was made bishop of Alatri; and died 19 Oct., 1586.

DANTE, JOHN BAPTIST, a native of Perugia, and an excellent mathematician. He invented wings for flying, with which he succeeded in crossing the lake Trasimene; but on repeating the experiment he fell upon a church and broke his thigh. He lived, however, to become professor of mathematics at Venice, where he died at the age of forty. He flourished about the end of the fifteenth century.

DANTE, PETER VINCENT, was a native of Perugia. His real name was Rainaldi, but he so successfully imitated the verse of the famous Dante that he was called by his name. He was eminent for his skill in mathematics and architecture, and invented several useful machines. Died 1512.

DANTE, VINCENT, grandson of the preceding, was an able mathematician, painter, and sculptor. He died at Perugia 1576, aged 46.

D'ANTINE. See ANTINE.

DANTON, GEORGE JACKQUES, a leading man in the French Revolution, was born 28 Oct., 1759. He was a lawyer, and rose to notice in that storm which has brought forth a number of extraordinary persons to view, who would otherwise have passed their days in obscurity. He displayed talents in the convention, and was a powerful speaker. Robespierre, however, supplanted him, and he fell under the guillotine 5 April, 1794.

DANTZ, JOHN ANDREW, a Lutheran divine, born at Santrusen, near Gotha, in 1654. He became professor of theology at Jena, where he died 27 Dec., 1727. He wrote a Hebrew Grammar, a Chaldee Grammar, and several dissertations on the Hebrew Scripture, and the Rabbinical writings.

DANVERS, HENRY, earl of Danby. See DANBY.

DANVERS, HENRY, a politician and writer, appears to have been a colonel in the parliament army, governor of Stafford, and a justice of the peace some time before the usurpation of Cromwell; and it is said that he was well-beloved among the people, being noted for one who would take no bribes. It was at this time that he embraced the principles of the Baptists, and also of the Fifth Monarchy Men, though it is said he could not fall in with their practices. After the Restoration he appears to have suffered considerably on account of his nonconformity. In the reign of Charles II. he was joint elder of a Baptist congregation near Aldgate, but his principles rendering him obnoxious to the government, a proclamation was issued offering £100 for his apprehension. He was at length taken and sent prisoner to the Tower, but his lady having great interest at court, and there being no charge of consequence against him, he was released upon bail about 1695. In the reign of James II. he attended some private meetings, at which matters were concerted in favour of the duke of Monmouth; but the scheme of that unfortunate prince miscarrying, Danvers fled to Holland, where he died 1687. He wrote a "Treatise on Baptism," 2nd edit. 1674, which brought upon him a number of adversaries, particularly Wills, Blinman, and Baxter, to whom he replied in three distinct treatises in 1675. He was also author of "A Treatise of Laying on of Hands," 1674; and "Theopolis, or City of God."

D'ANVILLE. See ANVILLE.

DANZI, FRANCIS, a German musical composer, born 1763; died 1826.

DARAN, JACQUES, a French surgeon of eminence, born 1701; died 1784.

D'ARBLAY, MADAME, originally Miss Frances

Burney, the second daughter of Dr. Charles Burney, was born at Lynn Regis 13 June, 1752. At an early age she began to exercise herself in works of fiction, tales, and poetry. At fifteen she burned all her early performances, but one of them kept possession of her memory, and gave rise to her first published work, 'Evelina; or the History of a Young Lady's Introduction to the World.' It used to be generally understood, and it has been repeatedly stated, that Miss Burney was only about seventeen when this, her first novel, appeared, but in fact it was published in 1778, when she was twenty-six. The work made a very considerable noise in the world. Her second novel, 'Cecilia,' appeared in 1782. In July, 1786, she was appointed one of the dressers, or keepers of the robes, to Queen Charlotte, and this menial situation she held for five years. In 1793 she married M. Alexandre Pichard D'Arblay, a French emigrant artillery officer, and in 1796 she produced another novel, entitled 'Camilla.' She survived her husband twenty-two years, dying at Bath 6 Jan., 1840. Besides the works mentioned above, she wrote 'The Wanderer,' a novel; Memoirs of her father, Dr. Burney; Diary and Letters, edited by her niece.—*Penny Cycl.*; *Macaulay's Essays*.

DARBYSHIRE, JAMES DOMINIC, an English Dominican friar, who died at Ugbrooke 2 Aug., 1759.

D'ARC, JEANNE. See **JOAN OF ARC**.

DARCET, JEAN, an able French chemist and physician, born 7 Sept., 1725; died at Paris 13 Feb., 1801. He made some curious experiments, and published valuable memoirs on potteries, and on the various kinds of earth used in those manufactures.

D'ARQC. See **ARQC**.

DARCY, PATRICK, was born in Galway 1603. He was educated in the profession of the law, and became a leading member of the parliament assembled at Dublin 1640, when the Catholics had a joint share with the Protestants in the legislation of the kingdom. On 9 June, 1641, he delivered, by order of the House of Commons, his celebrated argument before a committee of the Lords, in the castle of Dublin, on questions touching the independence of Ireland, the illegality of appeals to England, the castle chamber proceedings, &c., propounded to the judges; printed 1643, 4to. He afterwards became one of the supreme council of the confederate Catholics of Ireland assembled at Kilkenny in 1647, and after sharing in all the political vicissitudes of those eventful times died at Dublin 1668.

D'ARCY, PATRICK, count, was born at Galway, in Ireland, 18 Sept., 1725. Being attached to the House of Stuart, he went to France, and studied under Clairaut with such success that at the age of seventeen he gave a solution of the problem of the curve of equal pressure, which was followed by another of still greater difficulty. In 1746 he accompanied the troops sent to Scotland, and was made prisoner. After this he served with reputation in the Seven Years' War. In 1760 he published an Essay on Artillery; and in 1765 a Memoir on the Duration of the Sensation of Sight. In 1770 he was appointed a *maréchal de camp*, and admitted a member of the Academy of Sciences. Died 18 Oct., 1779. Besides the above works he wrote a Memoir on Hydraulic Machines, and communicated numerous papers to the Academy.

DARGAN, WILLIAM, a well-known projector of

Irish railways, and the chief promoter of the Dublin Exhibition of 1853, died 7 Feb., 1867.*

D'ARGENSON. See **ARGENSON**.

D'ARGENTRE. See **ARGENTRE**.

D'ARGENVILLE, ANTOINE JOSEPH DEZALLIER, a French writer, was the son of a bookseller at Paris, and member of several learned societies in Europe. He wrote a valuable treatise on Gardening, 4to., 1747; the Lives of famous Painters, 3 vols. 4to., 1755; a Catalogue of Fossils found in France; and other curious works. He was also one of the writers engaged in the *Encyclopédie*. Born 1680; died 29 Nov., 1765.

DARIUS I., king of Persia, the son of Hystaspes, ascended the throne B.C. 521. He entered into a conspiracy with six others against the usurper Smerdis, and having slain him, they agreed that he should have the crown whose horse should neigh first in the morning. Darius's groom, on the night preceding, brought his master's horse to a mare on the spot fixed upon. The next morning, when the candidates came to the place, the horse of Darius suddenly neighed, in consequence of which he was saluted king. He took Babylon after a siege of ten months, rebuilt the Temple of Jerusalem, and sent the captive Jews to their own country. His forces suffered a terrible defeat from the Greeks at Marathon, on which he resolved to carry on the war in person, but died in the midst of his preparations B.C. 485.

DARIUS II., surnamed *Ochus* or *Nothus*, ascended the throne of Persia B.C. 423, and died B.C. 404.

DARIUS III., or **CODOMANNUS**, king of Persia, began to reign B.C. 336. He was thrice defeated by Alexander the Great, and died B.C. 330.

DARLING, GRACE HORSLEY, an English heroine, who will ever be remembered for her noble and courageous conduct on 5 Sept., 1838, when she and her father, who was keeper of the Outer-Fern Lighthouse, ventured out in a tremendous sea in a cable, and rescued several of the passengers from the wreck of the 'Porfashire' steamer. Born 1815; died 20 Oct., 1842.

D'ARNAUD. See **ARNAUD**.

DARNLEY, HENRY STUART, EARL OF, was the eldest son of Matthew Stuart, earl of Lennox, and Margaret Douglas, the granddaughter of Henry VII. On 29 July, 1565, he married Mary Queen of Scots, and had by her one son, who was James VI. of Scotland, and the first of that name in England. Darnley, being in a bad state of health, was lodged in a lone house a short distance from Edinburgh; and on 9 Feb., 1566-7, about eleven at night, the queen left him, in order to be present at a masque in Holyrood Palace. At two the next morning the house in which Darnley lay was blown up with gunpowder, and his dead body, with that of a servant who slept in the same room, was found lying in an adjacent garden without the city wall, untouched by fire, and with no bruise or mark of violence. Such was the unhappy fate of Henry Stuart, Lord Darnley, in the twenty-first year of his age. It is supposed that Bothwell and Huntley were the perpetrators of this horrid deed.

DARQUIER, AUGUSTIN, a French astronomer, born 1718; died 18 Jan., 1802.

DARRELL, WILLIAM, an English Jesuit, who joined the order 1671. He presided over the college at Liege 1708-12, and before and after this appointment was employed on the English mission.

His death occurred at St. Omer 28 Feb., 1721, æt. 70. He wrote 'The Vindication of St. Ignatius of Loyola from Fanaticism,' in answer to Stillingfleet, 4to., London, 1688; 'Gentleman Instructed,' 'Theses Theologicæ, in quibus defenditur Collegii Angli. Leodii Doctrina,' 4to., Liege, 1702; 'Moral Reflections on the Epistles and Gospels of every Sunday,' 4 vols. 12mo., 1711; 'The Case Reviewed, or an answer to the case stated by Dr. Charles Leslie.' It is sometimes said that he was the author of 'Practical Reflections,' but the probability is that that work was composed by the Rev. Robert Lane, *alias* Bowes,—*Oliver*.

DARTFORD, BARON. See CARVELL.

DARTMOUTH, GEORGE LEGGE, LORD, an eminent naval commander, born 1648. He was brought up under Admiral Spragge, and at the age of twenty obtained the command of a ship. In 1673 he was appointed governor of Portsmouth, master of the horse, and gentleman to the duke of York. In 1682 he was raised to the peerage by the title of Baron Dartmouth, and the following year sent to raze the fortifications of Tangier. James II. appointed him his master of the horse, general of the ordnance, and constable of the Tower. He had also the command of the fleet at the time of the prince of Orange's invasion, but was prevented from acting by contrary winds. At the Revolution he was committed to the Tower, where he died 25 Oct., 1691.

DARU, PIERRE ANTOINE NOEL BRUNO, Count, a peer of France, distinguished as a statesman, a poet, and an historian. Born Jan., 1767; died 5 Sept., 1829.

DARWIN, CHARLES, son of Dr. Erasmus Darwin, was born at Lichfield 1758, and educated at Christ Church, Oxford, whence he removed to Edinburgh, where he assiduously applied himself to the study of medicine, and obtained the first prize medal offered by the Esculapian Society for the best essay on the means of distinguishing pus from mucus. He died a few months afterwards, 15 May, 1778, leaving behind him an Account of the Retrograde Motions of the Absorbent Vessels of Animal Bodies in some Diseases, in Latin. A translation of this was published by his father.

DARWIN, ERASMUS, M.D., was born at Elton, near Newark, in Nottinghamshire, 12 Dec., 1731. After receiving his education at Chesterfield, he was sent to St. John's College, Cambridge, where he took the degree of M.B. 1755, and then removed to Edinburgh to complete his professional studies. Having taken his doctor's degree, he settled at Lichfield, and in 1757 married Miss Howard, of that city, who died 1770, leaving three sons. In 1781 he married again, and went to live at Derby, where he died suddenly 18 April, 1802. Dr. Darwin published in 1781 his poem, 'The Botanical Garden,' in which he celebrated what he called the Loves of the Plants—a performance once popular on account of its novelty. It was happily ridiculed in a burlesque called 'The Loves of the Triangles.' In 1793 he published *Zoonomia*, or the Laws of Organic Life, a work in which atheism is unblushingly avowed. This was followed by *Phytologia*, or the Philosophy of Agriculture and Gardening, 1801. He also wrote a tract on Female Education, and some papers in the *Philosophical Transactions*.

DASSIER, JOHN, a medalist, born at Geneva 1678; died 1763. His nephew, *Jacques Antoine*

Dassier, was second engraver to the English mint; but died at Copenhagen 1759.

DASSOUCI, CHARLES COYPEAU, a French poet, born at Paris about 1664. He was an idle adventurer, and suffered imprisonment in the Bastille and the Châtelet for imposture. He died in 1678 or 1679. His poems, in 3 vols., were published in 1678.

DATI, AUGUSTINE, a learned schoolmaster of Sienna, was born 1420, and died 6 April, 1478. His works were printed in one folio volume, 1503.

DATI, CHARLES ROBERT, professor of belles lettres at Florence, wrote Italian poems and essays, but is chiefly known by his 'Lives of the Painters,' viz., of Zeuxis, Parrhasius, Apelles, and Protogenes. Born 2 Oct., 1619; died 11 Jan., 1676.

DAUBENTON, LOUIS JEAN MARIE, a celebrated French naturalist and anatomist, born 29 May, 1716; died on the night of 31 Dec., 1799. He became the associate of Buffon in the preparation and completion of his valuable *Natural History*, and published besides Instructions for Shepherds, a Treatise on Trees and Shrubs, and many curious and interesting memoirs on mineralogy, &c.

D'AUBIGNÉ. See AUBIGNÉ.

DAUBUZ, CHARLES, a French Protestant divine, was born about 1670, and came to England on the revocation of the edict of Nantes. He became vicar of Brotherton in Cheshire, and is said to have died in 1740. His works are 'Pro testimonio Josephi de Jesu Christo, contra Tan. Fabrum et alios' and 'A Commentary on the Revelation of St. John,' folio, 1712.

DAUDIN, FRANÇOIS MARIE, a Frenchman, author of the *Natural History of Reptiles*, and other works on cognate subjects, was born at Paris 25 March, 1774, and died 1804.

DAUGLISH, JOHN, M.D., of Edinburgh, the inventor of the system of making aerated bread, died at Great Malvern 14 Jan., 1866, æt. 42.

DAUN, LEOPOLD JOSEPH MARY, count of, a celebrated Austrian general, born 1705; died 5 Feb., 1766.

DAUNOU, PIERRE CLAUDE FRANÇOIS, a French politician and writer, born 1761; died 20 Jan., 1840.

DAURAT. See DORAT.

DAUSQUE, CLAUDE, a French Jesuit and classical editor, born 5 Dec., 1566; died 17 Jan., 1644.

DAVANZATI, BERNARD, a Florentine writer, chiefly known by his translation of Tacitus, was born 1529, and died 20 March, 1606.

DAVENANT, CHARLES, LL.D., eldest son of Sir William Davenant, was born in 1656, and educated at Chesham in Surrey, from whence he removed to Balliol College, Oxford. At the age of nineteen he produced a tragedy, called *Ciree*, which was acted with applause. He now applied to the study of the civil law, in which faculty he obtained his doctor's degree at Cambridge. He was appointed a commissioner of excise, and afterwards inspector-general of the exports and imports. Died 6 Nov., 1714. Dr. Davenant was an excellent writer on political economy; and his *Essay on Ways and Means*, as well as his discourses on the Revenues, have been of eminent use to modern statesmen. All his works on these subjects were collected into 5 vols. 8vo., 1771.

DAVENANT, JOHN, a native of London, was educated at Queen's College, Cambridge, where

he took the degree of D.D., and became a fellow. He was afterwards elected master of that college, and in 1618 was sent by James I. to the synod of Dort. He was made bishop of Salisbury 1621, and died 20 April, 1641. He wrote an Exposition of the Epistle to the Colossians in Latin; and Animadversions upon S. Hoard's treatise entitled God's Love to Mankind, &c. He was a strong Calvinist.

DAVENANT, Sir WILLIAM, was born in Feb., 1605, at Oxford, where his father kept an inn. He was entered of Lincoln College, but soon left the university, and became page, first to the duchess of Richmond, and afterwards to Lord Brooke. In 1628 he commenced author, and formed an intimacy with the first wits of the age. About this time he had the misfortune to lose his nose in consequence of an amour. On the death of Ben Jonson he was appointed poet-laureate, and in 1639 governor of the royal company acting at the Cockpit in Drury Lane. The civil wars soon blighted his prospects, by putting down all theatres, and he went over to France, but soon after returned, and was made a lieutenant-general under the duke of Newcastle, when he also received the honour of knighthood. He was in great favour with the queen, owing to his having embraced the Catholic religion: but on the decline of the royal cause he again sought refuge in France. In an attempt to go to Virginia he was captured, and would have been put to death had not Milton interposed to save his life, which generosity Davenant requited after the Restoration by exerting his interest for his brother poet. Charles II. granted him a patent for a theatre in Lincoln's Inn Fields, and afterwards for another in Dorset Gardens. He died 7 April, 1668, and was buried in Westminster Abbey. His plays and poems, the principal of which last is Gondibert, a kind of irregular epic, were collected and published in 1 vol. folio, 1673.

DAVENPORT, CHRISTOPHER, was born at Coventry about 1598, and sent when about fifteen years of age to Merton College, Oxford, where he spent two years. He then proceeded to Douay, and next to Ypres, where he became a friar of the order of St. Francis. After several removals from place to place, he became a missionary in England, where he went by the name of *Franciscus à Sancta Clara*, and at length was appointed chaplain to Queen Henrietta Maria. He greatly exerted himself to promote the cause of Catholicism, by gaining disciples, raising money among the English Catholics to carry on public matters abroad, and by writing books for the advancement of his religion and order. After the Restoration of Charles II., when the marriage was celebrated between him and Catharine of Braganza, Davenport became one of her chaplains. He was several times chosen provincial of his order in England, where he died 1 May, 1680. Among the numerous works of this erudite friar are a Latin treatise against Judicial astrology; 'Paraphrastica Expositio Articulorum confessionis Anglicæ'; 'Tractatus de predestinatione, de meritis, et peccatorum remissione,' &c., subsequently entitled 'Deus, Natura, Gratia'; 'Systema Fidei: sive tractatus de concilio universalis'; and a work on the Immaculate Conception the Mother of God. A collection of his works in two folio volumes was printed at Douay 1665.

DAVENPORT, JOHN, brother of the preceding,

was born at Coventry 1597, and educated at Oxford. Turning Puritan he went to Amsterdam, and eventually to New England, where he died 15 March, 1690. He wrote a 'Catechism containing the chief heads of the Christian religion,' and other works.

DAVENPORT, ROBERT, an English poet and dramatist, author of 'The City Night Cap,' &c., was living in 1661.

DAVID (Str.), the patron of Wales, was the son of a British prince, in Cardiganshire, and born in the fifth century. He founded twelve monasteries, the principal of which was in the vale of Ross. He inculcated labour upon his devotees, which perhaps may account for the leek worn on his festival. He succeeded St. Dubricius in the archiepiscopal see of Caerleon, which he removed to Menevia, now called St. David's, where he died about 544.

DAVID I., king of Scotland, after Alexander the Fierce, 1124, was brought up in England, and married Maud the grand-niece of William the Conqueror. After the death of the first Henry, he maintained with spirit the claims of the Empress Maud to the English throne against Stephen, and entering England he seized Carlisle, which he retained. He died at Carlisle 1153.

DAVID II., king of Scotland, was son of Robert Bruce. During the invasion of his country by Baliol he was conveyed to France, but returned 1342. He was in 1346 taken prisoner by an English army, and sent to the Tower, from which, after ten years, he was liberated on paying a heavy ransom. Died 1371, aged 47.

DAVID, FRANÇOIS ANNE, an engraver, born 1741 at Paris, where he died 2 April, 1824.

DAVID, GEORGE, a fanatic of Ghent, began in 1535 to preach as the true Messiah, the third David, the nephew of God. This strange doctrine created followers and persecution, and he fled to Friesland, and afterwards to Basle, where he died 26 Aug., 1556.

DAVID, JACQUES LOUIS, a celebrated French painter, born at Paris 1748; died at Brussels 29 Dec., 1825. Among the best works of this artist may be noticed The Coronation of Napoleon; The Oath of the Horatii; The Death of Socrates; and The Rape of the Sabines.—*Rose*.

DAVID, JEAN PIERRE, an eminent French sculptor, born 1789; died 1856.

DAVID DE ST. GEORGE, JEAN JOSEPH ALEXIS, a French philologist, born 1759; died 30 March, 1809.

DAVID AP GWILYM, a celebrated Welsh bard of the fourteenth century.

DAVIDS, FRANCIS, a Hungarian, who at various times embraced the tenets of the Roman Catholics the Lutherans, the Calvinists, the Unitarians, &c. As he declared that no worship was due to Christ, he was accused of favouring Judaism, and was thrown into prison, where he died 1579. He wrote some tracts on the millennium, &c.

DAVIDS, ARTHUR LUMLEY, a promising young Oriental scholar, who died at London 19 July, 1832, a month before attaining his majority. He published a Grammar of the Turkish Language.

DAVIDSON, JAMES, an antiquary of Axminster, Devonshire, whose principal publications are a History of Axminster Church, a History of Newenham Abbey, and 'Bibliotheca Devoniensis.' Died 29 Feb., 1864.

DAVIDSON, JOHN, a traveller, was the son of a

tailor in London, where he commenced life as a chemist and druggist. In 1826, however, he gave up his business, and spent the remainder of his life in travelling nearly all over the world. He visited North and South America, India, Egypt (as far as the Second Cataract), Syria, Palestine, Turkey, Greece, Italy, France, and Germany. While endeavouring to reach Timbuctoo he was murdered by the El Hareb tribe, near the southern confines of the district of Egeda, in Africa, Dec., 1836.

DAVIDSON, LUCRETIA MARIA, an American poetess, born 3 Sept., 1808; died 27 Aug., 1825. Her writings were published at New York in 1829.

DAVIES, HUGH, a botanist, was born in Anglesey about 1739, and educated at Peterhouse, Cambridge (B.A. 1752; M.A. 1763). In 1778 he was preferred to the living of Beaumaris, which he resigned 1787 for that of Aber, in Caernarvonshire. He rendered great assistance to Pennant; and his work on the botany of Anglesey was published in 1813 under the title of *Welsh Botany* in English and Welsh. Died 16 Feb., 1821.

DAVIES, or DAVIS, JOHN, a poet and school-master, was born at Hereford, and educated at Oxford. He kept a writing school, first at his native place, and next in London, where he was considered one of the best penmen of the age. He published some copybooks, and several poetical pieces, one entitled 'Microcosmos, or the Discovery of the Little World,' and another on the death of Prince Henry, whom he had instructed in writing. Died about 1618.

DAVIES, Sir JOHN, an English lawyer and poet, was born at Tisbury, in Wiltshire, in 1570, and educated at Queen's College, Oxford, from whence he removed to the Middle Temple, and in 1595 was called to the bar, but was expelled the society for his quarrelsome behaviour. On this he returned to Oxford, where he wrote his poem on the Immortality of the Soul, which procured him deserved applause. He was chosen into parliament in the reign of Elizabeth, and restored to his rank in the Temple. In 1603 he became attorney-general in Ireland, and was afterwards appointed one of the judges of assize. In 1606 he was made a serjeant, and the next year received the honour of knighthood. In 1612 he published his 'Discovery of the true Causes why Ireland has never been subdued till the beginning of this Reign,' and soon after he was chosen Speaker of the House of Commons in that kingdom. In 1620 he sat in the English parliament. Died 7 Dec., 1626. The political works of Sir John Davies were published together in 1786; and besides his poem already mentioned he wrote epigrams, acrostics, and the Orchestra, a poem on dancing. His reports of cases adjudged in the Irish courts, were printed in 1715. His widow, Eleanor, the daughter of Lord Audley, pretended to prophesy, and printed some strange revelations. She died in 1652.

DAVIES, JOHN, D.D., was born at Llanveres, in Denbighshire, and educated at Ruthin School, from whence he first went to Jesus College, and afterwards to Lincoln College, Oxford. He obtained the living of Malloyd, in Merionethshire, and took his doctor's degree in 1616. The date of his death is not known. He published *Antiquæ Linguae Britannicæ Rudimenta*, 8vo., 1621; *Dictionarium Latino-Britannicum*, folio; *Adagia Britannica*; *Adagiorum Britannicorum Specimen*. He also assisted in translating the Bible into Welsh.

DAVIES, JOHN, a translator, was born at Kidwelly, Carmarthenshire, 25 May, 1625, and educated at Oxford and Cambridge. Wood gives a list of upwards of thirty volumes translated by him. Died 22 July, 1693.

DAVIES, JOHN, D.D., LL.D., was born in London 22 April, 1679, and educated at Queen's College, Cambridge. In 1711 he obtained a living in Cambridgeshire, and a prebend in the cathedral of Ely. In 1717 he was chosen master of his college, and died 7 March, 1731-2. Dr. Davies was the editor of Maximi Tyrii Dissertationes, Gr. et Latin.; C. Julii Caesaris et A. Hirtii quæ extant omnia; M. Minucii Felicis Octavius; Ciceronis Tusculanarum; De Natura Deorum; De Divinatione et de Fato, &c.; Lactantii Firmiani epitome divinarum Institutionum. His editions of Cicero are particularly valuable.

DAVIES, MILES, a Welsh clergyman, born in the parish of Whiteford, Flintshire. Nothing more is known of him than that he came to London in the reign of George I., and published by subscription some volumes under the general title of 'Athenæ Britannicæ,' a kind of bibliographical, biographical, and critical work. The first of these volumes, printed in 1715, is entitled, 'Εἰκων Μικροβελικῆ, sive Icon Bellicorum, or a Critical History of Pamphlets.'

DAVIES, ROBERT, a Welsh antiquary and collector of MSS., died 22 May, 1728, aged 44.

DAVIES, ROBERT, a Welsh poet, better known as Bardd Nantglyn, was born about 1769, and died 1 Dec., 1835, at Nantglyn, where he had been parish clerk. Most of his prize poems are printed in his work entitled 'Diliau Barddas,' 1837. He also compiled an excellent Welsh grammar.—*Hylliams*.

DAVIES, Dr. ROWLAND, was born at Gille Abbey, near Cork, 1649, and educated at Dublin. Having taken orders he obtained several ecclesiastical preferments in Ireland; but in 1689 he followed the example of many of his reverend brethren, and came over to this country. For some time he held a lectureship at Great Yarmouth. At the close of the war he returned to Ireland, and was appointed dean of Cork. Died 11 Dec., 1721. He is author of several treatises against the Roman church. His *Journal* from 1688-9 to 1690, edited by Richard Caulfield, was printed by the Camden Society 1857.

DAVIES, SAMUEL, an American divine, president of the college of New Jersey, was born 1724, and died 4 Feb., 1761.

DAVIES, SNEYD, D.D., was a native of Shrewsbury, and received his education at Eton School and King's College, Cambridge. Dr. Cornwallis, bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, gave him a canonry in his cathedral, and presented him to the mastership of St. John's Hospital, Lichfield. He was also archdeacon of Derby, and rector of Kingland, Herefordshire. Died 6 Feb., 1769. He wrote several ingenious poems, which are printed in Dodsley's and Nichols's collections.

DAVIES, THOMAS, a bookseller and writer, born about 1712. He was brought up at Edinburgh, and in 1736 was an actor at the theatre in the Haymarket. Afterwards he turned bookseller, but not succeeding in that business, he became a strolling player. About 1762 he commenced bookselling again in Russell Street, Covent Garden; but in 1778 he became a bankrupt, and was relieved from distress by the liberal exertions of

Dr. Johnson. In 1780 he published the *Life of Garrick*, which had a good sale. He also wrote *Dramatic Miscellanies*; the *Life of John Henderson*; and several fugitive pieces. Died 5 May, 1785.

DAVIES, WALTER, was born 15 July, 1761, in the county of Montgomery, and started in life as a schoolmaster. About 1791 he obtained a clerkship at All Souls' College, Oxford, and while there resident held office at the Ashmolean Museum. He obtained the degree of B.A. in 1795; and that of M.A. in 1803, in the university of Cambridge. Taking orders, he was presented to the perpetual curacy of Ysphytt Ivan, Denbighshire, which he held till his death. He was also vicar of Llanrhaidryn-Mochnant. Died 5 Dec., 1849. He composed a number of poems in the Welsh language, and edited the poetical works of Hugh Morris, and of Lewis Glyn Cothi. He also published a 'General View of the Agriculture and Domestic Economy of North Wales and South Wales,' 3 vols.

DAVILA, HENRY CATHARNE, one of the most celebrated of Italian historians, was born near Padua 30 Oct., 1576, and died July, 1631. He wrote the 'History of the Civil Wars in France' from the death of Henry II. to the peace of Vervins in 1598.

DAVILA, PETER FRANCIS, a Spanish naturalist, who died at Madrid 1785 or 1786.

DAVIS, HENRY EDWARDS, a divine, born at Windsor 11 July, 1756, and educated at Balliol College, Oxford, of which he was elected a fellow. He wrote an able *Examination of Gibbon's History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire*, and was the only one of his antagonists whom the historian chose to answer. Died 10 Feb., 1784.

DAVIS, J. P., an English historical painter, born about 1783; died 28 Sept., 1862. His 'Thoughts on Great Painters' appeared at London, 1866.

DAVIS, JOHN. See DAVIES.

DAVIS, JOHN, an English navigator, was born at Sandridge, Devonshire. In 1785 he had the command of an expedition sent out to discover a north-west passage to the East Indies, in which voyage he discovered the strait which is called by his name. The year following he sailed again on the same design, and having explored the coasts of Greenland and Iceland proceeded as far as latitude 73° N. In 1791 he went out as second in command to Mr. Cavendish, in his unfortunate voyage to the South Seas. After this he made five voyages to the East Indies, but at last was killed in an engagement with some Japanese on the coast of Malacca 27 Dec., 1805. He wrote an account of his voyages.

DAVISON, or DAWSON, EDWARD, an English Jesuit, who died at Brussels 22 Dec., 1622, æt. 46. He wrote 'Practical Method of Meditation,' 12mo.; *St. Omer*, 1614; and 'Lives of many Saints,' from the Spanish of Ribadeneira, Douay, 1615.

DAVISON, FRANCIS, son of William Davison, mentioned below, published a miscellany in 1602, under the title of a 'Poetical Rapsodie,' containing small pieces by the compiler himself and by some friends. A second edition of this appeared in 1608, third in 1611, and a fourth in 1621.

DAVISON, JEREMIAH, an English portrait painter. He was a disciple of Sir Peter Lely, and died 1745.

DAVISON, WILLIAM, a statesman in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, to whom he was secretary,

but whose ill-will he incurred by despatching the warrant for the execution of Mary queen of Scots without orders, as was alleged. For this he was heavily fined and imprisoned; and there can be no doubt that he was sacrificed to the policy of Elizabeth and her ministers. He died 21 or 22 Dec., 1608, and was buried at Stepney on the 24th of that month.

DAVY, CHARLES, was born 1722, and educated at Caius College, Cambridge (B.A. 1742; M.A. 1748). He was instituted to the rectory of Topcroft, Norfolk, 1764; to the rectory of Benacre 1766; and to that of Onehouse, in the same county, 1776. Died 8 April, 1797. His publications were 'Conjectural Observations on the Origin and Progress of Alphabetical Writing,' 1772; 'Letters addressed chiefly to a young gentleman, upon Subjects of Literature; Including a Translation of Euclid's Section of the Canon, and his Treatise on Harmonics; with an explanation of the Greek musical modes, according to the doctrine of Ptolemy,' 2 vols. 8vo., Bury St. Edmunds, 1787. In 1768 there appeared 'Proposals for printing by Subscription, An Essay upon the Principles and Powers of Vocal and Instrumental Music. In 2 parts. By Charles Davy, Rector of Benacre, and Christopher Smeat, Fellow of Caius College, Cambridge.' The work was never printed, but the MS. is still in existence.—*MS. Davy.*

DAVY, CHARLES, son of the preceding, was educated at Caius College, Cambridge, of which he became a fellow. In 1803 he was instituted to the vicarage of Wickham Market, Suffolk, which he resigned upon being presented, in 1818, to the rectories of Barking and Combs, in the same county. Died 7 March, 1836, aged 79. He was author (conjointly with his brother Frederick) of 'A Relation of a Journey to the Glaciers in the Dutchy of Savoy; translated from the French of M. T. Bourrit, precentor of the cathedral church of Geneva,' 8vo., Norwich, 1775. He also published 'The Necessary Limitation of the Right of Private Judgment on Controverted Points of Theology. A Sermon,' 4to., Ipswich, 1794.—*Ibid.*

DAVY, Sir HUMPHRY, inventor of the safety-lamp, born at Penzance 1778. His parents occupied a humble position in society. After a preliminary education he was apprenticed to a surgeon in his native town, and in 1798 became superintendent of the Pneumatic Institution established at Clifton for the purpose of trying the medicinal effects of gas. This post he relinquished in 1801, on being appointed lecturer on chemistry at the Royal Philosophical Institution at London, of which he afterwards became professor. In 1812 the prince regent conferred upon him the honour of knighthood, and shortly afterwards he married Mrs. Appreece, a lady possessed of a considerable fortune. In 1813 he made a tour on the Continent, and became acquainted with many distinguished men of science. He was elected vice-president of the Royal Institution 1814, and in 1817 one of the associates of the Royal Academy. In 1818 and 1819 he made another tour on the Continent, and during his absence abroad in the first-named year was created a baronet. On the death of Sir Joseph Banks, in 1820, he succeeded that celebrated naturalist in the presidency of the Royal Society. This post, however, he resigned, 1827, in consequence of failing health. He died of apoplexy at Geneva 29 May, 1829. Sir Humphry Davy will

chiefly be remembered as the inventor of the safety-lamp, which, by rendering explosions in mines through fire-damp less frequent than formerly, has been the means of saving thousands of valuable lives. This invention, indeed, entitles Sir Humphry to be ranked among the benefactors of his country and of mankind. He also made several important chemical discoveries, and published many scientific works, of which a collected edition was published in 1839-40 in 9 vols. 8vo., under the editorship of his brother and biographer, Dr. J. Davy. Two works by Sir Humphry attained to considerable popularity among general readers, viz., 'Salmonia; or days of fly-fishing, by an angler;' and a posthumous volume entitled, 'Consolations in travel, or the last days of a philosopher.'

DAVY, JOHN, a musical composer, born at Upton Helion, near Exeter, 1765. He discovered his genius for harmony when very young, and imitated the chimes of the church by suspending eight horseshoes between the ceiling of his garret and the thatched roof, after which he struck them with an iron rod. This led to his being patronized by the clergyman, who articulated him, when only twelve years of age, to Jackson, the organist of Exeter Cathedral. When free from his engagement he repaired to London, where he was employed by the theatres, till his infirmities deprived him of his powers. He died, very poor, 22 Feb., 1824. His principal pieces are the operas 'Rob Roy Macgregor,' and 'Woman's Will;' but he excelled chiefly in the composition of ballad music.

DAVY, JOHN, M.D., F.R.S., brother of Sir Humphry Davy, was born at Penzance, Cornwall, 1790. He studied medicine at Edinburgh, and took his M.D. degree there 1814. He entered the army as a surgeon, and ultimately attained the rank of inspector-general of army hospitals. Dr. Davy died at Lesketh How, near Ambleside, 24 Jan., 1868. He was eminent as a chemist, geologist, and physiologist, and wrote several volumes on general subjects, besides a large number of papers ranging over the whole field of natural science. He also wrote the Life of his brother, Sir Humphry Davy, and edited his collected works.

DAVY, MARTIN, D.D. and M.D., for thirty-six years master of Caius College, Cambridge, died 18 May, 1839, aged 77.

DAVYS, GEORGE, an English prelate, born at Loughborough, Leicestershire, 1 Oct., 1780, and educated at Christ's College, Cambridge, of which he was elected a fellow 1806. To him was entrusted the education of the Princess Victoria, afterwards queen of England. He was appointed rector of Allhallows-in-the-Wall, London, 1820; dean of Chester 1831; bishop of Peterborough 1839; died 18 April, 1864. Besides some unimportant theological opuscles, he wrote 'A plain and short History of England for children, in letters from a father to a son, with a set of questions at the end of each letter,' 13th edition, 1859.

DAVYS, JOHN, rector of Castle Ashby, Northamptonshire, was author of a 'Treatise on the Art of Decyphering,' 1737, and an historical tract, 1739.

DAWE, GEORGE, an English painter, born about 1775; died 15 Oct., 1829. He wrote a Life of Morland.

DAWES, RICHARD, a learned critic, was born 1708, probably in Leicestershire, and educated at Market Bosworth, under Anthony Blackwall, after which he was removed to Emmanuel College,

Cambridge, where in 1731 he became fellow, and in 1733 took his degree of M.A. In 1736 he published proposals for a Greek version of the Paradise Lost, but the work never appeared. In 1738 he was appointed master of the grammar school at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, where also he obtained the mastership of the hospital of St. Mary. In 1745 he published his 'Miscellanea Critica,' a work of high value, a new edition of which was printed at Oxford in 1781, by Burges; afterwards bishop of Salisbury. In 1749 Mr. Dawes resigned his school and the mastership of the hospital on a pension. He died at Heworth, near Newcastle, 21 March, 1766.

DAWES, SIR WILLIAM, an English prelate, was born at Lyons, the seat of his father, near Braine-tree in Essex, 12 Sept., 1671. He was educated at Merchant Taylors' School, from whence he went to St. John's College, Oxford, but on succeeding to the baronetcy he removed to Catharine Hall, Cambridge. In 1696 he obtained the degree of D.D., and the mastership of his college. The same year he was made chaplain to the king, and prebendary of Worcester. In 1698 he became dean of Beoking, and in 1707 was promoted to the bishopric of Chester, from whence in 1714 he was translated to York. He died 30 April, 1724. His works were published in 3 vols. 8vo., 1753.

DAWSON, JOHN, a mathematician, born at Garsdale, Yorkshire, 1734. He was bred to the medical profession, but afterwards became an eminent teacher of mathematics at Sedburgh. In the early part of his life he had a controversy with Emerson on Newton's system of analysis; another with Dr. Stewart on the distance of the sun; and subsequently one with Mr. Wildbore on the discharge of fluids from vessels in motion. He also wrote a tract against Priestley on the Doctrine of Philosophical Necessity. Died 20 Sept. 1820.

DAWSON, WILLIAM, a preacher of great celebrity among the Wesleyans, died 4 July, 1841, aged 68.

DAY, GEORGE, an English prelate, born in Shropshire about 1501, and educated at Cambridge, where he was appointed master of St. John's College, 1537. In the same year he was collated to the rectory of Allhallows-the-Great, London, on the presentation of the king, to whom he was chaplain. He became provost of King's College, Cambridge, 1538, and bishop of Chichester, 1543. Being a zealous opponent of the new doctrines, he was deprived of his bishopric 1551, and committed to the custody of Bishop Goodrich, with whom he continued till the death of Edward VI., where he was restored to his see. Died 2 Aug., 1556.—*Athen. Cantab.*

DAY, or DAYR, JOHN, a celebrated printer, was a native of Dunwich in Suffolk. He settled in the metropolis, where he printed the Bible, Foxe's Acts and Monuments, Latimer's Sermons, Tyndal's works, and many other books. He was a zealous supporter of the new religious belief. Died 23 July, 1584.

DAY, JOHN, son of the preceding, was born 1560, and educated at Oriel College, Oxford, where he obtained a fellowship. He was presented to the vicarage of St. Mary at Oxford, and afterwards to that of Thurlow in Suffolk, where he died 1627. He published sermons; and a work under the punning title of 'Day's Dial, or his Twelve Hours, that is, twelve several lectures by way of Catechism.'

DAY, JOHN, a dramatic poet, studied at Caius College, Cambridge. He was a writer for the stage in or before 1593, and in the latter part of the reign of Elizabeth, and the earlier part of the reign of James I., he appears to have enjoyed great popularity, although there are several indications of his having been in necessitous circumstances. The time of his death is unknown. He wrote many plays, most of them in conjunction with other authors. Thirty-two of his works are enumerated in Cooper's *'Athenæ Cantab.'*

DAY, RICHARD, son of the famous printer, was born in London 21 Dec., 1552, and educated at Cambridge. He carried on the printing business for a time, but abandoned it on taking orders, when he became vicar of Reigate, Surrey. He was living 1607. Mr. Day translated John Fox's *'Christ Jesus Triumphant.'* As a printer he merits the honour of attempting general reform in the constant use of the letters *j* and *i*, *v* and *u*.—*Athen. Cantab.*

DAY, STEPHEN, the first printer in New England, died 22 Dec., 1668.

DAY, THOMAS, was born in London 22 June, 1748. His father, who was a collector of the customs, died while he was an infant, and left him a fortune of £1,200 a year. He received his education at the Charterhouse, from whence he was removed to Corpus Christi College, Oxford, after which he entered the Middle Temple, but never followed the law as a profession. His manners were very eccentric, and his opinions romantic. He and his friend, Mr. Bicknel, took two orphan children from the workhouse at Shrewsbury, to educate them in the ancient Roman manner, and afterwards to marry them. The project, however, failed, and Mr. Day married, in 1778, a Miss Mills of Derbyshire. He wrote against the American war and the slave trade, and was a strenuous advocate for parliamentary reform; but the only work by which his name will be perpetuated is the *History of Sandford and Merton*, a romantic tale, for young persons. Mr. Day's notions were theoretical, and though marked with a good deal of sentiment, had little of experience or religion in them. His death was occasioned by his disregard of common customs. Having a favourite foal, he would not suffer it to be broken in, because it was cruel, but undertook the management of it himself, the consequence being that the animal threw him, and gave him a violent kick on the skull, of which he died 28 Sept., 1789.

DAYTON, WILLIAM, was the United States minister at Paris, from March, 1861, till his death 1 Dec., 1864.

DEALTRY, THOMAS, was educated at Catharine Hall, Cambridge (LL.B. 1829), and created D.D. at Lambeth 1846. He became bishop of Madras 1849, and died 4 March, 1861.

DEANE, HENRY, prior of Lanthony, in Monmouthshire, was constituted in 1495 lord chancellor of Ireland, of which realm he was also deputy and lord-justice. He was consecrated bishop of Bangor 1496; translated to Salisbury 1499; appointed lord chancellor of England 1500; archbishop of Canterbury 1501; died 15 Feb., 1502-3.—*Athen. Cantab.*

DEANE, THOMAS, a native of Kent, was educated at Oxford, and became a fellow of University College. He turned Catholic in 1685, and was afterwards pilloned in London as a priest. During the latter part of his life he was conned in the

Fleet prison; but he died at Malden, Kent, 10 Nov., 1735, aged 84. He wrote *'Some Reflections in Answer to the Vindication of Martin Luther,'* and *'His Vindication; being another Argument of the Schism of the Church of England.'* Both these pieces are printed at the end of a work entitled *'The Religion of Martin Luther neither Catholic nor Protestant, proved from his own works,'* 1688.

DE BERGH, AUGUSTUS, a geologist, was born at Hamburg in or about 1779. He was bred a sailor, and in the pursuit of his calling stored up a large stock of scientific learning as well as a competent fortune. He was the intimate friend and companion of Leopold Von Buch. The latter years of his life were spent in retirement at Brighton, in England, where he died 27 July, 1864. He was author of *'A Theory, or Considerations on the Motion of the Major Axis, or Revolution and Change of the Line of Apisides of the Earth's Orbit; its Causes, and the Effects produced in its Orbital Revolutions through the Ecliptic, from one Hemisphere to the other, involving a certain number of years;'* *'Essay on the Causes of Periodic Inundations.'*

DEBRETT, JOHN, a London bookseller, the original publisher of the *Peerage and Baronetage* which bear his name, died 15 Nov., 1822.

DE BURE, GUILLAUME FRANÇOIS DE, an eminent bookseller and bibliographer of Paris, born 1731; died 15 July, 1782.

DECEMBRIO, PIETRO CANDIDO, was born at Pavia 1399; became secretary to the Pope and to Alphonso, king of Arragon; and died at Milan, 12 Nov., 1477. He wrote the lives of Philip Maria Visconti and Francis Sforza, dukes of Milan, and translated several classical authors into Italian.

DECHALES. See CHALLES.

DECIO, PHILIP, a jurist and legal writer, born at Milan 1453; professor at Pisa; died 13 Oct., 1535.

DECIUS, a Roman emperor, born A.D. 201, in Pannonia. The Emperor Philip sent him to quell a sedition in Mæsia; but instead of obeying his directions, he turned his arms against him, and on his death assumed the imperial diadem. He distinguished himself by his expedition against the Persians, and by his persecution of the Christians. In his march against the Goths he entered into a bog, where he and his army perished by the attack of the enemy, A.D. 251.

DECKER, or DECKHER, JOHN, a learned Jesuit, rector of the college of Gratz, in Styria. His chief work is a treatise on the years of the birth and death of Christ. Died 10 Jan., 1619, aged 69.

DECKER, Sir MATTHEW, a native of Amsterdam, who came to England in 1702, and was naturalised the following year. Having settled as a merchant in London, he rose to great commercial eminence, was created a baronet 1716, and in 1719 returned to parliament for Bishop's Castle. Died 18 March, 1749. The following work has been ascribed to his pen: *'Serious Considerations on the several high duties which the nation in general (as well as its trade in particular) labours under; with a proposal for preventing the running of goods; discharging the trade from any search, and raising all the public supplies by one single tax. By a well-wisher to the good people of Great Britain,'* 8vo., London, 1743. The single tax was to be a house-tax. He has also been commonly, though we believe erroneously, supposed to be the author of *'An Essay on the Causes of the Decline of the Foreign Trade,'* &c., 1744.—*Nat. Cycl.*

DECKER, THOMAS, an English dramatic poet, who died after 1638. His 'Gull's Horn Book' was reprinted 1813.

DE CORTLOGON, CHARLES EDWARD. See CORTLOGON.

DE COURCY, RICHARD, an Irish divine, who was presented in 1774 to the vicarage of St. Almond, Shrewsbury, where he died 4 Nov., 1803. He published 'Christ Crucified,' 2 vols.; Sermons, &c.

DEE, JOHN, LL.D., was born in London 12 or 13 July, 1527, and educated at St. John's College, Cambridge. On the foundation of Trinity College he was appointed one of the original fellows. Felling under the suspicion of magical practices, he went to Louvain, where he took his doctor's degree. He read lectures in the mathematics there and at other universities with applause. In 1551 he returned to England, and obtained the rectory of Upton-upon-Severn. His application to the mathematics brought upon him the accusation of magic; and in the reign of Mary he was imprisoned for some time, on suspicion of treasonable practices. He was in great favour with Queen Elizabeth, who visited him at Mortlake, where he collected a large library. In 1581 he and Edward Kelly began their magical operations, in which they were joined by a Polish nobleman named Laski, who persuaded them to go to Poland, where they remained some time. Their adventures abroad made so much noise that the queen thought proper to order Dee home. In 1596 he was made warden of Manchester College, and died at Mortlake in Dec., 1608. He published several mathematical works in Latin and English, and wrote many more which were never printed. In 1659 Dr. Meric Casaubon published *A true and faithful Relation of what passed for many years between Dr. John Dee and some Spirits*.—*Athen. Cantab.*

DEERING, CHARLES, M.D., a native of Saxony, who took his degree of doctor in physic at Leyden, after which he came to London, and in 1736 removed to Nottingham. In 1737 he published an improved method of treating the small-pox; by which it appears that he was the first who recommended the cooling regimen. His next publication was a Catalogue of Plants growing about Nottingham, 1738; after which he was employed in writing the history of that town, from the papers of John Plumtre, Esq., and others. This work, however, did not appear till 1751. Deering died 1749.

DEERING, RICHARD, the descendant of an ancient family in Kent, was educated in Italy; and when his education was completed he returned to England with the character of an excellent musician. He resided in this country for some time, but, upon a very pressing invitation, went to Brussels and became organist to the convent of English nuns there. After the marriage of Charles I. he was appointed organist to his royal consort, Henrietta Maria, with whom he continued till she was forced to leave England by the Presbyterian outrages in the time of the Rebellion. In 1610 he was admitted to the degree of Mus. B. at Oxford. He died in the communion of the church of Rome about 1657. He has left of his compositions 'Cantica Sacra ad Melodiam Madrigalium elaborata senis Vocibus,' Antwerp, 1618; 'Cantica Sacra ad duas et tres Voces composita, cum Basso continuo ad Organum,' London, 1662, published by John Playford.

DEFFANT, MARIE DE VICHY-CHAMROUD, MAIQUISE DU, a French woman of letters, born 1697 died 24 Sept., 1780. Her Correspondence has been published. The best edition is that of 1824.

DE FOE, DANIEL, was the son of a butcher in Cripplegate, and born about 1663. His first publication was a Treatise against the Turks, in 1683 and two years afterwards he fought for the duke of Monmouth; but how he escaped punishment of that account does not appear. After this he became a hosier in Cornhill, but did not succeed in business. In 1695 he was appointed one of the commissioners for managing the duties on glass but lost that place in 1699, when the tax was suppressed. In 1701 appeared 'The True Born Englishman,' a satire, which procured the author the favour of King William; but in the next reign he was sentenced to the pillory, fined, and imprisoned, for a piece entitled 'The shortest Way with the Dissenters.' While in confinement he projected 'The Review,' a periodical paper, which appeared first in 1704, and was combated by Leslie in his 'Rehearsal.' The same year he obtained his release, and in 1706 published a vindication of the union with Scotland, of which measure he afterwards wrote an elaborate history. At the end of this reign he was again committed to Newgate, but soon gained his liberty. The accession of George I. did not improve the circumstances of De Foe, who from this time employed his pen to other purposes. In 1715 appeared his Family Instructor; and in 1719 Robinson Crusoe, the basis of which he is supposed to have taken from the story of Selkirk, who had been left on the island of Juan Fernandez by some of the buccanniers. The success of this romance encouraged De Foe to publish some others, as the Life of Captain Singleton; a New Voyage round the World; The History of Duncan Campbell; The Life of Moll Flanders; the Life of Colonel Jack; and the Adventures of Roxana. One of the best of these fictions is the Memoirs of a Cavalier during the Civil Wars in England. In 1722 he published his 'Religious Courtship,' and 'A Journal of the Plague in 1665.' This last imposed upon many as being a real narrative. In 1726 he printed 'The Political History of the Devil,' to which he afterward added 'A System of Magic.' About this time also he printed 'A Tour through England and Scotland,' 3 vols. 8vo., which was followed by some other works. This industrious writer died in his native parish 24 April, 1731, leaving several children, one of whom married Mr. Henry Baker, the naturalist.

DEJAURE, JEAN ELIE BEDENE, a French dramatic poet, born 1761; died 5 Oct., 1799.

DE LA BECHE, SIR HENRY THOMAS, a distinguished geologist, born in London 1796. He served for a short time in the army, but left the service in order to cultivate science, which he did with signal success. He became director-general of the Geological Survey of the United Kingdom, director of the Museum of Practical Geology, and of the Government School of Mines, and a member of the Health of Towns Commission. He was knighted 1848 and died 13 April, 1855. He published several separate works on geology, besides numerous papers in the transactions of learned societies.

DELACEPEDE. See LACEPEDE.

DE LA COUR, JAMES, an Irish poet, was born at Killoven, near Blarney, in the county of Cork.

in 1709. He was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, after which he entered into orders, but was far from doing credit to his profession. His habits were irregular, and he associated with dissipated company, till at length he obtained the name of the mad parson. Died about 1781. He wrote a poem entitled, *Abelard to Eloisa*; another called 'The Prospect of Poetry,' and some other pieces of no small merit.

DE LACROIX, FERDINAND VICTOR EUGENE, a French painter, born 1799; died 13 August, 1863.

DE LAMBRE, JEAN BAPTISTE JOSEPH, a celebrated French mathematician and astronomer, born 19 Sept., 1749; died 19 August, 1822. His *History of Astronomy* is a work of great research.

DELAMER, GEORGE BOOTH, LORD, was the son of William Booth, Esq., and grandson of Sir George Booth, Bart., to whose title he succeeded during the usurpation of Cromwell. In 1659 he raised forces for the king's service, but was defeated by Lambert, and being taken prisoner in disguise, was sent to the Tower, where he remained till the Restoration, when he was one of the twelve members sent by the House of Commons to recall the king. He also received a parliamentary grant of £10,000, in recognition of his services, and was created Baron Delamer 1661. Died 8 Aug., 1684.

DELANY, PATRICK, D.D., was born in Ireland about 1686. He received his education in Trinity College, Dublin, where he obtained a fellowship and the degree of doctor in divinity. He was very intimate with Swift, by whose interest he procured the chancellorship of Christ Church, and a prebend in the cathedral of St. Patrick. In 1744 he was made dean of Down. He died at Bath in May, 1768. The dean published *Revelation examined with Candour*, 3 vols.; *Reflections on Polygamy*; *The Life of David*, 3 vols.; *Sermons on the Relative Duties*; *Remarks on Orrery's Life of Swift*; and *The Humourist*, a periodical paper. His widow, Mrs. *Mary Delany*, died 15 April, 1788. She was the daughter of Bernard Granville, Lord Lansdowne, and became the wife of Alexander Pendarves, Esq., on whose death she married Dr. Delany, in 1743. She excelled in cutting out flowers, and in painting them to imitate nature. George III. voluntarily settled £300 a year upon her, which the queen always paid with her own hand. Mrs. Delany's *Autobiography* has been recently published.

DE LAROCHE, PAUL, a French painter, born 1797; died 1856.

DE LAUNE, THOMAS, a nonconformist, who in 1683 published a reply to Dr. Benjamin Calamy's *Discourse concerning a Scrupulous Conscience*. De Laune's book was called a *Plea for the Nonconformists*, and gave so much offence that the author was sent to Newgate. He was afterwards brought to trial, and sentenced to pay a heavy fine, which being unable to do, he remained in prison till his death.

DE LAVAL, EDWARD HUSSEY, F.R.S., an ingenious chemist and natural philosopher, author of *An Experimental Inquiry into the Cause of the Changes of Colour in opaque and coloured Bodies*, was born 1720, and died 1814.—*Rose*.

DE LAVIGNE, JEAN FRANÇOIS CASIMIR, a French poet, born at Havre 1794; died at Lyons 11 or 12 Dec., 1843.

DELBRE, ALEXANDRE, a Frenchman, author of an *able Analysis of Bacon's Philosophy*; 'Le Génie

de Montesquieu,' &c., was born 1726, and died 10 March, 1797.

DELFINO, JOHN, a cardinal, and Italian tragic poet, was born at Venice 1617, and died at Udino 20 July, 1699.

DELFT, WILLIAM JAMES VAN, a Dutch engraver and painter, born 1619; died 12 June, 1661.

DE LILLE, JACQUES, a celebrated French poet, born 22 June, 1738. He became professor of humanities at the college of Amiens, and, on his return to Paris, at that of La Marche. In 1769 he published his admirable translation of Virgil's *Georgics*, which opened to him the doors of the Academy. His poem of 'Les Jardins' appeared in 1782. Two years later he accompanied Choiseul-Gouffier on his embassy to Constantinople, and afterwards published a graceful description of his travels in Greece, in the form of a letter to Madame de Vaines. On his return he obtained the chair of Latin poetry in the college of France. After the Revolution he left his native country, but returned to it in 1801, and died 1 May, 1813. His principal poems are translations of the *Georgics*, the *Æneid*, and *Paradise Lost*; 'L'Homme des Champs'; 'Les Trois Règnes de la Nature'; and 'La Pitié.' The most complete edition of his works is that of 1824 in 16 vols. 8vo.

DELISLE, CLAUDE, a French geographer and historian, born 5 Nov., 1644; died 2 May, 1720.

DELISLE, GUILLAUME, son of Claude, above mentioned, was born at Paris 28 Feb., 1675, studied geography, and constructed a number of admirable maps. He was elected a member of the Academy of Sciences, and died 5 Jan., 1726.

DELIUS, CHRISTOPHER TRAUOGOTT, a German mineralogist, born 1728; died 21 Jan., 1779.

DELL, JOHN, a minor English poet, died at Sturry, Kent, Nov., 1810, aged 53. His 'Poetical Effusions of the Heart' were printed in an 8vo. volume, 1783.

DELL, WILLIAM, D.D., received his education at Emmanuel College, Cambridge, of which he became a fellow. Subsequently he was preferred to the living of Yeldon, Bedfordshire. About 1645 he became chaplain to the army, constantly attending Sir Thomas Fairfax, and preaching at head-quarters. On May 4, 1649, he was made master of Caius College, Cambridge, which he held, with his living at Yeldon, till he was ejected by the Act of Uniformity. Although tinctured with the enthusiasm of the times, he was a man of some learning, with very peculiar and unsettled principles. Besides some sermons, he published 'The Doctrine of Baptisms,' a work much esteemed by the quakers. His works were republished in 2 vols. 8vo., 1817.

DELLAMARIA, DOMINIQUE, a French musical composer, born 1768; died 9 March, 1800.

DELMONT, DEODATO, a painter, the disciple and friend of Rubens, was born at St. Trond 1581, and died at Antwerp 25 Nov., 1634.

DE LOLME, JOHN LOUIS, was born at Geneva about 1745. He was bred to the law, but quitted his own country and came to London, where, in 1772, he published 'A Parallel between the English Government and the Constitution of Sweden,' which was followed by his celebrated work on 'The Constitution of England.' This edition appeared in French, but in 1775 an English translation was published. His next performance was 'A History of the Flagellants.' In 1789 he wrote an Introduction to De Foe's *History of the Union*;

and soon afterwards, *Observations on the Window Tax, &c.* In 1789 he advocated Pitt's plan of a regency. He died in Switzerland 16 July, 1806.

DELOÏRME, PHILIBERT, a French architect, born 1518; died 30 May, 1577.

DELPINI, CHARLES ANTHONY, author of several dramatic works, was for many years the best clown of his day at both the principal London theatres. He was also stage manager of the opera house. Died 13 Feb., 1828.

DELRIO, MARTIN ANTHONY, a Jesuit, born at Antwerp 1551; died at Louvain 19 Oct., 1608. He wrote *Disquisitions on Magic*; commentaries on the Old Testament; and explanations of difficult passages of Scripture.

DE LUC, JEAN ANDRÉ, F.R.S., a celebrated chemist and geologist, born at Geneva 1726. He came to England early in the reign of George III., after having travelled over a great part of Europe; and on being recommended to Queen Charlotte, she settled a handsome pension on him, and made him her reader. He died at Windsor 6 Nov., 1817. His chief works are *Letters on the Origin and Formation of the Earth*; *Elements of Geology*; *Geological Travels in the North of Europe, England, France, Switzerland, and Germany*, 5 vols.

DEMAINBRAY, STEPHEN CHARLES, was born in London, of French parents, 1710. He was educated at Westminster School, and while there boarded with Dr. Desaguliers, who instructed him in mathematics and natural philosophy. At the age of seventeen he went to Leyden, after which he read lectures on experimental philosophy at Edinburgh. He served as a volunteer in the royal army in 1745, and was at the battle of Preston Pans. The year following he resumed his lectures, and published his discovery of the effects of electricity on vegetables, which the Abbé Nollet afterwards claimed as his own. Dr. Demainbray became instructor in philosophy to King George III., and also to the queen, to whom he gave his MSS., which were sold with her library. He obtained a pension, and was appointed astronomer to the king at his observatory at Richmond, where he died 20 Feb., 1782.

DEMBINSKI, HENRY, general, a celebrated leader in the Polish revolution of 1831, was born in the palatinate of Cracow 1784, and died at Paris 13 June, 1864.

DEMETRIUS NICANOR, twelfth king of Syria, died B.C. 125.

DEMETRIUS PHALEREUS, a celebrated Athenian orator and peripatetic philosopher, died about 282 B.C.

DEMETRIUS POLIORCETES, king of Macedonia from B.C. 294 to 287, died B.C. 283.

DEMETRIUS SOTER, tenth king of Syria, ascended the throne B.C. 162, and died B.C. 150.

DEMETRIUS, czar of Russia, by some historians called the false Demetrius, invaded Russia in 1604, and seated himself on the throne. After a short reign of eleven months he was assassinated 17 May, 1606.

DE MISSY, CÉSAR, was born at Berlin 2 June, 1703. After living some years in Holland he came to London, and was appointed preacher at the French chapel in the Savoy, and chaplain to the king. He assisted Wetstein in his edition of the New Testament, and Dr. Jortin in his *Life of Erasmus*. Died 20 Aug., 1775. His *Sermons*, in French, were published in 3 vols. after his death.

DEMOCRITUS, a celebrated Greek philosopher, born at Abdera, in Thrace, about 460 B.C., and died 357 B.C.

DE MOIVRE, ABRAHAM, a mathematician, was born at Vitry, in Champagne, 26 May, 1667. He came to England on the revocation of the edict of Nantz, and gained a subsistence by teaching mathematics. He was elected a fellow of the Royal Society, and died 27 Nov., 1754. Besides papers in the *Philosophical Transactions* he wrote '*Miscellanea Analytica*;' '*Doctrine of Chances*;' or a Method of calculating the probabilities of Events at play;' and '*Annuities on Lives*.'

DEMOSTHENES, one of the greatest orators of antiquity, was born at Athens about 384 B.C. At the age of seven he lost his father. His guardians wasted his property, and at the age of seventeen he appeared before the courts against them, and urged his own case successfully. Thereby encouraged to speak before the assembly of the people, he failed entirely. He retired and studied, and toiled in secret for several years. At the age of twenty-five he came forward again, and commenced his brilliant career. He especially exerted his eloquence in rousing the Athenians to war with the Macedonians. Having been driven from Athens by the hostility of the Macedonian Antipater, and pursued to his retreat in the island of Calauria, he terminated his life by poison 322 B.C. We have sixty-one *Orationes* of Demosthenes, and sixty-five *Introductiones*, which are probably not all genuine. The characteristics of this orator were strength, sublimity, and a piercing energy and force, aided by an emphatic and vehement elocution. There are English translations of his works by Francis and Leland.

DEMOURS, PIERRE, a French oculist, born 1702; died 26 June, 1795.

DEMOURTIER, CHARLES ALBERT, a French dramatist, born 11 March, 1760; died 9 March, 1801.

DEMPSTER, GEORGE, was born at Dundee 1736, and sat in the House of Commons from 1762 till 1790, in which year he retired from parliament and devoted himself to the improvement of the Highlands by agriculture and the fisheries. He wrote an *Account of the Magnetic Mountains of Cannay*; papers in the *Transactions of the Royal Society of Edinburgh*, &c. Died 1818.

DEMPSTER, THOMAS, a Catholic writer, born in Scotland 1579. He received his education at Aberdeen, after which he went to Cambridge, and thence to France, where he assumed the title of baron of Muresk, notwithstanding which he was under the necessity of teaching the classics for a subsistence. After residing for some time at Paris, he obtained a professorship at Nîmes. He next went to Italy, and taught first at Pisa, and afterwards at Bologna, where he died 16 Sept., 1625. His works are '*Antiquitatum Romanarum corpus*,' 1613; '*A Commentary on the Institutes of Justinian*;' '*De Juramento*;' '*Menologium Scotorum*;' '*Scotia Illustrior, seu, Mendicabula repressa*.' After his death there appeared a 4to. volume entitled '*Historia Ecclesiastica Gentis Scotorum*,' 1627, which contains a very long list of Scotch saints, and accounts of some literary men, but the value of this work is destroyed by its total want of verity, Dempster having mentioned names and quoted authorities which never had any existence. Scotland with him was of more importance than truth. As late as 1724 two folio volumes by this

writer were published at Florence under the title of *Thomas Dempsteri a Muresk Scoti Pandectarum in Pisano Lyceo professoris ordinarii de Etruria regali lib. septem.* A dissertation of his on the Roman Calendar is in Grævius's *Roman Antiquities*.

DENHAM, DIXON, was born in London 1 Jan., 1786, and entering the military service, eventually rose to the rank of lieutenant-colonel. In 1821 he solicited Lord Bathurst's permission to be associated with Dr. Oudney and Captain Clapperton in a mission from Tripoli to Timbuctoo. The plan, however, failed. Denham was separated from his companions, and after suffering great privations, and encountering many perils, arrived in England in 1825, and published '*Travels and Discoveries in Northern and Central Africa.*' He was afterwards appointed governor of Sierra Leone, where he died 3 June, 1828.—*Rose*.

DENHAM, Sir JOHN, an English poet. He was born in 1615 at Dublin, where his father was chief baron of the Exchequer, but afterwards became a judge in England. In 1631 he was sent to Trinity College, Oxford, from whence he went to Lincoln's Inn, but he made little or no progress in the law. In 1641 appeared his tragedy of *Sophy*, and soon after he was made governor of Fareham Castle for the king. In 1643 he published at Oxford his *Cooper's Hill*, the best of all his works. He attended Charles II. in his exile, and was sent by him ambassador to Poland in conjunction with Lord Croft. He afterwards returned to England, where he was entertained by Lord Pembroke. At the restoration he was appointed surveyor-general of the royal buildings, and at the coronation he was created knight of the Bath. He died in March, 1668, and was buried in Westminster Abbey. His *Cooper's Hill* is the only poem of his writing that has now bear a perusal. Dr. Johnson says of Denham, with reference to this poem, that 'he seems to have been, at least among us, the author of a species of composition that may be denominated local poetry, of which the fundamental subject is some particular landscape, to be poetically described, with the addition of such embellishments as may be supplied by historical retrospect, or incidental meditation.'

DENINA, CHARLES JOHN MARY, an eminent Italian writer, born in Piedmont 1731. He embraced the ecclesiastical profession, and was appointed professor of humanities at Pignerol, but that situation in consequence of some satirical remarks against the Jesuits in a comedy written by him for representation in the college. He then obtained the chair of Latin eloquence, and subsequently that of Greek literature at Turin, and received from his sovereign several marks of esteem; at an infraction of the law relating to the censorship lost him all these advantages, and he soon afterwards repaired to Berlin, on the invitation of the king of Prussia. In 1804 Napoleon appointed him his librarian, whereupon he removed to Paris, where he died 5 Dec., 1813. His principal works are '*Discorso sopra le vicende della letteratura; delle rivoluzioni d'Italia; l'Istoria politica e letteraria della Grecia; La Prusse Littéraire; le Rivoluzioni della Germania; l'Istoria dell'Italia occidentale.*'

DENISON, JOHN, D.D., an eminent preacher, was educated at Oxford, and was for some time domestic chaplain to the duke of Buckingham, and afterwards to James I. He held the vicarage

of St. Mary, Reading, and was master of the free-school there. Died Jan., 1628-9. He published many sermons, and several pieces of practical divinity and controversy. His chief performance is a Latin book on auricular confession.

DENMAN, THOMAS, M.D., a physician of London, was born at Bakewell, Derbyshire, 1733, and died 26 Nov., 1815. He published an Introduction to the Practice of Midwifery, and other professional works.

DENMAN, THOMAS, Lord Denman, was born in London 23 Feb., 1779, being the only son of the preceding. After passing through St. John's College, Cambridge, he was called to the bar, and soon acquired a considerable practice. He also obtained a seat in the House of Commons, where he distinguished himself by his earnest advocacy of popular freedom. In 1820 he was appointed solicitor-general to Queen Caroline, and in this capacity he ably discharged his duty on the memorable trial of that princess in the House of Peers. In 1822 the city of London elected him their common serjeant; and in 1830 he became attorney-general to the king, and received the honour of knighthood. Two years later he succeeded Lord Tenterden as chief-justice of the King's Bench, and in 1834 he was raised to the peerage. He retired from the judicial bench 1850, and died 22 Sept., 1854.

DENNE, JOHN, D.D., an antiquary, was born at Littlebourne, Kent, 1693, and educated at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge. In 1728 he was installed archdeacon of Rochester, to which was added, in the following year, the vicarage of St. Margaret's in that city; but this he resigned on being presented to the rectory of Lambeth in 1731. Died 5 Aug., 1767. His own works are not of much importance; but he rendered valuable assistance to other antiquaries. He intended to have written a history of the church of Rochester, but never carried out that design.

DENNE, SAMUEL, F.S.A., son of the preceding, was born 13 Jan., 1730, and educated at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge. In 1754 he was presented to the vicarage of Lamberhurst, in Kent; and in 1767 to that of Wilmington, to which was afterwards added the living of Darent, when he resigned Lamberhurst. He died 3 August, 1799. He published a Letter to Sir Robert Ladbroke on the solitary confinement of Criminals; Historical particulars of Lambeth Parish and Palace; and several papers in the *Archæologia*; besides which he was the sole author of the '*History and Antiquities of Rochester*,' published by T. Fisher, 8vo., 1772. He also contributed much assistance to various works on topographical subjects.

DENNER, BALTHASAR, a portrait painter, born at Hamburg 1685; died 1747.

DENNETT, JAMES, an English Jesuit, who died at Bury St. Edmund's 1 March, 1789. He translated Muratori's '*Missions in Paraguay*,' 12mo., London, 1759.

DENNIS, JOHN, a poet and critic, was born in London in 1657, and educated at Harrow, from whence he removed to Caius College, Cambridge; but after taking one degree there he was expelled the society. On this he went to Trinity Hall, and took there his degree of master of arts. In 1697 he brought out a comedy called '*Plot and no Plot*,' which was followed by several other dramatic pieces, one of which, called '*Liberty Asserted*,' was very successful, on account of its severe allu-

sions to the French nation. Dennis was so vain of this that when the treaty of Utrecht was settling, he desired the duke of Marlborough to use his interest to prevent his being given up. His grace replied that he was sorry he could not oblige him, not having made any stipulations for himself, though he had done the French almost as much mischief as Mr. Dennis. The poet obtained a place in the Custom House, which he imprudently sold, and in his old age was reduced to extreme poverty. He was also completely blind, on which the players gave him a benefit; but he did not live to enjoy it. He died 6 Jan., 1733-4. Dennis, though an indifferent poet, was an acute critic, and his letters may be read to advantage. He was the constant butt of the wits, particularly Swift and Pope; but then he provoked all this by his own excessive petulance.

DENNISTOUN, JAMES, a Scotch advocate, author of *Memoirs of the Dukes of Urbino*, and *Memoirs of Sir Robert Strange*, was born 1803, and died 13 Feb., 1855.

DENNY, Sir ANTHONY, was born of a good family in Hertfordshire, and educated at St. Paul's School, after which he went to St. John's College, Cambridge. On being introduced at court he was made one of the gentlemen of the bed-chamber, groom of the stole, and privy-counsellor to Henry VIII., who conferred on him the honour of knighthood, and gave him a large estate on the dissolution of the monasteries. He was also appointed one of the executors of that monarch's will, in which a legacy of £300 was bequeathed to him for his services. He died in 1550.

DENON, DOMINIQUE VIVANT, BARON, a French artist and traveller, was born at Châlons-sur-Saône 4 Jan., 1747, of noble parentage. In early life he was engaged in the diplomatic service, but during his residence in Italy was inspired with a passion for painting, and became an artist. He accompanied Bonaparte in his famous expedition to Egypt. When the French returned from that country the whole of Europe was longing to obtain some scientific details of the expedition. Denon's '*Travels in Upper and Lower Egypt during the campaigns of General Bonaparte*' was the first work which satisfied this eager curiosity, and it consequently met with a glorious success. This grand work, which is adorned with 141 plates, has been translated into English. Napoleon afterwards appointed Denon director-general of museums, and created him a baron. After the restoration of the Bourbons he retired into private life, and died 26 April, 1820. His incomplete work on the history of art was published four years after his death.

DENT, ARTHUR, a divine, was educated at Christ's College, Cambridge, became rector of South Shoebury, Essex, 1580, and died 1607. He published '*Exposition of the Articles*,' '*A Pastime for Parents*,' '*The Rvne of Rome*,' written for '*the daunting of Papists, Seminary Priests, Jesuites, and all that cursed rabble*,' '*A Plain Mans Path way to Heaven*,' '*Exposition upon the Lords Prayer*,'—*Athen. Cant.*

DENT, PETER, an apothecary of Cambridge, was an accomplished naturalist. He obtained a Lambeth degree of M.B. 1678, and dying in 1689, was buried on Oct. 5 in that year at St. Sepulchre's, Cambridge. Ray says he was much obliged to Dent for many observations in his great work, '*Historia Plantarum*;' and in the preface to Willoughby's

'*Historia Piscium*' Ray says, '*Dns Petrus Dent &c. observations nonnullas de Piscibus cartilagineis planis præcipue de Utero et Ovis Raiaurum, et elegantes tum ipsorum Piscium, tum Partium eorumdem internarum delineationes communicavit.*'

DENTON, JOHN, an English divine, educated at Clare Hall, Cambridge, where he contracted an intimacy with Tillotson, afterwards archbishop of Canterbury. He was ejected in 1662 from the living of Oswaldkirk, Yorkshire; but he conformed afterwards, and obtained the living of Stonegrave, in the same county, and a prebend in York Cathedral. Died 4 Jan., 1708-9. He published some religious and polemical tracts.

DENTON, THOMAS, was born at Sebergham, Cumberland, 1724, and educated at Queen's College, Oxford, where he took his master's degree 1752. He became curate of Ashted, in Surrey, and died there 27 June, 1777. Mr. Denton published a supplemental volume to the General Biographical Dictionary, and two poems, one entitled '*Immortality*,' 1755, and the other the '*House of Supposition*,' in the manner of Spenser.

DENTON, WILLIAM, M.D., was born at Stowe, Buckinghamshire, April, 1605, and educated at Oxford, after which he settled in London, and was appointed physician to Charles I. Died 9 May, 1691. All his works are on political subjects.

DENTRECOLLES, FRANÇOIS XAVIER, a French Jesuit missionary to China, born 1664; died at Pekin 2 July, 1741. He wrote several books in the Chinese language.

DENVIR, CORNELIUS, D.D., was consecrated Catholic bishop of Down and Connor 22 Nov., 1835, and died 13 July, 1866.

DENYS, or DENIS, St., the apostle of France, and first bishop of Paris, went into Gaul in the time of the Emperor Decius, about 240, and suffered martyrdom there.

DENYS, JAMES, a painter of Antwerp, born 1645.

D'EON, the Chevalier, an extraordinary character, who is registered in the parish of St. Pancras, Middlesex, as '*Charles Genevieve Louis Auguste André Timothée D'Eon de Beaumont*.' He was born of an ancient family at Tonnerre, in Burgundy, 2 Oct., 1728. His education was liberal, and being left an orphan, the prince de Conti procured him a cornetcy of dragoons. He was also placed in a public office at Paris, where his conduct gave satisfaction. In 1755 he was employed on a mission to Petersburg, after which he joined his regiment, and served in the campaign of 1762 as aide-de-camp to Marshal Broglie. The year following he accompanied the duke de Nivernois to England as secretary, and was invested with the order of St. Louis. When the duke left this country, D'Eon remained as minister plenipotentiary in his room; but soon afterwards he was superseded by the count de Guercy. This mortified the chevalier to such a degree that he published libels against the count, for which he was prosecuted and convicted in the King's Bench; but not appearing to receive judgment, he was outlawed. About 1771 doubts were entertained concerning his sex, and bets to a great amount were laid on the question, which in one instance produced an action at law, which ended in a nonsuit. In the meantime the chevalier returned to France, where he assumed the female dress, for what reason has never been explained; yet his conduct in this instance was sanctioned by his

own court, his pension was continued, and he was suffered to retain the cross of his order. In 1785 he came back to England, and continued here till his death, teaching fencing; but when the revolution broke out he presented a petition to the Assembly as Madame D'Eon, offering his services in a military capacity. This was disregarded, and he remained here in great poverty till death closed the scene, 21 May, 1810, when all doubts as to his sex were completely removed by professional inspection. He published several works on politics and commerce.

DEPARCIEUX, ANTOINE, a French mathematician, born 1703; died 2 Sept., 1768.

DEPPING, GEORGE BERNARD, a French historian and antiquary, born 11 May, 1784; died 5 Sept., 1853.

DE QUINCEY, THOMAS, a popular English writer, was the son of a Manchester merchant, and born 15 Aug., 1785. He was early left an orphan, but received a liberal education, first at the Manchester grammar school, and afterwards at Oxford, where he resided for five years. While yet a very young man he adopted the baneful practice of opium eating, and thus made shipwreck both of a high intellect and a good fortune. He became acquainted with Wordsworth, Lamb, Coleridge, and other men of their class, but did not turn to literature, except as an amusement, until near his fortieth year, when pecuniary embarrassments compelled him to become a contributor to the London Magazine, in which he published his famous 'Confessions of an English Opium Eater.' From that time he laboured with great but fitful industry on a variety of publications, and showed talents that might have produced something far more valuable than mere contributions to periodicals had their author been a man instead of a reamer. In 1832 he took up his residence in Scotland, and in its metropolis, though living in retired seclusion, he had a group of enthusiastic admirers. He died at Edinburgh 8 Dec., 1859. His works have been published in a collected form.

DERBY, ELIZA, COUNTESS OF. See FARREN.

DERBY, JAMES STANLEY, EARL OF, a gallant English nobleman, born 1596. He gave many signal proofs of his courage and loyalty in the Civil War, particularly in the action at Wigan, where, with six hundred horse, he bravely withstood a body of three thousand horse and foot, commanded by Colonel Lilburne. He was taken prisoner at the battle of Worcester, and basely beheaded, in violation of a promise of quarter which had been given him, 15 Oct., 1651. The heroine, his mistress, Charlotte, bravely defended Latham House, and with no less valour maintained her position in the Isle of Man, where she regarded herself as queen, and defied the regicides and usurpers. She was the last person in the British dominions who yielded to the rebels. She died 1663.

DERHAM, WILLIAM, D.D., was born at Stoughton, near Worcester, 26 Nov., 1657, and educated at Trinity College, Oxford. He was presented, in 1682, to Wargrave vicarage, Berkshire, and in 1689 Upminster rectory, Essex. In 1716 he was made canon of Windsor, and in 1730 the university of Oxford granted him the degree of D.D., for his services in the cause of religion by his culture of natural knowledge. Died 5 April, 1735. He published no fewer than forty works on philosophical objects. The principal are his 'Physico-theology;' 'Sixteen Sermons' at Boyle's lectures in 1711 and

1712; 'Astro-theology;' 'Christo-theology;' and 'The artificial Clock-maker.'

DERING, EDWARD, a Puritan divine, was a native of Kent, and received his education at Christ's College, Cambridge (B.A. 1559-60; M.A. 1563), where he obtained a fellowship. In 1568 he obtained the rectory of Pluckley, in his native county; he was also one of the duke of Norfolk's chaplains, chaplain to the Tower of London, and a prebendary of Salisbury. In 1572 he was appointed divinity reader at St. Paul's, and he began a course of lectures on the Epistle to the Hebrews, which gave great offence to the High Church party on account of their Puritan tendency. His lecture was suppressed 1573, and he was suspended and convened before the Star Chamber. The suspension was, however, afterwards taken off. Died 26 June, 1576. Mr. Dering was a man of great learning, and an excellent writer. Among his works are 'A Sparing restraint of many lavish untruths, which Mr. Dr. Harding doth challenge in the first article of my Lord of Sarisburies reply, &c.' Exposition of part of the fifth chapter of Hebrews; and Sermons. His works appeared in a collected form in 1595, 1597, and 1614.—*Athen. Cantab.*

DERING, SIR EDWARD, was born in Kent 1598, and distinguished himself in the reign of Charles I. by his zeal for the reform of abuses, particularly in the church, for which purpose he brought in a bill to abolish bishops, deans, and chapters. However, he afterwards joined the king with a regiment of horse raised at his own expense, and was a considerable sufferer for the royal cause. Died 22 June, 1644. His speeches in parliament were printed in a 4to. volume; and his Essay on Heraldic Differences will be found in Lower's Curiosities of Heraldry.

DERING, RICHARD, the musician. See DEERING.

DERLINGTON, JOHN DE, D.D., an English Dominican, was appointed archbishop of Dublin by the Pope 1279, and died in London 29 March, 1284. He wrote 'Concordantie magnæ Anglicanæ;' 'Sermones ad utrumque statum;' and 'Disceptationes Scholasticæ.'

DERMODY, THOMAS, a poet, born in Ireland Jan., 1775. He received a classical education, but at an early age ran away from his parents, and after leading a dissipated course of life enlisted as a common soldier. By the favour of Lord Moira he obtained a lieutenant's commission, but forfeited that nobleman's patronage by his bad conduct, and died in a wretched state, near Sydenham, 15 July, 1802. He published two volumes of poems, and after his death another collection appeared, in the same number of volumes.

DERRICK, SAMUEL, was born in Ireland 1724, and served his time to a linendraper, but disliking that business, came to London, where he made an attempt as an actor without success. After the death of Nash he was chosen master of the ceremonies at Bath and Tunbridge. He published some compilations and translations from the French. The most amusing of his works was his 'Letters from Liverpool, Chester, &c.' Died 7 March, 1769.

DERWENTWATER, JAMES RADCLYFFE, third EARL OF, was born 1689. He took part with the Pretender in the rebellion of 1715, but being made prisoner by the king's forces, was brought up to London, tried by his peers, found guilty of treason, and beheaded 24 Feb., 1715-6.

DERYCK, PETER CORNELIUS, a painter of Delft, born 1568; died 1630.

DERYKE, WILLIAM, a painter of Antwerp, born 1635; died 1697.

DESAGULIERS, JOHN THEOPHILUS, D.C.L., F.R.S., was born at Rochelle, in France, 12 March, 1683. He was brought to England at the age of two years by his father, who was a Calvinist minister. After receiving a classical education he went to Christ Church, Oxford, where he took his bachelor's degree, and entered into orders. After this he read lectures in experimental philosophy at Hart Hall, and having taken his master's degree, settled in Westminster. In 1714 he was chosen a member of the Royal Society, to whose transactions he communicated some valuable papers. In 1718 he completed his degrees at Oxford as bachelor and doctor of laws. His reputation as a lecturer was very great, and he obtained a living, first in Norfolk, and afterwards in Essex. He was also appointed chaplain to the prince of Wales. Died 29 Feb., 1744. Dr. Desaguliers translated Gravesande's *Mathematical Elements of Natural Philosophy* into English, in 2 vols. 4to.; and also published his own lectures, in 2 vols., with other works.

DESAIX DE VOYGOUX, LOUIS CHARLES ANTOINE, one of Bonaparte's most able generals, was born 17 Aug., 1768, and fell at the battle of Marengo, to which victory he principally contributed, 14 June, 1800.

DESARGUES, GERARD, a very eminent French mathematician, born 1593, at Lyons, where he died 1662. He was the friend of Des Cartes, whom he defended with great spirit. He wrote a treatise on Perspective; of Conic Sections; the Practice of Drawing; and a treatise on Stone-cutting.

DESAULT, PIERRE, a French physician and medical writer, born 1675; died 1737.

DESAULT, PIERRE JOSEPH, an eminent surgeon of Paris, born 1744; died 1 June, 1795.

DES BARREAUX, JACQUES DE VALLÉE, Seigneur, a French nobleman, who composed the beautiful sonnet, 'Grand Dieu, tes jugemens,' &c. Born 1602; died 9 May, 1673.

DESBARRES, JOSEPH FREDERICK WALSH, was descended from a French Protestant refugee. He was educated under the two Bernouillis, after which he entered the military service and attained the rank of colonel 1798. As a mathematician and hydrographer, he ranked very high, and had the honour of being instructor to Captain Cook. He published a valuable work for the use of the navy entitled 'The Atlantic Neptune.' After this he was appointed lieutenant-governor and commander-in-chief of Prince Edward's Island in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, where he died 1824, at the extraordinary age of 102.

DESBILLONS, FRANÇOIS JOSEPH TERASSE, a French Jesuit, author of 'Fables' in Latin, a poem in the same language on the preservation of health, and other works; was born 26 Jan., 1711, and died 19 March, 1789.

DESBOIS, FRANÇOIS ALEXANDRE AUBERT DE LA CHESNAIE, an industrious French compiler, born 1699; died 19 Feb., 1784.

DES CARTES, RENÉ, was born at La Haye, in Touraine, 21 March, 1596. He received his education under the Jesuits in their college at La Fleche, on leaving which he removed to Paris, and contracted an acquaintance with Mersenne, by whose advice he applied to the study of ma-

thematics. In 1616 he entered the army of the prince of Orange, and, while serving at Breda, solved a difficult problem, which introduced him to Beckman, principal of the college of Dort. He next went into the Bavarian service, but soon after quitted the military life, and returned to Paris, where he produced his *Treatise on the Passions*. After devoting some time to these pursuits he went to Italy, and spent two years in that country. In 1629 he settled in Holland; but the publication of his *Philosophical Meditations* gave such offence to the clergy that he withdrew to England. The Rebellion breaking out prevented his settling here, and he returned to Holland, soon after which he was invited to Stockholm by Christina, queen of Sweden. But he had not been there more than four months when he caught a cold, which brought on an inflammation of the lungs, and he died 11 Feb., 1650. His remains were removed to France in 1656, and interred in the church of St. Genevieve du Mont. The philosophy of Des Cartes, though opposed at first, afterwards became popular, and was taught in many universities; but now it has given way to the sounder method recommended by Bacon. He was indebted for his metaphysics to Plato; for his doctrine of a plenum to Aristotle; and for his vortices to the atomic system of Democritus and Epicurus. As a mathematician he is entitled to respect, and his discovery of the laws of refraction brought dioptrics to a science. It is now proved, however, that he was indebted for the algebraic mode of notation to our countryman Harriot. The works of Des Cartes have been published in 9 vols. 4to., in Latin, and 15 vols. 12mo., in French.

DESENFANS, NOEL, was a native of France, where he had the celebrated Calonne for a fellow-student, and their friendship lasted through life. His taste for the fine arts procured him the patronage of the last king of Poland, who appointed him his consul-general in England, where he resided during the remainder of his life. In 1799 he published a short work, in which he sketched a plan for advancing the arts in England by the establishment of a national gallery, to which he would have largely contributed. In 1802 he printed a *Descriptive Catalogue of the Collection of Pictures* which he was commissioned to purchase for his royal patron. This work does honour to the compiler, who died in Portland Place 1807, aged 62. His gallery came into the possession of Sir Francis Bourgeois, who gave it to Dulwich College. The 'Memoirs of Noel Desenfans, Esq.; containing also a Plan for preserving the Portraits of Distinguished Characters; Poems and Letters,' were privately printed in 1810.

DESERICIUS, or DESERITZ, JOSEPH INNOCENT, a Hungarian cardinal, author of some Latin works on the history of his country, was born 1702, and died 1765.

DESFONTAINES, PIERRE FRANÇOIS GUYOT, a critic, was born at Rouen 1685. He became a Jesuit, but quitted the order to settle upon a living in Normandy, after which he went to reside with the Cardinal d'Auvergne at Paris, where he conducted the 'Journal des Savans,' in conjunction with the Abbé Bignon. Died 16 Dec., 1745.

DESGODETS, ANTOINE, a French architect, born 1653; died 20 May, 1728. He published some architectural works.

DESHAYS, JEAN BAPTISTE, a French painter, born 1729; died 10 Feb., 1765.

DESLANDES, ANDRÉ FRANÇOIS BOUREAU, a French deistical writer of mediocre talents, was born at Pondicherry 1690, and died at Paris 11 April, 1757. He wrote a Critical History of Philosophy; 'Reflexions sur les grands hommes qui sont morts en plaisantant,' &c.

DESMAHIS, JOSEPH FRANÇOIS ÉDOUARD DE CORSEMBLEU, a French dramatist, born 3 Feb., 1722; died 25 Feb., 1761.

DESMAIZEAUX, PETER, F.R.S., was born at Auvergne in France, 1666. Being a Protestant he was obliged to quit his native country, on which he came to England, and in 1720 was chosen a fellow of the Royal Society. He kept up a most extensive correspondence with men of letters; and died in London June, 1745. He wrote the Life of Bayle, prefixed to the edition of his Dictionary in 1730. He also edited that author's miscellaneous works, and those of St. Evremont; besides which he wrote the life of Boileau in French, that of Chillingworth, and that of John Hales in English. He likewise edited some of Locke's works.

DESMARES, MARIE. See CHAMPESLE.

DESMARES, TOUSSAINT GUI JOSEPH, a French oratorian, who was attached to the Jansenist notions. He wrote several works, and furnished materials to D. Rivet for the 'Nécrologe de Port-Royal.' Born 1599; died 19 Jan., 1687.

DESMARETS, NICOLAS, a French statesman. He was nephew of the great Colbert, and had the place of comptroller-general of the finances. Died 1721. There was published after his death an account of his administration, which is very curious.

DESMARETS, ROLAND, a French advocate, born 1594; died 27 Dec., 1653. He wrote Latin letters of considerable merit.

DESMARETS, SAMUEL, in Latin *Maresius*, a French Protestant minister, born in Picardy 9 Aug., 1599. He became divinity professor at Groningen, where he died 18 May, 1673. He wrote several books against the Catholics and Socinians, and also against Grotius. His 'Collegium Theologicum' is esteemed.

DESMARETS DE SAINT SORLIN, JEAN, brother of Roland, mentioned above, was born at Paris 1595. He led a dissolute life in his youth, but in his advanced years became a fanatic, and predicted that Louis XIV. was ordained by Providence to overturn the Turkish empire and unite all Christians to the Holy See. He wrote some poems and plays; a paraphrase of the Psalms; romances; and religious pieces. Died 28 Oct., 1676.

DESMOLETS, PIERRE NICOLAS, a French priest, librarian of the Oratory at Paris, wrote a continuation of Sallengre's Memoirs of Literature, and published new and improved editions of several useful works. Born 1678; died 26 April, 1760.

DESMOULINS, BENOÎT CAMILLE, one of the French revolutionists, known for his zeal at the taking of the Bastille, and in the demolition of the monarchy. He perished on the scaffold 5 April, 1794, aged 33. He wrote The Revolutions of France and Brabant; History of the Brissotins, &c.

D'ESPAGNE, JEAN, minister of a French congregation at Durham House, Strand, London, was born 1591, and died 25 April, 1659. He was admitted as a preacher, and several of his works on theology have been translated into English.

DESPARD, EDWARD MARCUS, was a native of the Queen's County, in Ireland, where his family

lived in considerable repute. He early embraced a military life as an ensign, and became an excellent engineer. At the close of the American war he served in the West Indies, where he distinguished himself by an expedition on the Spanish Main, in which he had for a coadjutor Captain (afterwards Lord) Nelson. For his services there he was made lieutenant-colonel, and in 1784 was appointed superintendent of the English affairs in the Bay of Honduras; but his conduct giving offence to the settlers, complaints were sent home against him, and he was suspended, and arrived in England in 1790. He applied to government for an investigation of his conduct, which was rejected, as were also his claims. He now became a violent democrat, and in consequence of his inflammatory conduct was apprehended, and sent, during the suspension of the Habeas Corpus, to Coldbath Fields Prison, from whence he was removed to the House of Industry at Shrewsbury, and next to Tothill Fields Bridewell. Afterwards he was liberated on his own recognizance. His long confinement, however, had not the effect of making him prudent. He endeavoured to seduce the soldiery, and having collected some followers, held secret meetings at different alehouses, to which no persons were admitted without taking a treasonable oath. At these assemblies various plans were devised for the murder of the king, and at last it was determined to make the attack when his majesty should go to the Parliament House. The plot being revealed by some of the conspirators, the colonel and several others were taken up, and after a confinement of some duration were brought to trial before a special commission at the Sessions House in Southwark, 5 Feb., 1803. Despard and nine others were found guilty, and on the 21st they were all executed.

DESPARTS, JACQUES, in Latin *de Partibus*, a French physician, author of a commentary on Avicenna, died at Paris 3 Jan., 1457.

DESPAUTERE, JOHN, in Flemish *van Pauteren*, a famous grammarian, born at Ninove, in Brabant, about 1460; died at Comines 1520. His 'Commentarii Grammatici,' folio, Paris, 1537, is very scarce and valuable.

DESPIERRES, JEAN, superior of the Benedictine college of Douay, where he died 28 March, 1664, aged 67. He was distinguished by his mathematical talents, and constructed an iron sphere which exhibited the planetary motions. He wrote a Commentary on the Psalms; a Defence of the Vulgate translation, &c.

DESPEISSES, ANTOINE, an erudite French jurist, born 1594; died 1658.

DESPLACES, LOUIS, a French engraver, born 1682; died 1739.

DESORTES, FRANÇOIS, a French painter, born 1661; died 1743.

DESORTES, JEAN BAPTISTE POUFÉE, a French physician, who resided for sixteen years at St. Domingo, and wrote a valuable history of the diseases of that island. Born 1704; died 15 Feb., 1748.

DESORTES, PHILIPPE, a French poet, born 1546; died 5 Oct., 1606.

DESROCHERS. See ANDIER.

DESSALINES, JACQUES, a negro slave, born about 1760, was proclaimed emperor of Hayti 1803, when he took the title of Jean Jacques I. He was slain in an insurrection 17 Oct., 1806.

DESSENIUS, BERNARD, a Dutch physician and medical writer, born 1510; died 1574.

DESTOUCHES, PHILIPPE NÉRICAUT, a French dramatic writer, born at Tours 1680; died 4 July, 1754.

DETHICK, Sir GILBERT, an English herald, was created Hampnes pursuant extraordinary 1536; Rouge-croix 1540; Richmond herald the same year; Norroy king-at-arms 1547; Garter king-at-arms 1549. Died 3 Oct., 1584, aged 81. Some of his MS. collections are in the British Museum.

DETHICK, Sir WILLIAM, second son of Sir Gilbert, was created Rouge-croix pursuant 1566; York herald 1569; Garter king-at-arms soon afterwards. Died 1612, æt. 70. He was a member of the old Society of Antiquaries.

DEUS-DEDIT. See DIEUDONNÉ.

DEUSING, ANTHONY, a Flemish physician, professor at Harderwick and afterwards at Groningen, was born 15 Oct., 1612, and died 29 Jan., 1666. He wrote some learned professional works, and translated Avicenna's 'Medical Institutions' from Arabic into Latin.

DEUTSCH, NICHOLAS EMMANUEL, a painter and engraver of Berne, born 1484; died 1530.

DEVARIS, or DEVARIS, MATTHEW, a Greek, was born in the island of Corfu, of a Catholic family, about 1490. He studied at Rome under Lascaris, and afterwards became corrector of the Greek manuscripts in the Vatican. He translated the catechism of the Council of Trent into that language; but is best known by his work 'De particulis Græcæ linguæ,' of which there have been many editions. Died about 1567.

DEVAUX, JEAN, a French surgeon, author of several professional works, was born 27 Jan., 1649, and died 27 Jan., 1720.

DEVENTER, HENRY, a Dutch physician, who was an able accoucheur and a good writer in the peculiar branch of his profession, died after 1730.

DE VERE, Sir AUBREY, Bart., of Curragh, county Tipperary, was born 30 August, 1788, being son and heir of Sir Vere Hunt, the first baronet. He succeeded to the title on his father's death 1818. Subsequently he took the name of De Vere. He was author of 'The Waldenses, or the Fall of Rora, a Lyrical Tale, with other Poems,' 8vo., Oxford, 1842; 'A Song of Faith, Devout Exercises, and Sonnets,' 8vo., London, 1842; 'The Search after Prosperpine, Reflections on Greece, and other poems,' 8vo., Oxford, 1845. Died 5 July, 1846.

DEVERELL, Mrs. MARY, the daughter of a clothier residing near Minchin Hampton, Gloucestershire, wrote 'Sermons,' 8vo., 1744; 'Miscellanies in prose and verse,' 2 vols. 12mo., 1782; 'Theodora and Didymus, or the Exemplification of pure Love and vital Religion, an heroic poem,' 8vo., 1788; 'Mary queen of Scots,' an historical tragedy. One Mrs. Deverell, the widow of John Deverell, died at Clifton, 26 August, 1866; another, the wife of Robert Blake Deverell, died at the same place 29 June, 1810.

DEVERELL, RONZERT, an eccentric author, whose name was originally *Pedley*, was the son of Simon Pedley, of Bristol, where he was born 1760. He received his education at St. John's College, Cambridge (B.A. 1781), and in 1782 obtained the members' prize for a Latin essay, the subject being 'Utrum ad emendandos magis, an corrumpendos, ceterum mores conferat Musica?' In 1784 he was admitted a fellow of St. John's on the Lady Margaret's foundation, and in the same year commenced M.A. Subsequently he changed his name

to Deverell. In 1802 he was elected M.P. for Saltash, being, it seems, a Whig, but an advocate for the slave trade. He died in London 29 Nov., 1841. His works are 'Alter et idem, a New Review. No. 1. for a Summer Month in 1794;' 'A Guide to the Knowledge of the Ancients,' 1803; 'Andalusia; or Notes tending to show that the Yellow Fever of the West Indies and of Andalusia in Spain was well known to the Ancients, &c.,' 4to., 1805; 'Two Letters addressed to the late Right Hon. William Pitt, on the subject of the ancient Arics, or Battering Ram,' 1805; 'A New View of the Classics and Ancient Arts, tending to show the invariable Connexion with the Sciences,' 4to., London, 1806; and 'Discoveries in Hieroglyphics and other Antiquities,' 6 vols. 8vo., London, 1813; 2nd edition, 1816. The last is one of the strangest books ever written.

DEVEREUX, carls of Essex. See ESSEX.

DEVISME, LOUIS, a diplomatist, born about 1722, and educated at Oxford. He became minister plenipotentiary to the Electorate of Bavaria; minister to the Diet of Ratisbon; ambassador to Sweden 1773; died 30 Sept., 1776.

DEVON, or DEVONSHIRE, CHARLES BLOUNT, EARL OF, second son of James Lord Mountjoy, was born 1563. The elegance of his person and his accomplishments recommended him to the notice of Queen Elizabeth, who conferred upon him the honour of knighthood. In 1594 he was made governor of Portsmouth, and the same year succeeded his brother in the peerage. After this he formed a troop, with which he served in the Low Countries and in Brittany; but the queen was displeased with his absence, and ordered him to remain at court. She made him a K.G. 1597, and gave him a military appointment in Ireland, where he succeeded in quelling a rebellion. In 1603 he returned to England, bringing with him the earl of Tyrone, the famous rebel chieftain. James I. created him earl of Devonshire 21 July, 1603, and made him master of the ordnance. At the close of life he fell into disgrace by marrying the divorced Lady Rich, daughter of the earl of Essex. Died 3 April, 1666.

DEVON, or DEVONSHIRE, EDWARD COURTENAY, EARL OF, was confined in prison after the attainder of his father in the reign of Henry VIII., but was restored in blood in the first year of the reign of Queen Mary, to whom he was proposed for a husband. The proposal seems to have entirely coincided with the Queen's inclination, but by no means with the earl's, who had a tender regard for the Princess Elizabeth. The earl is said to have been poisoned in Italy by the imperialists in Sept., 1556.

DEVONSHIRE, GEORGINA, DUCHESS OF, famous for her beauty and poetical talents, and the patriotic friend of Fox, was born 9 June, 1757. She was the youngest daughter of John Earl Spencer; and in 1774 she married William Cavendish, duke of Devonshire. This most amiable and accomplished woman wrote 'Memorandums of the Face of the Country in Switzerland,' 12mo., London, 1799; and a poetical piece, 'The Passage of the St. Gothard, with an Italian translation by G. Polidori,' folio, London, 1803. Died 30 March, 1806.

DEVONSHIRE, WILLIAM CAVENDISH, first DUKE OF, was born 25 Jan., 1640. In 1661 he represented the county of Derby, and in 1665 served as a volunteer in the fleet commanded by the duke of York. He distinguished himself in parliament

against the court, and was a witness in favour of Lord Russell, with whom he offered to exchange clothes to enable him to effect his escape. In 1684 he succeeded to the title of earl of Devonshire, and about the same time was fined £30,000 for assaulting Colonel Culpepper in the presence chamber; but though he gave bond for the payment of the fine, he saved it by the Revolution, of which he was a principal promoter. After that event he was made a privy-councillor, and at the coronation served as lord high steward. In 1694 he was created duke of Devonshire, and during the king's absence was one of the regency. Died 18 Aug., 1707. He wrote 'An Ode on the death of Queen Mary,' and 'An Allusion to the bishop of Cambray's Supplement to Homer.'

DEWAILLY. See WAILLY.

D'EWES, Sir SYMONDS, an antiquary, born at Cuxden, Dorsetshire, 1602, and educated at St. John's College, Cambridge. He received the honour of knighthood from Charles I., and in 1641 was created a baronet; but on the breaking out of the Civil War he took the solemn league and covenant. Died 18 April, 1650. He compiled the Journals of all the Parliaments during the reign of Queen Elizabeth, which work was published in 1682. His Autobiography has been edited by Mr. Halliwell. Several of his MSS. are in the British Museum.

DEWHURST, JOHN BICKERTON, of Hackney, a dissenting minister and schoolmaster, died 5 Oct., 1812, æt. 35. He was an admirable classical scholar, but the only fruits of his learning which he is known to have given to the public were the classical and biographical articles in the Annual Review, and a series of papers in the Athenæum containing an account of Greek authors from Homer to Thucydides.

DE WINT, PETER, a native of Staffordshire, who acquired distinction as a painter in water colours; died in London 30 June, 1849, æt. 66.

DE WITT. See WITT.

DEYNUM, JOHN BAPTIST VAN, a painter of Antwerp, born 1620; died about 1669.

DEYSTER, LOUIS VAN, a painter of Bruges, born 1656; died 1711. His daughter Anne followed the same profession with success. She died 1746.

DEZALLIER. See D'ARGENVILLE.

D'HERBELOT, BARTHELEMI, a learned orientalist, born at Paris 1625. He obtained a pension from the king, and the place of regius professor of the Syriac language. Ferdinand II., grand duke of Tuscany, made him a present of a large library of oriental MSS. He died at Paris 8 Dec., 1695. His great work, the 'Bibliothèque Orientale,' containing whatever relates to the knowledge of the Eastern world, is universally known. He also compiled a Turkish dictionary.

D'HOZIER, PIERRE, a French genealogist, born at Marseilles 10 July, 1592. He was judge of arms, certifier of titles, and a member of the council of state. Died at Paris 1 Dec., 1660. He published a History of Brittany, and several valuable genealogical and heraldic works.

DIAGORAS, surnamed the Atheist, a Greek philosopher, who flourished about 412 B.C.

DIAZ, BARTHOLOMEW, a Portuguese navigator, who discovered the Cape of Good Hope 1486. He perished at sea 29 May, 1500.

DIBBEN, THOMAS, D.D., a native of Dorsetshire, was educated at Cambridge, became precentor of St. Paul's, and died 5 April, 1741. He published

several occasional sermons, and translated Prior's 'Carmen Seculare' into Latin verse.

DIBDIN, CHARLES, a dramatist and song writer, was born at Southampton in 1748. He was educated at Winchester School, which he left at the age of sixteen, and brought out an opera called 'The Shepherd's Artifice,' written and composed by himself. This was followed by 'Lionel and Clarissa,' and 'The Padlock,' in which last he performed Mungo. After this he became manager of the Circus, and next the proprietor of a small theatre near Leicester Square. During the war he wrote a number of loyal and nautical songs, for which Mr. Pitt granted him a pension of two hundred a year, but this was withdrawn on the death of that great man. Being thus reduced to poverty, he became a bankrupt, but at last a subscription was entered into for his support. He died in 1814. Mr. Dibdin published some novels, and 'Observations on a Tour through England and Scotland,' 4to.

DIBDIN, THOMAS, son of the preceding, was introduced to the stage 1775, being then only four years of age, in the pageant of 'Shakspeare's Jubilee,' in the character of Cupid, Mrs. Siddons personating Venus on the occasion. He was apprenticed to an upholsterer, but ran away from his indentures and joined a small company of actors, under the management of Mr. Rickland, at Folkestone, 1789. After six years spent in various theatres, during which time he had performed in every department of the drama, and written more than one thousand songs, he returned to London 1795, and after writing a number of successful dramas for the minor theatres, he was engaged at Covent Garden 1799. For fourteen years he continued a member of that theatre, and amongst his numerous comedies, operas, farces, &c., were 'The Cabinet,' 'The English Fleet,' 'Birthday,' 'Mother Goose,' 'The High-Mettled Racer,' 'Jew and the Doctor,' 'Valentine and Orson,' and 'Past Ten o'Clock.' Died in London 16 Sept., 1841, æt. 70.

DIBDIN, THOMAS FROGNALL, D.D., was nephew of Charles Dibdin, the song-writer, being the son of Charles's elder brother Thomas. He studied at St. John's College, Oxford, and was ordained in 1804. He became vicar of Exning, near Newmarket, and rector of St. Mary's, Bryanston Square, London. Died 18 Nov., 1847, aged 71. Dr. Dibdin was an enthusiastic bibliomaniac, and published a series of splendid works on his favourite subject. The principal are 'Introduction to the knowledge of rare and valuable editions of the Greek and Latin Classics,' 'Typographical Antiquities of Great Britain,' 'A Bibliographical Romance,' 'Bibliotheca Spenceriana,' 4 vols.; 'The Bibliographical Decameron,' 3 vols.; 'Ædes Althorpianæ,' 'A Bibliographical, Antiquarian, and Picturesque Tour,' 'The Library Companion, or the Young Man's Guide and the Old Man's Comfort in the Choice of a Library,' and 'A Bibliographical, Antiquarian, and Picturesque Tour in the northern counties of England and Scotland.' Dr. Dibdin took a prominent part in the formation of the Roxburghe Club.

DICCONSON, THOMAS, or EDWARD, an English Catholic prelate, was appointed vicar-apostolic of the northern districts and consecrated bishop of Malla 19 March, 1741; and died 24 April, 1752.

DICETO, RALPH DE, dean of St. Paul's, London,

about 1210, wrote an epitome of English history, and the lives of some of our English kings.

DICK, Sir ALEXANDER, M.D., was son of Sir William Cunningham, of Caprington, by the daughter of Sir James Dick, of Prestonfield, and born 23 Oct., 1703. He studied at Leyden, and having taken his degree of M.D. returned to his own country. He afterwards made the tour of Europe, and on his return to Britain settled in Pembrokeshire. On succeeding to the title and name of Dick, he went to live at the family seat of Prestonfield. In 1756 he was chosen president of the College of Physicians at Edinburgh. He died 10 Nov., 1785. He was the first who paid attention to the culture of the true rhubarb in Britain, for which he received, in 1774, the medal from the Society for Promoting Arts and Commerce.

DICK, ALEXANDER, a Scotch gentleman, was brought up in the principles of the church established in his native country, but renounced Protestantism, and was received into the Catholic Church by the venerable Bishop Hay 1795. For many years he resided at Edinburgh, where he died in 1823. His work entitled 'Reasons for Embracing the Catholic Faith. By a Convert,' appeared at Edinburgh, 16mo., 1848, with a preface by the Right Rev. Andrew Caruthers, vicar-apostolic of the eastern district of Scotland.

DICK, JOHN, D.D., an eminent minister of the secession church in Scotland; pastor of the associate congregation of seceders at Aberdeen; was born 10 Oct., 1764, and died 25 Jan., 1833. He wrote an Essay on the Inspiration of the Scriptures; Lectures on some passages of the Acts of the Apostles, 2 vols.; Lectures on Theology, 2 vols.; and Sermons.—*Anderson*.

DICK, THOMAS, LL.D., F.R.S., a popular scientific writer, was born at Dundee 24 Nov., 1774, and educated at Edinburgh, after which he became a minister in the secession church. He afterwards kept a school at Perth, where he published his 'Christian Philosopher.' The success of this work induced him to resign his position as a teacher, and to retire to Broughton Ferry, near Dundee, where his pen was ever busy preparing numerous works in which science was presented in a pleasing and popular form. Died 29 July, 1857.

DICKINSON, CHARLES, a Somersetshire gentleman, author of 'Cyllenius,' and other poetical works, died 5 Feb., 1827.

DICKINSON, EDMUND, M.D., was born at Appleton, Berkshire, 1624, and educated at Merton College, Oxford. In 1655 he published a book entitled 'Delphi Phœnicizantes,' though, according to Wood, the true author of it was Henry Jacob, the Puritan. The chief design of this curious work is to prove that the heathen mythological stories were corruptions of the Scripture histories of the Old Testament. In 1684 Dickinson settled in London, and was appointed physician to the king. In 1702 he published his 'Physica Vetus et Vera; sive tractatus de naturali veritate hexæmeri Mosaiici,' in which it is proved that the method of the creation of the universe, according to the principles of true philosophy, is, in a concise and general way, laid down by Moses. Died April, 1707.

DICKONS, Mrs., *née* Poole, a popular English vocalist, born about 1775; died 4 May, 1833.

DICKSON, DAVID, a divine, born at Glasgow about 1583. After taking his degree of master of

arts, he became professor of philosophy in the college of Glasgow. In 1618 he was ordained minister of the town of Irvine, where he remained twenty-three years; and in 1641 became professor of divinity at Glasgow; from whence he removed to Edinburgh, but was ejected for nonconformity in 1662; and died 1662-3. He wrote A Commentary on the Hebrews; On Matthew; On the Psalms, 3 vols.; On the Epistles; 'Therapeutica Sacra,' and A Treatise on the Promises. He had a share in drawing up the Confession of Faith, on which he delivered Prælectiones, which were published in folio.

DICKSON, DAVID, D.D., one of the ministers of St. Cuthbert's parish, Edinburgh, died 28 July, 1842, æt. 63. He published an edition of Horsley on the Psalms, and several sermons preached on public occasions.

DICKSON, Sir DAVID JAMES HAMILTON, M.D., an eminent physician and medical writer—inspector of fleets and hospitals—was born in Roxburghshire 1780, and died at Plymouth 2 Jan., 1850.

DICKSON, JAMES, a botanical writer, was a native of Scotland, and died in London 1822.

DICKSON, THOMAS, M.D., F.R.S., a physician, was a native of Dumfries, and died in London 1 June, 1784, aged 58. He wrote 'A Treatise on Blood-letting,' 1763.

DIDEROT, DENIS, a French writer, born at Langres 1712; died 30 July, 1784. His reputation mainly rests on the famous 'Encyclopédie' which he projected, and completed with the assistance of D'Alembert and other powerful associates. He was himself the principal worker in this vast undertaking. The admirable 'Prospectus,' and the 'Système des Connoissances Humaines,' proceeded from his pen, besides which he wrote all the articles relating to arts and trades. Diderot was a bitter opponent of Christianity.

DIDIUS JULIANUS, M. SALVIUS SEVERUS, a Roman emperor, who was slain 1 June, 193, after having reigned only sixty-six days.

DIDOT, FRANÇOIS AMBROISE, a celebrated printer of Paris, born Jan., 1730; died 10 July, 1804. His son, *Firmin Didot* (born 1764; died 24 April, 1836), was distinguished both as a printer and an author.

DIECMANN, JOHN, rector of the university of Stade, was born 30 June, 1647, and died 4 July, 1720. He published an edition of Luther's Bible, and several theological works.

DIEMEN. See VAN DIEMEN.

DIEMERBROECK, ISBRAND VAN, a Dutch medical writer—professor at Utrecht—was born 1609, and died 17 Nov., 1674.

DIEPENBECK, ABRAHAM VAN, a Flemish painter, born at Bois-le-Duc about 1607; died at Antwerp 1675.

DIES, GASPAR, a Portuguese painter, who died at Lisbon 1571.

DIEST, ABRAHAM VAN, a landscape painter, born at the Hague 1655; died 1704. He passed most of his life in England.

DIETRICH, CHRISTIAN WILLIAM ERNEST, a celebrated German painter, born at Weimar 30 Oct., 1712; died at Dresden, where he was professor, 24 April, 1774.

DIETRICH, JOHN CONRAD, a Lutheran divine, and theological writer, was born at Butzbach, in Germany, 1612, and became professor of Greek and history at Giessen, where he died 1669.

DIETRICH, PHILIPPE FREDERIC baron DE, a

distinguished mineralogist, born at Strasburg 1748, and was executed in the French revolution 28 Dec., 1793.

DIRU, LOUIS DE, a Protestant divine and orientalist, born at Flushing 7 April, 1590. He became professor at the Walloon college at Leyden, and died 23 Dec., 1642. His works on matters of Biblical criticism are collected in '*Critica Sacra*,' Amsterdam, 1693. He also wrote a Hebrew, Syriac, and Chaldee grammar, &c.

DIRUDONNE I. (Sr.), or *Deus-deill*, a native of Rome, was elected the sixty-seventh Pope 19 Oct., 615, and died 3 Dec., 618. His festival is observed on Nov. 8.

DIRUDONNE II., or *Adeodatus*, also a native of Rome, was elected the seventy-eighth Pope April, 672, and died 17 or 26 June 676.

DIGBY. See **BISTOL, EARL OF.**

DIGBY, EVERARD, B.D., a divine, was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he obtained a fellowship, of which he was deprived 1587, on account of his suspected leaning towards Catholicism. He afterwards obtained a benefice—probably the rectory of Tinwell in Rutland. He published some philosophical works in Latin, and a treatise in the same language on the Art of Swimming. It is commonly said that he was the father of Sir Everard Digby; but this is very doubtful.—*Athen. Cantab.*

DIGBY, SIR EVERARD, said to have been the son of the preceding, was born 1581. He became a convert to the Catholic church; but, notwithstanding this, he was made a knight at the accession of James I. He was drawn into the Gunpowder Plot, towards which he contributed £1500; and being taken in arms when the treason was detected, he was executed 30 Jan., 1605-6.

DIGBY, SIR KENELM, eldest son of Sir Everard Digby, was born at Gotherst, Buckinghamshire, 1 June, 1603. He was educated in the Protestant religion, and in 1618 was sent to Gloucester Hall, now Worcester College, Oxford. In 1623 he received the honour of knighthood, soon after which he made some noise by his sympathetic powder for the cure of wounds. At the beginning of the reign of Charles I. he was appointed one of the gentlemen of the bedchamber, a commissioner of the navy, and a governor of the Trinity House. Some disputes having risen with the Venetians, Sir Kenelm was sent with a squadron into the Mediterranean, where he attacked the fleet of the republic at Scanderoon. In 1636 he became reconciled to the church of Rome. On the breaking out of the civil war he was committed prisoner to Winchester House, but in 1643 he recovered his liberty, and went to France. About this time he formed an intimacy with Des Cartes, and published some philosophical treatises. At the Restoration he became a member of the Royal Society, the meetings of which he constantly attended. He died on his birthday 11 June, 1665. He was undoubtedly a man of learning and ingenuity, but vain and credulous. His principal works are *Observations on Dr. Browne's Religio Medici*, printed with that book; *Observations on Spencer's Faery Queen*; *A Treatise on the Nature of Bodies*; *A Treatise on Man's Soul*, &c.

DIGGES, SIR DUDLEY, eldest son of Thomas Digges, was born 1583, and educated at University College, Oxford. He was knighted by James I., who sent him ambassador to Russia; but in the parliament of 1621 he resisted the court measures,

and continued to do so in the next reign, for which he was committed to the Tower. In 1636 he was made master of the rolls. Died 18 March, 1638-9. He wrote *A Defence of Trade*, 1615; *A Discourse concerning the Rights and Privileges of the Subject*; and *Speeches in Rushworth's Collections*. His son, *Dudley*, who died 1 Oct., 1643, wrote some tracts against the Rebellion.

DIGGES, LEONARD, an English mathematician, was born at Barham, in Kent, and educated at University College, Oxford. He wrote a treatise on Surveying, another on Geometry, and one entitled *Prognostication everlasting, or Rules to judge the Weather*. He died about 1573.

DIGGES, LEONARD, brother of Sir Dudley Digges, was born 1588 and educated at University College, Oxford (B.A. 1606; M.A. 1626). He wrote commendatory verses on Shakspeare, and translated from the Spanish '*The History of Gerardo*,' and from Latin into English verse Claudian's '*Rape of Proserpine*.' Died 7 April, 1635.

DIGGES, THOMAS, son of Leonard Digges, the elder, was born in Kent, and educated at Queen's College, Cambridge (B.A. 1550-1; M.A. 1557). He was appointed muster-master of the English forces in the Netherlands, 1586; and died 24 Aug., 1595. He wrote, among other things, *Alae sive Scala Mathematica*, containing Demonstrations for finding the Parallax of any Comet or other celestial Body; '*An Arithmetical Treatise, named Stratiotics, requisite for the Perfection of Soldiers*; *Perfect Descriptions of the Celestial Orbs*; *Humble motives for association to maintaine religion established*; '*England's Defence, a Treatise concerning Invasion*.'—*Athen. Cantab.*

DIGHTON, ROBERT, an English painter and caricaturist, died in London 1814.

DILKE, CHARLES WENTWORTH, an English journalist, born 8 Dec., 1789; died at Alice Holt, Hampshire, 20 Aug., 1864. In early life he was an extensive contributor to the leading reviews and magazines, and subsequently he became editor of the '*Athenæum*.'

DILLENUS, JOHN JAMES, an eminent ootanist, born at Darmstadt, in Germany, 1681, and educated at the university of Giessen. He contributed several curious papers to the *Miscellanea Curiosa*, and in 1721 accompanied Dr. Sherard to England, where he spent the remainder of his days. Soon after his arrival he undertook a new edition of Ray's *Synopsis Stirpium Britannicarum*. He was appointed the first botanical professor at Oxford on Dr. Sherard's foundation, and in 1735 the university admitted him to the degree of M.D. Died 2 April, 1747. He published an elaborate work entitled *Hortus Elthamensis*, and a *History of Mosses*.

DILLON, THOMAS, an Irish Jesuit, born 1613, and educated in Spain. He published a Spanish Panegyric on the Centenary of the Society of Jesus, 4to., Seville, 1640; and arranged materials for a commentary on the Books of Maccabees; but delicate health and weakness of sight prevented him from finishing them for the press. He was living in 1676.—*Oliver*.

DILLON, WENTWORTH, earl of Roscommon. See **ROSCOMMON**.

DILWORTH, THOMAS, an industrious schoolmaster, who served his apprenticeship to the well-known Mr. Dyche, at Stratford-le-bow, and then set up for himself at Wapping, where he had great success. Died 17 Jan., 1780. Mr. Dilworth pub-

lished a Spelling-book, a treatise on Arithmetic, another on Book-keeping, and one on the Use of the Globes.

DIMOCK, JAMES, a Catholic divine, was descended from a very ancient family in Norfolk. Being ordained a priest abroad, he returned to England upon the mission, and was afterwards made prior of St. Arnoul, near Chartres, in France, to which was added another small benefice. He was alive in 1718, a very old man. He was a person of great reading and curiosity. The following works are a specimen of his abilities:—'The great sacrifice of the new law, expounded by the figures of the old,' 12mo., London, 1687; A geographical history, 8vo; A miscellaneous dictionary, 4to., MS.

DIMSDALE, THOMAS, M.D., was the son of a surgeon and apothecary at Theydon Garnon, Essex, where he was born 1712. He served as a surgeon in the army of the duke of Cumberland during the Rebellion of 1745, after which he settled at Hertford. In 1768 he went to Russia, where he inoculated the empress Catharine, and her son Paul, for which he received £12,000 and a pension, with the title of baron. After his return from St. Petersburg he opened a banking-house in Cornhill; and in 1780 was elected M.P. for Hertford, whereupon he declined medical practice; but in 1781 he went again to Russia to inoculate the emperor and his brother. Died 30 Dec., 1800. Baron Dimsdale published a Treatise on Inoculation, and some tracts on the same subject against Dr. Lettsom.

DINGLEY, ROBERT, was educated at Oxford, where he was a strict observer of all church ceremonies. He afterwards became a zealous Puritan, and was remarkably active in ejecting such as were by that party styled 'ignorant and scandalous ministers and schoolmasters.' He was rector of Brixton, in the Isle of Wight, and died 12 Jan. 1650-60, æt. 40. He wrote 'The Spiritual Tist described;' 'Disputation of Angels;' 'Messiah's Splendor;' 'Divine Opticks; or, a treatise of the eye, discovering the vices and virtues thereof; as also how that Organ may be tuned;' and 'Philosophical, Historical, and Theological Observations of Thunder, with a more general view of God's wonderful works.'

DINOCRATES, an architect of Macedonia, who flourished in the time of Alexander the Great.

DINOSTRATES, a Greek mathematician, contemporary with Plato.

DINOUART, JOSEPH ANTOINE TOUSSAINT, canon of St. Benedict at Paris, was born 1 Nov., 1716, and died 23 April, 1786. He wrote some theological works; conducted the 'Journal Ecclésiastique;' and published editions of Quintus Curtius, Cæsar's Commentaries, &c.

DIOCLETIAN, CAIUS VALERIUS, was chosen emperor of Rome 284; renounced the crown 305; and died July, 313.

DIODATI, JOHN, a Protestant minister, born at Lucca 6 June, 1576. He became professor of Hebrew at Geneva, where he died 3 Oct., 1649. He translated the Bible into Italian and French, and also gave a version of Father Paul's History of the Council of Trent. His nephew, Charles Diodati, the friend of Milton, settled in England, and died 1638. He was a physician in Cheshire.

DIODORUS, of Antioch, a learned bishop of Tarsus, 378, who was the preceptor of SS. Chrysostom, Basil, and Athanasius.

DIODORUS, of Caria, a philosopher of the Megaric sect, flourished about 280 B.C.

DIODORUS SICULUS, a Greek historian, was a native of Agyrium, in Sicily, and flourished in the first century.

DIOGENES, a cynic philosopher, was born at Sinope, a city of Pontus, and became a disciple of Antisthenes, at Athens. Though not the founder of the cynics, he added many austerities to the order. He used to lodge in a tub, and subsisted by begging. When Alexander the Great visited him, and requested to know whether he could do him any service, Diogenes replied 'Yes, by not standing between me and the sun!' He died B.C. 323, probably at Corinth, aged 90.

DIOGENES, the Babylonian, a stoic philosopher, who flourished 300 B.C.

DIOGENES LAERTIUS, a Greek writer, was born at Laertes, in Cilicia, and probably flourished in the beginning of the third century. He left a work containing the biography of the principal philosophers, and their most remarkable apothegms.

DION, a celebrated patriot of Syracuse, died 353 B.C.

DION CASSIUS, a native of Nicæa, in Bithynia, who wrote in Greek the History of Rome. All that remains of this work was printed in 1548, and has been translated into English by Mr. Manning. Dion died about A.D. 229.

DION CHRYSOSTOM, a Greek rhetorician and sophist, who died about A.D. 117.

DIONIS, PIERRE, a French surgeon and anatomical writer, born about 1640; died 1708.

DIONIS DU SEJOUR, ACHILLE PIERRE, a mathematician, born at Paris 11 Jan., 1734; died 22 Aug., 1794.

DIONYSIUS I., king or tyrant of Syracuse, obtained the throne 404 B.C., and died 366 B.C.

DIONYSIUS II., the Younger, son and successor of the preceding, was driven from the throne B.C. 343.

DIONYSIUS, a Roman, was elected Pope after St. Sixtus 19 Sept., 259, and died 26 Dec., 269.

DIONYSIUS of Alexandria (St.), succeeded Heraclas as patriarch of Alexandria 248, and died 17 Dec., 264. Of his works only some fragments remain.

DIONYSIUS, the Areopagite (St.), so called from his being one of the judges of the Areopagus. He was converted by St. Paul, became the first bishop of Athens, nobly confessed the faith, and suffered martyrdom about the year 95. The works attributed to him are spurious.

DIONYSIUS CATO. See CATO.

DIONYSIUS HALICARNASSENSIS, an historian and critic, was a native of Halicarnassus, in Caria. He visited Rome in the reign of Augustus B.C. 29, and resided there twenty-two years. He wrote, in Greek, an account of Roman Antiquities, and also a treatise, 'De structura Oratoris.' His critical works are much more valuable than his history. There was another Greek writer of the same name, who flourished about 180 B.C. He wrote a history of ancient musicians, &c., but none of his works are extant.

DIONYSIUS the Little, a Scythian, who went to Rome, where he became an abbat. His principal work is a collection of canons and decretals. He renewed the Paschal cycle of ninety-five years, and first introduced the method of computing the years from the birth of Christ. Died about 540.

DIONYSIUS, *Periegetes*, a native of Charax, in Persia, was a contemporary of Strabo. His geographical treatise in Greek hexameters, entitled *Περιήγησις Οικουμένης* ('Description of the Habitable World'), has been several times printed.

DIOPHANTUS, a mathematician of Alexandria, to whom is attributed the invention of algebra. He probably lived in the seventh or eighth century.

DIOSCORIDES, **PEDACIUS**, or **PEDANIUS**, a physician and botanist, was born at Anazarbus, in Cilicia, and flourished in the time of Nero. He wrote five books in Greek on *Materia Medica*.

DIPPEL, **JOHN CONRAD**, a German physician and alchemist, born 1672; died 25 April, 1734. To him we are indebted for the discovery of the Prussian blue.

DIROYS, **FRANÇOIS**, a doctor of the Sorbonne, and canon of Avranches, was born 1620, and died 11 Oct., 1690. His principal work is '*Preuves et Préjugés pour la Religion Chrétienne et Catholique, contre les fausses Religions et l'Athéisme*.'

DISNEY, **JOHN**, was born at Lincoln 1677. He studied the law at the Middle Temple, but did not follow it as a profession. At the age of forty-two he was ordained, and presented to the vicarage of Croft and the rectory of Kirkby-super-Baine, both in Lincolnshire. In 1722 he obtained the living of St. Mary, Nottingham, where he died 3 Feb., 1729-30. He wrote '*Primitivæ Sacre, the reflections of a devout Solitude*,' '*Flora*,' prefixed to a translation of Rapin's poem on Gardens; *Two Essays upon the Execution of the Laws against Immorality and Profaneness*; *Remarks upon a Sermon preached by Dr. Sacheverell*; *The Genealogy of the House of Brunswick Lunenburg*; *A View of ancient Laws against Immorality and Profaneness*; and *Sermons on particular Occasions*.

DISNEY, **JOHN**, D.D., F.S.A., a descendant of the preceding, was born at Lincoln 17 Sept., 1746, and educated at Peterhouse, Cambridge. He became rector of Panton, Lincolnshire, vicar of Swinderby, in the same county, and chaplain to Dr. Law, bishop of Carlisle. After having relinquished his preferments and prospects in the Church of England, he was for some years minister of the Unitarian chapel in Essex Street, Strand, London, but retired from that post on Mr. Thomas Brand Hollis bequeathing him his estates. Died 26 Dec., 1816. He was author of various biographical works, sermons, and tracts. Among them are '*Reasons for quitting the Church of England*,' 1783; *Memoirs of Dr. Arthur Ashley Sykes*, Dr. Jortin, and Mr. Hollis; and an edition of the works of Dr. Jebb.

D'ISRAELI, **ISAAC**, D.C.L., was born at Enfield, near London, in May, 1766, being the only child of Benjamin D'Israeli, a Venetian merchant, who had been for many years settled in this country. Much of his boyhood and youth was spent abroad, and on returning to England he devoted himself to the cultivation of literature, and produced a number of poems and novels, which have fallen into complete oblivion. His '*Commentaries on the Life and Reign of Charles I.*' procured him the degree of D.C.L. from the university of Oxford; but he is now chiefly remembered as the compiler of '*The Curiosities of Literature*,' 1791-1823, the manifold blunders in which have been ably though severely exposed by Mr. Bolton Corney, in a brochure entitled '*The Curiosities of Literature Illustrated*.' Among his other works are an '*Essay on the Man-*

niers and Genius of the Literary Character,' '*Miscellanies, or Literary Recreations*,' '*Calamities of Authors*,' '*Quarrels of Authors*,' '*Inquiry into the Literary and Political Character of King James I.*,' and '*Amenities of Literature*.' Died 19 Jan., 1848. Dr. D'Israeli was the father of Mr. Benjamin Disraeli, the present (1868) Prime Minister of England.

DITHMAR, **JUSTUS CHRISTOPHER**, professor of history and natural law at Frankfort-on-the-Oder, was born 13 March, 1677, and died 13 March, 1737. He wrote learned dissertations on the ancient Germans, on the origin of public law in Germany, on the testimony of Josephus concerning Jesus Christ, &c.

DITMAR, bishop of Mersburg, in Misnia, and author of a Chronicle of his times, was born 970, and died 1 Oct., 1028.

DITTERS DE **DITERSDORF**, **CHARLES**, a celebrated musical composer, born at Vienna 1739; died 1 Oct., 1799.

DITTON, **HUMPHREY**, was born at Salisbury 1675. He was educated for the ministry among the dissenters, and officiated some time at Tunbridge, in Kent, but quitted that profession, and, at the recommendation of Sir Isaac Newton, was elected mathematical master of Christ's Hospital. He rendered himself remarkable, and in some degree an object of ridicule, by proposing, in conjunction with Whiston, a plan for the discovery of the longitude. He died 15 Oct., 1715. He published *The Institution of Fluxions*; *The Synopsis Algebraicum of Helvetius*, with additions; *A Treatise on Perspective*; *A Discourse upon the Resurrection of Jesus Christ*; and several papers in the *Philosophical Transactions*.

DIVINI, **EUSTACHIUS**, an Italian, who distinguished himself by his skill in making telescopes. Born about 1620; died about 1664.

DIXON, **JOSEPH**, D.D., an Irish Catholic divine, for many years professor of Sacred Scripture and Hebrew in the royal college of St. Patrick, Maynooth, was appointed archbishop of Armagh and primate of all Ireland 1852. He died 29 April, 1866. He wrote '*A General Introduction to the Sacred Scriptures*, in a series of dissertations, critical, hermeneutical, and historical,' Dublin, 2 vols. 8vo., 1852. A review of this learned work by Cardinal Wiseman, archbishop of Westminster, appeared in 1853 under the title of '*The Catholic Doctrine of the Use of the Bible*.' Dr. Dixon was also author of a work entitled '*Blessed Cornelius*.'

DIXON, **ROBERT**, D.D., had his education at St. John's College, Cambridge, and became rector of Tunstall, Essex, but was sequestered from his benefice 1644, on account of his attachment to the royal cause. After the Restoration he was restored to his living, and appointed a prebendary of Rochester. Died May, 1688. He wrote '*The Nature of the Two Testaments*,' and other learned works.

DLUGOSS, **JOHN LONGINUS**, a Polish writer and ecclesiastic, born 1415; died 29 May, 1480. His principal work is a *History of Poland*.

DOBREE, **PETER PAUL**, a classical scholar, was born in Guernsey 1782; educated at Trinity College, Cambridge; appointed Greek professor in that university 1823; died 24 Sept., 1825. He edited Porson's '*Aristophanica*,' Photius's '*Lexicon*,' from Porson's beautiful transcript; and wrote notes on several classical authors.

DOBSON, **JOHN**, an architect of considerable celebrity, was born 1787, and died 8 Jan., 1865.

Mr. Dobson resided at Newcastle-on-Tyne, and made the designs for a large number of churches and other structures in the north of England.

DOBSON, WILLIAM, a painter, born in London 1610. He imitated the manner of Vandyck, who introduced him to Charles I. He died poor in Oct., 1646. He painted both history and portrait with great excellence.

DOD, CHARLES ROGER, compiler of the 'Parliamentary Companion,' and of a 'Pecrage, Baronetage, and Knightage,' was born in Ireland 8 May, 1793, and died in London 21 Feb., 1855. He was for some years manager of the parliamentary staff of the 'Times' newspaper. After his decease new editions of the above-mentioned compilations were annually brought out by his son, *Robert Phipps Dod*, who was accidentally shot 9 Jan., 1865.

DOD, JOHN, a Puritan, born at Shotledge, Cheshire, 1547. He became fellow of Jesus College, Cambridge, and was appointed minister of Hanwell, Oxfordshire, from whence he removed to Fenny Compton, and next to Canons Ashby, Northamptonshire. In 1624 he was presented to the living of Fawesley, in the same county, where he died Aug., 1645. He wrote *An Exposition of the Commandments*, which work procured him the name of the Decalogist; and *An Exposition of the Book of Proverbs*. His 'sayings' were once proverbial, and commonly to be found in cottages.

DODART, DENIS, a French physician and botanist, born 1634; died 5 Nov., 1707.

DODD, CHARLES, an English ecclesiastic and historian. His true name was *Hugh Tootel*, and he was born in the neighbourhood of Preston 1672. In 1688 he was sent over to Douay, and he also studied for a time in the seminary of St. Gregory, at Paris. Having been admitted to the priesthood, he was sent on the English mission 1698, and had charge of a congregation in Lancashire. In 1718 he was again at Douay, collecting materials for his well-known 'Church History,' in which he was very ably assisted by Edward Dicconson, then vice-president of the English college and professor of divinity, and by Ingleton, of the seminary at Paris. For many years he was stationed at Harvington, Worcestershire, where he completed his great work, which was published under the following title—'The Church History of England, from the year 1500 to the year 1688. Chiefly with regard to Catholics, being a complete account of the Divorce, Supremacy, Dissolution of Monasteries, and first attempts for a Reformation under King Henry VIII., the unsettled state of the Reformation under Edward VI., the interruption it met with from Queen Mary; with the last hand put to it by Queen Elisabeth; together with the various fortunes of the Catholick Cause during the reigns of King James I., King Charles I., King Charles II., and King James II. Particularly the Lives of the most eminent Catholics, Cardinals, Bishops, Inferior Clergy, Regulars, and Laymen, who have distinguished themselves by their Piety, Learning, or Military Abilities; also, a distinct and critical account of the works of the learned; the trials of those that suffered either on the score of religion, or for real or fictitious plots against the Government: with the foundation of all the English Colleges and Monasteries abroad. The whole supported by original papers and letters; many were never before made publick. To which is prefixed a General History

of Ecclesiastical Affairs under the British Saxons and Norman periods,' 13 vols. folio, Brussels, 1737-1739-1742. A new and corrected edition of this valuable work was commenced by the late Rev. Mark Aloysius Tierney, but only five volumes were published, 8vo., 1839-43. Dodd was also author of a great number of other works. 'The virtues and talents of Mr. Dodd were eminent,' remarks Chalmers, 'and his labours in the range of literature were incessant and manifold.' Died 27 Feb., 1742-3.

DODD, CHARLES EDWARD, an English barrister, author of 'An Autumn near the Rhine' (anon.), 1818; died 15 April, 1835.

DODD, JAMES SOLAS, a surgeon, who published, in 1752, 'An Essay towards a Natural History of the Herring.' He also took part in the controversy about Elizabeth Canning, and published a pamphlet in her defence. Subsequently he composed 'A Lecture on Hearts,' which he read publicly at Exeter Change with some degree of success. He also published a dramatic piece called originally 'Gallic Gratitude,' and afterwards 'The Funeral Pile.' He died at Dublin, March, 1805, at the great age, it is said, of 104.

DODD, RALPH, a civil engineer and architect, born in Northumberland 1756; died 11 April, 1822. He wrote an Account of the Principal Canals in the World, &c.

DODD, THOMAS, a printseller of London and Manchester, author of 'The Connoisseur's Repertorium,' was born in London 11 July, 1771, and died at Liverpool 17 Aug., 1850.

DODD, WILLIAM, LL.D., was born at Bourne, Lincolnshire, 1729. He studied at Clare Hall, Cambridge, where he published a translation of Callimachus. On entering into orders he became a popular preacher in London, and added to his celebrity by promoting the Magdalen charity, for which Dr. Squire, bishop of St. David's, gave him a prebend in the collegiate church of Brecknock. He also obtained private pupils, one of whom was the heir of Lord Chesterfield, by whose interest he was made chaplain to the king. In 1772 he was presented to the living of Hockcliffe, Bedfordshire, but in 1774 he was struck off the list of the king's chaplains for attempting to gain the living of St. George's, Hanover Square, by bribery. To console him under this disgrace, his pupil, then become earl of Chesterfield, gave him the living of Winge, Buckinghamshire. Notwithstanding this kindness, he forged a bond in the name of that nobleman, for which he was condemned at the Old Bailey 24 Feb., and executed 27 June, 1777. He published a Commentary on the Bible; Sermons to Young Men; Reflections on Death; The Visitor, a periodical paper; Sermons on the Miracles and Parables; Several Poems and Miscellaneous Pieces; and lastly he left ready for the press 'Thoughts in Prison.'

DODDRIDGE, or DODERIDGE, Sir JOHN, was born at Barnstaple, Devonshire, 1555, and educated at Exeter College, Oxford. He was appointed a justice of the King's Bench 1613, and so continued till his death on 13 Sept., 1628. Besides 'The English Lawyer,' 'Complete Parson,' and other legal works, he published 'The History of the ancient and moderne Estate of the Principality of Wales, Dutchy of Cornwall, and Earldome of Chester,' 1630; reprinted 1714.

DODDRIDGE, PHILIP, D.D., a nonconformist divine, born in London 26 June, 1702. He was

educated under Mr. Jennings, at Kibworth, Leicestershire; and in 1722 became minister at that place, whence, in 1725, he removed to Market Harborough, where he opened an academy in 1729. Shortly after this he settled at Northampton as minister and tutor, and acquired there great reputation for his learning and candour. He published several works, the principal of which were his *Family Expositor*, 6 vols.; the *Rise and Progress of Religion in the Soul*; the *Life of Colonel Gardiner*; and *Sermons on the Evidences of Christianity*. Intense application to study brought on a pulmonary complaint, in the hope of curing which, after trying the Bristol waters without effect, he went to Lisbon, where he died 26 Oct., 1751.

DODINGTON, BARTHOLOMEW, a famous Greek scholar, professor of that language at Cambridge, died 22 Aug., 1595.—*Athen. Cantab.*

DODINGTON, GEORGE BUBB, lord MELCOMBE. See MELCOMBE.

DODOENS, or DODONEUS, REMBERT, professor of physic at Leyden, was born 1518, and died 10 March, 1585. He published some botanical works.

DODSLEY, ROBERT, was born at Mansfield, Nottinghamshire, 1703. He was originally apprentice to a stocking weaver, and afterwards became a footman. In this last capacity he published by subscription a volume of poems entitled 'The Muse in Livery,' the profits of which and of his dramatic piece called 'The Toy-shop,' enabled him to commence business as a bookseller in Pall Mall, where he published a number of excellent works, as the 'Preceptor,' in 2 vols. 8vo.; 'A Collection of Poems,' 6 vols. 8vo.; another of 'Old Plays,' 12 vols.; the paper called the 'World,' and the 'Annual Register,' of which Burke was the editor. It redounds to the credit of Dodsley that he also projected the dictionary executed by Johnson. His own works are—'The King and Miller of Mansfield,' and 'Sir John Cockle at Court,' dramatic entertainments; 'Cleone,' a tragedy; the 'Economy of Human Life,' a moral piece of great popularity; a selection of Fables, and a miscellaneous collection of pieces in prose and verse, to which he gave the modest title of Trifles. He died at Durham 25 Sept., 1764.

DODSON, MICHAEL, a lawyer, born at Marlborough 21 Sept., 1732. He studied under his uncle, Sir Michael Foster, and after practising many years as a special pleader, was called to the bar in 1783. Died 13 Nov., 1799. Mr. Dodson published a new edition of Justice Foster's report of the trial of the Rebels. He also wrote a life of that Judge; and published a new translation of Isaiah with notes, 8vo.

DODSWORTH, ROGER, an antiquary, was born at Newton Grange, in the county of York, 24 July, 1585, and died in Aug., 1654. He assisted Dugdale in his *Monasticon*, and collected one hundred and twenty-two folio volumes in manuscript, illustrative of the antiquities of his native county, which are deposited in the Bodleian Library.

DODSWORTH, WILLIAM, a clergyman of the Anglican communion, who, after officiating for some time as minister of Margaret Street Chapel, London, joined the Church of Rome. He did not take holy orders in his adopted church, but after his conversion led a quiet and unobtrusive life as a layman. Died 10 Dec., 1861, aged 63. Among his works are 'Anglicanism considered in its re-

sults,' 1851; 'Popular Delusions concerning the Faith and Practice of Catholics,' 8vo., London, 1857; 'Popular Objections to Catholic Faith and Practice considered,' 8vo., London, 1858.

DODWELL, EDWARD, an English gentleman, author of 'A classical and topographical Tour through Greece, during the years 1801, 1805, and 1806,' 2 vols. 4to., London, 1818. He died at West Moulsey, Surrey, 14 Dec., 1828, aged 80.

DODWELL, HENRY, a learned writer, was born in Oct., 1641, at Dublin, where he received his education, and became fellow of Trinity College, but resigned it to avoid going into orders in 1666. He settled in London in 1674, and devoted himself chiefly to literary pursuits. In 1688 he was elected Camden's professor of history at Oxford, but lost that place at the Revolution for refusing the oaths to the new government. In 1706 he published a discourse on the natural mortality of the soul, which produced a warm controversy. Mr. Dodwell died at Shottesbrooke, Berkshire, 7 June, 1711. His other works are Two Letters of advice for Holy Orders; His Camdenian lectures: Account of the ancient Geographers; Dissertations on the ages of Phalaris and Pythagoras; An account of the Roman cycles; and various tracts.

DODWELL, HENRY, eldest son of the preceding, was bred a barrister. He imbibed sceptical principles, and in 1740 published a tract entitled 'Christianity not founded on argument,' in which he covertly attacked revealed religion. This was answered by his brother, also by Dr. Doddridge and other writers.

DODWELL, WILLIAM, D.D., youngest son of the first Henry Dodwell, was born at Shottesbrooke 17 June, 1709. He was educated at Trinity College, Oxford, where he proceeded master of arts in 1732. He became rector of Shottesbrooke, vicar of Bucklesbury, prebendary of Salisbury, and archdeacon of Berks. For his answer to Dr. Middleton on the miraculous powers, the university of Oxford conferred on him the degree of doctor of divinity by diploma. Died 21 Oct., 1785. Besides several occasional sermons, he published Practical Discourses, 2 vols. The Sick Man's Companion, charges and controversial tracts.

DOES, JACOB VANDER, a painter, was born at Amsterdam 1623; died 1673. He had two sons, Jacob and Simon, both good artists: the first died 1693; the latter 1717.

DOGGET, THOMAS, an actor, was a native of Dublin. He played comic characters at Drury Lane with applause, and was joint manager of that house. He died at Eltham, Kent, 22 Sept., 1721. Being a zealous Whig, he left a sum to provide a coat and badge to be rowed for by six watermen, yearly on the first of August, the day of the accession of George I. He wrote a comedy called the Country Wake, afterwards altered to Flora, or Hob in the Well.

DOIG, DAVID, LL.D., a Scotch orientalist, born 1719; died 16 March, 1800.

DOLBEN, SIR GILBERT, eldest son of the archbishop, was educated at Oxford, and sat in the English parliament nearly thirty years. He was appointed a justice of the Common Pleas in Ireland; created a baronet 1704; and died 22 Oct., 1722, aged 64. He is chiefly remarkable for the assistance which he rendered to Dryden, when the poet was preparing his translation of Virgil. His only son, Sir John Dolben, became a prebendary of Durham; sub-dean of the Queen's chapel; and

died 20 Nov., 1756, aged 73. He published a 'Concio ad Clerum.'

DOLBEN, JOHN, was born at Stanwick, Northamptonshire, 24 March, 1624-5, and educated at Christchurch, Oxford. He served as a volunteer in the royal army, and at the Restoration was rewarded with a canonry of Christchurch and the deanery of St. Paul's. In 1666 he was consecrated bishop of Rochester, and in 1683 translated to the archiepiscopal see of York. Died 11 April, 1686. Some of his sermons on public occasions are in print.

DOLCE, CARLO, a painter of Florence, born 1616; died 17 Jan., 1686. He chiefly excelled in devotional subjects, and his female figures in particular are exquisite.

DOLCE, LOUIS, a voluminous Italian writer both of prose and verse, was born at Venice 1508, and died 1569.

DOLET, ÉTIENNE, a French printer and writer, was born at Orléans 1509, and was burnt at Paris as an atheist 3 Aug., 1546.

DOLLOND, GEORGE, F.R.S., nephew of Peter Dollond, and his successor in business, died at Camberwell 13 May, 1852, aged 78. He was the inventor of the instrument called the Atmospheric Recorder.

DOLLOND, JOHN, F.R.S., was born in Spitalfields 10 June, 1706. He was bred a silk-weaver, and carried on that business for some years, but at last he commenced optician with his eldest son, Peter Dollond. In 1753 he communicated to the Royal Society an account of his improvement of refracting telescopes; and soon afterwards he presented to the same learned body his discovery of the micrometer, as applied to the reflecting telescope. He next defended Newton's doctrine of refraction against Euler, and the correspondence between them was printed in the 'Philosophical Transactions.' For his experiments on this subject he received the Copley medal, and in 1761 was elected a fellow of the Royal Society, but this honour he did not long enjoy, dying 30 Nov., in the same year.

DOLLOND, PETER, son of the preceding, was born about 1731, and died at Kennington 2 July, 1820. He communicated in 1765 a paper to the Royal Society on his improvement of telescopes; and in 1772 another on his additions to and alterations in Hadley's quadrant. In 1779 he gave an account of his equatorial instrument for correcting the errors arising from refraction in altitude; and in 1789 he published 'Some account of the discovery made by his father in refracting telescopes.'

DOLOMIEU, DEODAT GUI SYLVAIN TANCÈRE DE GRATET DE, a French mineralogist, born 24 June, 1750; died 26 Nov., 1801.

DOMAT, JEAN, a French jurist, born at Clermont, in Auvergne, 30 Nov., 1625; died at Paris 14 March, 1696.

DOMBEY, JOSEPH, a French physician, botanist, and traveller, born 1742; died 19 Feb., 1796.

DOMENICHINO, a celebrated painter, whose true name was *Domenico Zampieri*, was born at Bologna 1681, and died at Naples 15 April, 1641. His principal works are at Rome and Naples.

DOMINIC (St.), founder of the order of preaching friars, was born 1170, at Calahorra, in Old Castile, being the son of Felix de Guzman, a gentleman of an ancient and noble Spanish family. After studying at Palencia, he was appointed canon,

and then archdeacon of Osma. Subsequently he became professor of divinity at Palencia, where he resigned in order that he might go on a missionary into Galicia, Castile, and Aragon. Visiting France with the bishop of Osma, he exposed the errors of the Albigenses with so much zeal, that the Pope made him inquisitor of Languedoc. It was at Toulouse that he laid the first foundation of his famous order, which was approved by Honorius III. in 1216. He died at Bologna 6 Aug., 1221, and was canonized by Gregory IX., 1235.

DOMINICUS À ROSARIO. See DALY.

DOMINIS, MARK ANTONIO DE, an ecclesiastical adventurer, born about 1566, at Arbe, an island off the coast of Illyria. He received his early education in the Illyrian College at Loreto, and at Padua. Having determined to devote his life to the service of the church, he entered the society of Jesus. In 1602 he was appointed bishop of Senia, on the coast of Dalmatia, and two years later was translated to the archiepiscopal see of Spalatro, the chief city and one of the three metropolitan churches of that kingdom. Becoming acquainted with the Rev. William (afterwards Bishop) Bedell at Venice, he communicated to him his book, 'De Republica Ecclesiastica,' and in 1611 accompanied him to England, where he professed himself a convert to the Protestant faith, though before taking this step he resigned his see with its rich revenues to one of his relatives. Soon after his arrival here he was appointed dean of Windsor, master of the Savoy, and rector of West Isley, Berkshire; but, being disappointed in his ambitious expectations of obtaining the high honours in the Anglican church, he left England in 1622, and proceeded to Rome, where he was received with much kindness by Gregory XV. The following year he published an exposition of the reasons of his return from England. In 1624 he was arrested and imprisoned in the castle of St. Angelo, where he died in Sept., 1624. Besides the work above mentioned, he wrote a treatise on optics, in which he first explained the phenomenon of the rainbow.—*Life by Dr. Newland; Dublin Review*, vol. 47.

DOMITIAN, TITUS FLAVIUS, a Roman emperor, succeeded to the imperial dignity, A.D. 81, and was assassinated A.D. 96. He was the last of the twelve Cæsars.

DONALDSON, JOHN, an artist, born at Edinburgh 1737. He painted portraits in miniature, and was distinguished also for his skillful imitation of the old engravers, which he executed with pen so correctly as to deceive even connoisseurs. He published a volume of poems, and an 'Essay on the Elements of Beauty,' among his other studies, he cultivated chemistry, and discovered a method of preserving meat and vegetables during long voyages. Died 11 Oct., 1801.

DONALDSON, JOHN, a Scotch advocate, professor of the theory of music at Edinburgh, died 12 Aug., 1865.

DONALDSON, JOHN WILLIAM, D.D., a classical scholar, was educated in the university of London, and afterwards at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he obtained a fellowship. After officiating for some time as master of the grammar school at Bury St. Edmunds, he settled at Cambridge as a classical 'coach,' and died 1 Feb., 1861, aged 48. He published the book 'Jashar,' which exposed him to a large share of

'odlum theologicum'; 'Theatre of the Greeks'; 'New Cratylus,' &c.

DONALDSON, JOSEPH, author of the 'Eventful Life of a Soldier,' and 'Scenes and Sketches of a Soldier's Life in Ireland,' was a native of Glasgow, and died at Paris 5 Oct., 1830.—*Anderson*.

DONATELLO, or DONATO, a Florentine sculptor, born 1383; died 13 Dec., 1466.

DONATI, VITALIANO, an Italian physician, and writer on natural history, born 1717; died 1763.

DONATO, ALEXANDER, a Jesuit, was born at Sienna 1584, became professor of rhetoric at Rome, and died 23 April, 1640. He wrote Latin poems and works on antiquarian subjects, especially 'Roma Vetus ac Recens.'

DONATO, BERNARDIN, an Italian scholar, and classical editor; professor of Greek and Latin at Capo d'Istria; died about 1550.

DONATO, JEROME, a Venetian statesman and scholar, died 1513.

DONATUS, a schismatic bishop of Casa Nigra in Numidia. He is regarded by some as the author of the sect of Donatists, which took its rise in 311. Some writers, however, assert that the sect derived its name from *Donatus*, bishop of Carthage, who died about 356.

DONATUS, ÆLIUS, a celebrated grammarian, who was tutor to St. Jerome, and lived at Rome 354. He left a work 'De Barbarismo et octo partibus orationis.' The commentaries on Virgil and Terence, which pass under his name, were not written by him.

DONCKER, or DONKER, PETER, a painter of Gouda, born 1612; died 1668.

DONDI, DONDUS, or DE DONDIS, JAMES, of Padua, was living in 1355. He was a noted physician, mathematician, and philosopher.

DONDUCCHI, JOHN ANDREW, a Bolognese painter, born 1575; died 1655.

DONEAU, HUGUES, in Latin *Donellus*, a legal writer, was born in France 1527, but being obliged to leave that country on account of his attachment to the Protestant religion, he removed to Altorf, where he died 4 May, 1591. His Commentaries on the Civil Law were published at Nuremberg, 4 vols. 8vo., 1801.

DONELLAN, or DANIEL, NEHEMIAS, a native of the county of Galway, received his education at Cambridge, first in King's College, and afterwards in Catharine Hall (B.A. 1581-2). In 1595 he was made archbishop of Tuam, but he resigned his see 1609, and died soon afterwards. He was well versed in the Irish language, and besides translating the Communion Book into that tongue, he continued the version of the New Testament which had been commenced by John Kearney and Nicholas Walsh, bishop of Ossory, and which was completed by William O'Donnell, or Daniel, who was afterwards raised to the archbishopric of Tuam.—*Athen. Cantab.* iii. 15.

DONI, ANTHONY FRANCIS, an ecclesiastic of Florence, author of 'Dialoghi della Musica,' and other works, was born about 1503, and died Sept., 1574.

DONI, JOHN BAPTIST, a Florentine, who wrote a treatise on Music, in Latin, and some other works on the same subject in Italian. He also invented a musical instrument called the Lyra Barberini. Born 1594; died 1647.

DONI D'ATTICHI, LOUIS, a French prelate, was born 1596. Cardinal Richelieu gave him the bishopric of Riez, from whence he was translated

to Autun, where he died 1664. He wrote—History of the Minims; Life of Queen Joan, foundress of the Annonciades; Life of Cardinal de Berulle; History of the Cardinals.

DONIZETTI, GAETANO, an Italian musical composer, born 1798; died 8 April, 1848.

DONLEVY, ANDREW, an Irish priest, who was director or prefect of the Irish community at Paris, published 'An Teagasg Críodaidhe do reir ceasda agus feagartha. The Catechism, or Christian Doctrine, by way of Question and Answer,' 8vo., Paris, 1742. This scarce work is in Irish and English. To it is appended (pp. 487-498) an Abridgement of Christian Doctrine in Irish rhyme, compiled more than a century before by Bouaventure O'Heoghusa or O'Hussey. The book also contains a treatise by Donlevy on 'The Elements of the Irish Language.' It treats of orthography only, but is the best dissertation which had appeared on the subject up to that time.

DONNE, BENJAMIN, was born 1720 at Bideford, Devonshire, where his father and brother *Abraham* were eminent teachers of the mathematics. The latter was the friend and instructor of Mr. James Hervey, who preached his funeral sermon 1746. Benjamin succeeded his father, but afterwards removed to Bristol, where he died in June, 1798. He became master of mechanics to King George III., and published Mathematical Essays 1759; A Map of Devonshire from an actual survey, made by himself; The Accountant and Geometrician; The British Mariner's Assistant; Essays on Trigonometry; An Epitome of Natural Philosophy; A Treatise on Mechanical Geometry.

DONNE, JOHN, D.D., a divine and poet, born in London, of Catholic parents, 1573. He studied first at Hart Hall, Oxford, next at Trinity College, Cambridge, and lastly in Lincoln's Inn. At the age of nineteen he abjured the Catholic religion, and became secretary to the Lord Chancellor Ellesmere, but lost his situation for marrying secretly the niece of that nobleman's lady. He was also thrown into prison at the instigation of Sir George More, his wife's father; but soon obtained his release, on which he went in the suite of the English ambassador to France. After endeavouring in vain to obtain some civil appointment, he entered into orders, and was created doctor of divinity at Cambridge. In 1620 he was made dean of St. Paul's, to which was added the vicarage of St. Dunstan in the East. Died 31 March, 1631. His works are—The Pseudo-martyr; Sermons, 3 vols. folio; Biathanatos, a thesis on self-homicide; Poems; Letters; Problems, Essays, and Characters, published by his son. As a poet the dean ranks at the head of the metaphysical class. His satires possess great merit.

DONNE, JOHN, LL.D., son of the dean of St. Paul's, was educated at Westminster School and Christchurch, Oxford, but took his doctor's degree at Padua. He died in London 1662. Wood describes him as 'a man of sense and parts,' but says that his productions were 'frivolous trifles,' and himself 'an atheistical buffoon,' 'yet valued by King Charles the Second.'

DONNELL, or DONNELLY, EDMUND, a Jesuit, was a native of Limerick. Pope Gregory XIII. sent him to confirm and propagate Catholicity in Ireland, at the time that Campian and Persons were proceeding to England with the same object. He was apprehended, however, soon after his arrival, and executed 30 Jan., 1581.

DONOUGHMORE, JOHN HELY HUTCHINSON, second EARL OF, a distinguished military commander, was born 15 May, 1757, being the second son of John Hely Hutchinson, secretary of state for Ireland. When the expedition to Egypt was sent out, he was appointed second in command to Sir Ralph Abercrombie, and on Sir Ralph's death he succeeded to the chief command of the army. For his important services he was raised to the peerage by the title of Baron Hutchinson; and afterwards he succeeded his brother as earl of Donoughmore. Died 6 July, 1832.

DONOVAN, EDWARD, F.L.S., was born 1708, and died in London 1 Feb., 1837. He wrote 'The Natural History of British Insects,' 'The Natural History of Birds,' 'The Natural History of British Fishes,' and many other similar works.

DOODY, SAMUEL, F.R.S., a botanist, was born in Staffordshire, and settled in London as an apothecary. He also became superintendent and administrator of the gardens at Chelsea. In 1695 he was elected a fellow of the Royal Society, to whose Transactions he communicated some papers. The early editions of Ray's Synopsis were amplified by his labours, and he struck out a new path in botany, by leading to the study of the plants called Cryptogamia. Died 1706.

DOOLITTLE, THOMAS, a nonconformist, born at Kidderminster 1630, and educated at Pembroke Hall, Cambridge. He became minister of St. Alphage, London Wall, but in 1662 was ejected from that living for nonconformity. He then kept a private academy in Monkwell Street, Cripplegate, where he continued to preach, and trained up several ministers of considerable note. Died 24 May, 1707. His works on practical divinity were once very popular, especially his 'Treatise concerning the Lord's Supper,' and 'Call to delaying Sinners.'

DOPPELMAYER, JOHN GABRIEL, a German mathematician, born at Nuremberg 1671; died 1 Dec., 1750.

DORAT, or DAURAT, JEAN, in Latin *Auratus*, a French poet, who died 1 Nov., 1588, aged above 80. He was Greek professor in the royal college at Paris.

DORBAY, FRANÇOIS, a French architect, who died at Paris 1697.

DORCHESTER, CATHARINE SEDLEY, COUNTESS OF, daughter of Sir Charles Sedley, became the mistress of James duke of York, who raised her to the peerage, and continued to visit her after he had succeeded to the throne as James II. This gave great uneasiness to the queen, who employed her friends, and especially the priests, to persuade him to break off his amorous correspondence. These counsels at last induced him to forsake her. She died at Bath 20 Oct., 1717.

DORCHESTER, DUDLEY CARLETON, VISCOUNT, an eminent statesman, born in Oxfordshire 1573, and educated at Christchurch. After visiting different courts in a diplomatic character he was appointed ambassador to the United Provinces, where he bore a distinguished part in the synod of Dort. He returned to England 1625, and was created a peer the year following by the title of baron Carleton. Soon afterwards he was sent again to the Hague, and employed there in several important concerns. He was recalled 1628, created viscount Dorchester, and appointed secretary of state. Died 15 Feb., 1631-2. His letters, written during his embassy in Holland, have been printed.

DORCHESTER, GUY CARLETON, LORD, was born at Strabane, in Ireland, 3 Sept., 1724. Having entered upon the military life, he rose to be lieutenant-colonel in the guards in 1748. He served afterwards with General Amherst in America, and in 1762 distinguished himself at the taking of the Havannah, where he was wounded. In 1772 he obtained the rank of major-general and was appointed governor of Quebec, which he defended successfully against the Americans. His subsequent exertions he saved the whole of Canada, for which he was made a K.B. in 1776. The next year he became a lieutenant-general and in 1781 was appointed commander-in-chief in America, where he remained till the termination of the war. In 1786 he was again nominated governor of Quebec, and at the same time created Lord Dorchester. Died 10 Nov., 1808.

DORIA, ANDREW, of Genoa, a celebrated admiral, born 1468; died 25 Nov., 1560.

DORIGNY, MICHEL, a French painter and engraver, born at St. Quentin 1617; died at Paris 1665. His son, *Louis*, was an historical painter and died at Verona 1742, aged 88. *Nicolas*, the younger son of Michel, was also an artist, and engraved the cartoons at Hampton Court, for which he was knighted by George I. He died at Paris 1740, aged 89.

DORINGK, or THORINGK, MATTHIAS, Franciscan friar, was born at Kirtitz, in Brandenburg, and died about 1494. To him is ascribed the 'Miroir Historial,' commonly called the Chronicle of Nuremberg.

DORISLAUS, INAAC, LL.D., a Dutchman, who came to England, and was appointed by Fulk Lord Brook to read lectures on history at Cambridge; but avowing republican principles, Dr. Cosin, the vice-chancellor, silenced him. Afterwards he became judge-advocate in the king's army, in the expedition against the Scotch, but quitted his majesty's service for that of the parliament, and assisted in drawing up and managing the charge against Charles I. In 1649 he was ambassador to the Hague, where he was stabbed on the end of May in the same year, by some exiled royalists. The Parliament caused his body to be brought to England, and interred in Westminster Abbey, from whence it was taken at the Restoration, and buried in St. Margaret's churchyard.

DORMAN, THOMAS, D.D., a native of Berkhampstead, Hertfordshire, was educated at Oxton first at New College, and next at All Souls, where he obtained a fellowship 1554. He afterwards took the degree of D.C.L. Being attached to the ancient faith, he left his country shortly after the accession of Queen Elizabeth, and fixed his residence first at Antwerp, then at Louvain, where he proceeded D.D., next at Douay, and finally to Tournay, where he died in 1572 or 1577. His works are—A Proof of certain Articles in Religion denied by Mr. Jewel, 4to., Antwerp, 1564. A Request to Mr. Jewel, that he keep his Promise made by solemn Protestation in his late Sermon had at Paul's Cross, 8vo., London, 1567; and A Disproof of Mr. Alexander Nowell's Reproof, 4to., Antwerp, 1565.

DORMER, JOHN, an English Jesuit, who, after filling the office of preacher at the court of James II., was appointed rector of his brethren at Liep, 1689, and continued in that situation till 1699. Died 27 Jan., 1700. Besides several sermons preached before James II., he published, 'The

Phoenix Sepulchre and Cradle in the holy death of the Right Honourable Isabella Teresa Lucy, Marchioness of Winchester, 4to., London, 1691; and *'Usury Explain'd, or Conscience quieted in the case of putting out money at interest, by Philopenes,'* 8vo., London, 1696.—*Oliver; Bodl. Cat.; Dodd.*

DORMER, ROBERT, EARL OF CARNARVON. *See* CARNARVON.

DORPIUS, MARTIN, a Dutch divine and author, the opponent, but afterwards the friend of Erasmus, was professor of philosophy at Louvain, where he died 31 May, 1525.

DORRELL, WILLIAM, S. J. *See* DARRELL.

D'ORSAY, COUNT ALFRED, was born at Paris 1708, and served as an officer in the French army. The turning point in his career was his becoming acquainted with the earl of Blessington, and his fascinating countess. Byron's correspondence abounds with allusions to the count's accomplishments and wit, and to the equivocal position in which he was placed in the earl's family. He married a young daughter of the earl, but a separation followed soon afterwards; and on his lordship's decease he and the countess of Blessington removed to London, and settled at Gore House, where they became the centre of a society highly distinguished by taste, literature, and elegant accomplishment. The count, who was an admirable artist, died at Paris 4 Aug., 1852.

DORSCH, EVERARD, a famous engraver on gems, born at Nuremberg 1649; died 1712. His son, *John Christopher* (b. 1676; d. 1732), also excelled in the same line of art.

DORSET, ANNE CLIFFORD, COUNTESS OF. *See* CLIFFORD.

DORSET, CHARLES SACKVILLE, sixth EARL OF, was born 1637. In 1665 he volunteered on board the fleet, and the night before the engagement with the Dutch, wrote the famous song 'To all you ladies now on land.' Soon after this he was made gentleman of the bedchamber by Charles II., who also sent him on several embassies. On the death of his uncle, Cranfield, earl of Middlesex, he came into possession of the estate, and the title was renewed to him by patent. In 1677 he succeeded his father as earl of Dorset. At the Revolution he was appointed lord chamberlain to William II., whom he accompanied to Holland. He died at Bath 19 Jan., 1705-6, leaving a son who was created a duke in 1720, and died in 1765.

DORSET, EDWARD SACKVILLE, EARL OF, K.G., was born 1590. In 1613 he fought a desperate duel near Bergen-op-Zoom, with Lord Bruce, of which an account may be seen in the third volume of *Athenæ Cantabrigienses*. He was one of the principal commanders sent in 1620 to assist Ferdinand, king of Bohemia, and was present at the memorable battle of Prague. The year following he was sent ambassador to the court of France. In 1624, on the death of his elder brother, he succeeded to the title and estate. He was in great favour with King Charles I., who appointed him president of the council and lord privy seal. Died 1 July, 1652.

DORSET, THOMAS SACKVILLE, EARL OF, K.G., son of Sir Richard Sackville, was born at Buckhurst, in the parish of Withyham, Sussex, 1536. He was educated first at Oxford, and next at Cambridge, whence he removed to the Inner Temple. Here he wrote, in conjunction with Thomas Norton, the tragedy of 'Gorboduc' (sometimes entitled

'*Ferrex and Forrex*'), which was performed in the great hall at Christmas, and afterwards at Whitehall, before the queen, in 1561. This is the earliest regular drama in blank verse in our language. Sackville was also one of the principal writers in the 'Mirror for Magistrates.' On leaving the Temple he went abroad, and after his return was created Lord Buckhurst, 1567. In 1587 he was sent on an embassy to the United Provinces. After this he was installed a knight of the garter, and chosen chancellor of Oxford. On the death of Burghley he was appointed lord treasurer, and in March, 1603-4, was created earl of Dorset. Died 19 April, 1608.—*Athen. Cantab.*

DOSSI, DOSSO, a painter of Ferrara, who died about 1560.

DOUBLEDAY, EDWARD, an English naturalist, who died in London 14 Dec., 1849, aged 38. He was connected with the zoological department of the British Museum.

DOUCE, FRANCIS, F.S.A., an English antiquary, died in London 30 March, 1834, æt. 77. He wrote 'Illustrations of Shakspeare and Ancient Manners;' 'A Dissertation upon the series of beautiful designs known by the title of the Dance of Death;' and some papers in the 'Archæologia,' and 'Gentleman's Magazine.' He left his MS. collections to the British Museum, with an injunction that the box containing them should not be opened till the year 1900.

DOUCIN, LOUIS, a French Jesuit, who wrote a History of Nestorianism, a History of Jansenism, and some pieces against the Jansenists. Born 1652; died 21 Sept., 1726.

DOUDAL, JAMES, an Irish merchant, who was executed at Exeter 13 Aug., 1598, for denying Queen Elizabeth's spiritual supremacy.

DOUGALL, JOHN, a Scotchman, who settled in London as a man of letters, and died, extremely poor, in 1822. Among his works are 'Military Adventures;' 'The Modern Preceptor;' and 'The Cabinet of Arts.'

DOUGLAS. *See* ANGUS, EARL OF.

DOUGLAS, Admiral Sir CHARLES, born in Scotland, and entered into the Dutch service, which he quitted for the English navy. When the American war commenced he was appointed commodore of a squadron in the gulf of St. Lawrence, where he obtained great reputation. In 1787 he was made rear-admiral, and died in 1789.

DOUGLAS, DAVID, a botanist and traveller, born near Perth, in Scotland, 1799; died in the island of Hawaii 12 July, 1834.

DOUGLAS, GAWIN a poet and bishop, was the younger son of Archibald earl of Angus, and born at Brechin 1474 or 1475. He received his education, first in his own country, and next at Paris. On his return to Scotland he was made provost of the church of St. Giles, at Edinburgh, and afterwards abbat of Aberbrothick. He was also nominated to the archbishopric of St. Andrew's, but this dignity he never obtained, owing to the refusal of the Pope to confirm the appointment. He was, however, advanced to the bishopric of Dunkeld, which diocese he improved by many public works, but the violence that prevailed obliged him at last to retire to England, where Henry VIII. granted him a pension. He died of the plague at London in April, 1522. Bishop Douglas translated the *Æneid* of Virgil, with the additional book of Maphæus, into Scotch verse, printed at London in 1553, 4to. His other works are a poem called

'The Palace of Honour,' &c.; another, entitled 'King Hart,' printed in 1786. His Virgil was reprinted at Edinburgh, in folio, with a glossary, in 1710.

DOUGLAS, Sir HOWARD, bart., an English general, born at Gosport, Hampshire, 1776; died at Tunbridge Wells 8 Nov., 1861. He published some works on Naval Gunnery and Steam Fleets.

DOUGLAS, JAMES, earl of Morton. See MORTON.

DOUGLAS, JAMES, earl of Morton and Aberdeen. See MORTON.

DOUGLAS, JAMES, a Scotch nobleman, commissioned by Robert Bruce to go on a crusade, to carry his heart to the Holy Land. Douglas set out after the king's death, 1327; but he was slain 1331.

DOUGLAS, JAMES, M.D., an eminent anatomist, born in Scotland 1675. He settled in London as a practitioner in midwifery and teacher of anatomy, and died 2 Aug., 1742. He wrote *Myographiæ comparatæ Specimen*, or a comparative Description of all the Muscles; *Bibliographiæ Anatomicæ Specimen*; *A Description of the Peritonæum*; *History of the Lateral Operation for the Stone*; and several papers in the *Philosophical Transactions*. He had a curious library, wholly consisting of editions and translations of Horace, of which a catalogue is given by Watson in his translation of that author. This Horatian collection was originally formed by Dr. Mead, and was enlarged by Dr. Douglas, of whose executors it was purchased by the Chevalier D'Eon, whose administrator sold it by public auction, with the Chevalier's other books, in 1813.

DOUGLAS, JAMES, a divine and antiquary, was educated at Peterhouse, Cambridge; became rector of Middleton, Sussex, and chaplain in ordinary to the Prince Regent; and died 5 Nov., 1819. His chief work is 'Nenia Britannica; or, a Sepulchral History of Great Britain, from the earliest period to its general Conversion to Christianity,' folio, London, 1793.

DOUGLAS, JOHN, F.R.S., brother of James Douglas, M.D., was surgeon of the Westminster Infirmary. He wrote some books against Cheselden's Anatomy; and others in opposition to Chamberlen, Chapman, and Smellie, on Midwifery. His best performance is 'An Account of Mortifications and of the Effects of Bark.' Died 25 June, 1743.

DOUGLAS, JOHN, a learned prelate, born at Pittenweem, in Fifeshire, 1721. He was educated at the school of Dunbar, from whence he removed to Oxford, where he became a student of Balliol College, and there took his degree of master of arts. He was a chaplain in the guards at the battle of Fontenoy, and afterwards travelled with Lord Pulteney, by virtue of which connection he obtained the livings of Eaton Constantine, Uppington, and High Ercal, in Shropshire. In 1751 he detected the imposition of Lauder, in regard to Milton. In 1754 he was equally successful in refuting Hume on Miracles, and in 1756 he exposed the frauds of Archibald Bower. In 1758 he took his doctor's degree, and in 1762 was made canon of Windsor. The earl of Bath left him his library, which the doctor sold for one thousand pounds to General Pulteney, who, at his death, bequeathed it to him again, when it was once more redeemed for the same sum by Sir William Pulteney. In 1764 Dr. Douglas exchanged his country livings

for the rectories of St. Austin and St. Faith, London, and in 1776 the canonry of Windsor for one of St. Paul's. In 1787 he was made bishop of Carlisle, the next year dean of Windsor, and in 1791 he was translated to Salisbury. Died 18 May, 1807. Besides his 'Criterion on Miracles,' of which he published a new edition just before his death, the bishop wrote several tracts, and was the editor of Cook's Voyages, to which he prefixed an admirable introduction. He also contributed assistance to Sir John Dalrymple, Lord Hardwicke, and others, in their literary works.

DOUGLAS, JOHN, an English prelate of the Roman communion, was appointed vicar-apostolic of the London district 1790, being consecrated bishop of Centuriæ, in *partibus*, on the 19th of December in that year. Died 8 May, 1812.

DOUGLAS, Sir ROBERT, a Scotch baronet, who succeeded his brother, Sir William Douglas, in 1764. He compiled 'The Peerage of Scotland,' which first appeared in 1764. There is a vastly improved edition by John Philip Wood, 2 vols. folio, Edinburgh, 1813.

DOUGLAS, SYLVESTER, lord Glenbervie. See GLENBERVIE.

DOUGLAS, WILLIAM, a miniature painter, born in Fifeshire, 14 April, 1780; died at Edinburgh 30 Jan., 1832.

DOUJAT, JEAN, a French lawyer, was one of the editors of the *Delphin classics*, and author of numerous works on philosophy and the canon law. Born 1609; died 1688.

DOUSA, JANUS, a learned Dutchman, author of a History of Holland, Notes on Classic Authors, and other works, was born 1545, and died 12 Oct., 1604. He had four sons, all men of learning, and good writers, viz., Janus (died 1596), George, Francis, and Theodore.

D'OUVILLY, GEORGE GERBIER, an English dramatist, of whom nothing is known except that he wrote a tragic-comedy of considerable merit, entitled 'The False Favourite Disgrac'd, and the Reward of Loyalty,' 12mo., 1657.

DOUW, GERARD, an eminent painter, born at Leyden 1613; died about 1674.

DOVE, HENRY, D.D., received his education at Westminster School, and was elected to Trinity College, Cambridge, 1658. He became archdeacon of Richmond 1678; was chaplain to Charles II., James II., and William and Mary; and died 17 March, 1694. He published a 'Concio ad Clerum,' and several single sermons.

DOVE, JOHN, D.D., was born in Surrey about 1561, and educated at Oxford. He became rector of St. Mary's, Aldermay, London, and died 1618. He published some sermons; 'A Defence of Church Government, as established in the Church of England;' the 'Conversion of Solomon,' being a commentary on the Book of Canticles; and some tracts against the Catholic Church.

DOVE, NATHANIEL, an English penman, who wrote the Progress of Time, or Verses upon the Seasons and Months, in 16 plates. Died 1754, aged 44.

DOVER, GEORGE JAMES WELBORE AGAR ELLIS, LORD, was born 14 Jan., 1797, being son of Henry Welbore, afterwards Viscount Clifden. He received his education at Christ Church, Oxford; represented various constituencies in the House of Commons; was created a peer 1831; and died 10 July, 1833. His lordship was a man of literary attainments, and a munificent patron of the fine

arts. He wrote 'The true History of the State Prisoner commonly called the Iron Mask,' whom he demonstrated to have been Count Mattheoli; Historical Inquiries respecting the character of Edward Hyde, Earl of Clarendon; Life of Frederick the Great. He also edited The Ellis Correspondence, and Horace Walpole's Letters to Sir Horace Mann.

DOVISI, BERNARD, or *Bernard of Bibiena*, was born at that place 1470. Lorenzo de Medici appointed him one of his secretaries; and he had the honour of instructing John de Medici, afterwards Leo X., who made him a cardinal, and employed him in several embassies. Died 1520. He wrote a comedy entitled 'La Calandria.'

DOW, lieutenant-colonel ALEXANDER, a Scotchman, wrote, among other things, 'The History of Hindostan, from the earliest Account of Time to the Complete Settlement of the Empire under Aurungzebe,' 3 vols. 4to., London, 1768-72. Died 1779. Mr. Dow formed a new language and alphabet. This language and the characters used in its notation were so easy that a female of his acquaintance acquired the knowledge of them in three weeks, and constantly corresponded with him therein.

DOWLAND, JOHN, an English musician, born 1602; died about 1615.

DOWLEY, GEORGE, an English priest of the Roman communion, who wrote 'A Dialogue concerning the chief Points of Christian Religion,' 8vo., 1616.

DOWNES, JOHN, book-keeper and prompter of the Duke's Company of Players from 1662 to 1706, is remembered as the author of 'Roscius Anglicanus, or an Historical Review of the Stage, 1641-1660,' 8vo., London, 1708. It is reprinted in Waldron's Literary Museum, 1789.

DOWNHAM, GEORGE, bishop of Derry, was the son of William Downham, bishop of Chester. He was born at Chester, and educated at Christ's College, Cambridge. He was advanced to the episcopal dignity 1616, and died 17 April, 1634. He wrote a Treatise concerning Antichrist, and other theological works.

DOWNHAM, JOHN, brother of the bishop of Derry, was educated at Cambridge, where he proceeded B.D. He became a minister in London, and died 1644. His principal work is 'The Christian Warfare.'

DOWNING, CALYBUTE, an English divine, who, being disappointed in his ambitious views, joined the Parliament party in 1640, and preached some violent sermons against the government. Born 1606; died 1644.

DOWNING, Sir GEORGE, son of the preceding, was, according to Wood, a sinner with all times and changes, skilled in the common cant, and a preacher occasionally. He was sent by Cromwell to Holland as resident there. About the time of the Restoration he espoused the king's cause, and was knighted, and elected M.P. for Morpeth, in 1661. Afterwards he became secretary to the treasury and a commissioner of customs. He was created a baronet of East Hatley, in Cambridgeshire, 1663; and died 1684.

DOWNING, Sir GEORGE, bart., founder of Downing College, Cambridge, died 10 June, 1749. The college was established by royal charter 22 Sept., 1800.

DOWNMAN, HUGH, M.D., a physician and poet, born at Newton St. Cyres, Devonshire, 1740, and

educated at Balliol College, Oxford, after which he entered into orders, but quitted the church in order to study physic, in which profession he attained considerable eminence. It may be mentioned that he took his M.A. degree at Cambridge. He died at Exeter 23 Sept., 1809. Dr. Downman published *The Land of the Muses*, a poem; *Edithe*, or the *Siege of Exeter*, a tragedy; *Infancy*, a poem; *Poems on various Subjects*. He was also the author of some curious articles in the 'Essays by a Society of Gentlemen at Exeter,' 1796.

DOYLE, JAMES WARREN, D.D., an Irish Catholic prelate, was born 1786, and educated in the university of Coimbra, in Portugal, from whence he was transferred to the professorship of theology in the college of Carlow. In 1819 he was appointed bishop of Kildare and Leighlin. He was an active politician and polemical writer, most of his productions being signed 'J. K. L.' He died at Carlow 15 June, 1834, and was buried in the magnificent cathedral which had been erected under his auspices and by his exertions.—*Life by W. J. Fitzpatrick*.

DOYLE, JOHN COLSTON, a vocalist and musical composer, was a native of Bristol, and died at Brompton, Middlesex, 26 Sept., 1813, æt. 40.

D'OYLY, GEORGE, D.D., was born 31 Oct., 1778, and educated at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, of which he became a fellow. In 1811 he was appointed Christian advocate. He obtained in 1815 the vicarage of Herne Hill, Kent, which he resigned the same year for the rectory of Buxted, Sussex, vacated by the death of his father; but in 1820 he exchanged that living for the rectories of Lambeth, Surrey, and Sundridge, Kent. Died 8 Jan., 1846. Besides frequent contributions to the *Quarterly Review*, he wrote *Letters to the Right Hon. Sir William Drummond*, relative to his Observations on parts of the Old Testament in his *Œdipus Judaicus*; *Two Discourses* preached before the University of Cambridge on the Doctrine of a Particular Providence and Modern Unitarianism; an annotated edition of the Bible, in conjunction with Richard Mant, afterwards bishop of Down, Connor and Dromore; *Life of Archbishop San-croft*; *Sermons*.

D'OYLY, Sir JOHN, was born 1774, and educated at Westminster School, and next at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, where he gained a fellowship. On leaving the university he went into the Ceylon civil service, and by the administrative talents which he displayed there, contributed mainly to the subjugation and final capture of the king of Kandy, and to the firm establishment of the British rule in that island. For his services he was created a baronet 27 July, 1821. Died 25 May, 1824.—*Al. West*.

DOYLY, SAMUEL, received his education at Westminster School, whence in 1700 he was elected to Trinity College, Cambridge (B.A. 1703; M.A. 1707). He was presented to the vicarage of St. Nicholas, Rochester, 1710, where he died in May, 1748. He is described as a man of taste and learning, but his person was so corpulent that in 1741 he was unable to attend his duty as chaplain to the army, as no horse could carry him! He published 'Christian Eloquence, in Theory and Practice, made English from the French original,' 1718; and (in conjunction with John Colston) a translation of *Father Calmet's Dictionary of the Bible*.

DRABICIUS, NICHOLAS, a Protestant visionary and pretended prophet, was born at Strassnitz, in Moravia, about 1597, and was beheaded by the Austrians at Presburg 17 July, 1671.

DRACO, an Athenian legislator, famous for his rigid administration of justice B.C. 621.

DRAKE, Sir FRANCIS, was born near Tavistock, Devonshire, in or about 1545. After serving under his relation, Sir John Hawkins, he obtained the command of two ships, with which he sailed to the West Indies in 1570. He made another expedition in 1572, and gained considerable advantages over the Spaniards. He next served under the earl of Essex in Ireland, where he distinguished himself so much by his bravery that Sir Christopher Matton introduced him to Queen Elizabeth. In 1577 he made another voyage to the Spanish settlements in America, and sailed as far as forty-eight degrees south latitude, calling the country which he discovered New Albion. He then went to the East Indies, and having doubled the Cape of Good Hope, returned to Plymouth in 1580, which voyage round the world took up two years and ten months. On his arrival at Deptford Queen Elizabeth went on board his ship, where she dined, and afterwards conferred on Drake the honour of knighthood. In 1587 he made an attack upon Cadiz, and destroyed a quantity of shipping. The year following he commanded as Vice-admiral, under Lord Howard, and was instrumental in the destruction of the Spanish armada. After this he went to the West Indies with Sir John Hawkins, but the two commanders disagreeing in their plans, little was done, in consequence of which Drake became melancholy, and died off Nombre de Dios 28 Jan., 1595-6.

DRAKE, FRANCIS, F.R.S., F.S.A., an eminent antiquary and surgeon at York, who published 'Eboracum,' or the History and Antiquities of that City, 1736. Died 1771, æt. 76.

DRAKE, JAMES, M.D., F.R.S., a physician and political writer, born at Cambridge 1667, and educated there, after which he removed to London. His 'History of the last Parliament of King William,' 1702, was considered so severe that he was prosecuted by the attorney-general, but acquitted. In 1704, upon the rejection of the bill to prevent occasional conformity, he ventured with Poley, M.P. for Ipswich, to publish 'The Memorial of the Church of England,' which highly offended Godolphin and the House of Commons, who offered a reward for the discovery of the author, who, however, escaped detection. In 1706 he was prosecuted for the publication of the 'Mercurius Politicus,' a newspaper which severely reflected upon government, and though acquitted through a flaw in the information, he took to heart the asperity of his persecutors, and falling into a fever, died at Westminster 2 March, 1707. Besides the above works, he wrote 'The Sham Lawyer,' a comedy; an English translation of Herodotus, never published; and A New System of Anatomy.

DRAKE, NATHAN, M.D., an essayist, was born at York 15 Jan., 1766, and graduated at Edinburgh 1789. After a short residence at Billerica, in Essex, and at Sudbury, in Suffolk, he finally settled, in 1792, as a physician at Hadleigh, in the latter county, where he died 7 June, 1836. Of his literary works the best known are—'The Speculator,' a periodical paper, written in conjunction with Dr. Edward Ash, 1790; Poems, 1793; Literary Hours; Essays illustrative of the Tatler, Spectator,

and Guardian, 3 vols.; Essays illustrative of the Rambler, Adventurer, Idler, &c., 2 vols.; The Gleaner, a series of Periodical Essays, selected from authors not included in the British Essayists, 4 vols.; Shakspeare and his Times, 2 vols.; Winter Nights, 2 vols.; Evenings in Autumn, 2 vols.; Noontide Leisure, 2 vols.; Mornings in Spring, 2 vols.; and Memorials of Shakspeare.

DRAKE, ROGER, D.D., a physician, afterwards a popular preacher in London, and one of the Savoy commissioners. He died after the Restoration. He wrote some sermons, a Sacred Chronology, &c.

DRAKENBORCH, ARNOLD, professor of history and eloquence at Utrecht, is memorable for having given fine editions of Livy and Silius Italicus, with very learned notes. He also wrote some treatises on classical subjects. Born 1 Jan., 1684; died 16 Jan., 1747.

DRAN. See LEDRAN.

DRANT, THOMAS, a poet and divine, was a native of Lincolnshire. He was educated at Cambridge, where he took the degree of B.D. 1569, in which year he obtained a prebend in the church of St. Paul, and was appointed divinity reader at St. Paul's. He afterwards became a prebendary of Chichester; rector of Sinfold, Sussex; and archdeacon of Lewes. Died 17 April, 1598. He left an unfinished translation of Homer into English verse; 'Horace his arte of Poetrie, pistles, and Satyrs, Englished,' 1567; 'Poemata varia et externa,' Sermons, &c.—*Athen. Cantab.*

DRAPER, Sir WILLIAM, an English general, was born at Bristol 1721, and educated at Eton, from whence he removed to King's College, Cambridge; but preferring a military life, he went to the East Indies, where, in 1766, he rose to the rank of colonel. In 1761 he was at the taking of Belleisle; but in 1763 went again to the East, and, in conjunction with Admiral Cornish, reduced Manila, where they consented to accept a ransom for the sort of four millions of dollars, which the Spanish government never paid. In 1769 the colonel, who was then knight of the bath, appeared in print as the antagonist of Junius in defence of the marquis of Granby. In 1770, being now a general, he was appointed lieutenant-governor of Minorca; on the surrender of which place he preferred charges against Governor Murray, for which he was directed by the court to make an apology to that officer. Sir William died at Bath 8 Jan., 1787.

DRAYTON, MICHAEL, was born at Atherston, Warwickshire, in 1563. He received his education at Oxford, but never took a degree. In 1593 he published his pastorals, entitled 'The Shepherd's Garland,' which were followed by his poems of 'The Baron's Wars,' and 'England's Heroical Epistles.' On the accession of James I. Drayton addressed to him a congratulatory poem, which his majesty treated with great indignity. In 1613 he published the first part of his Poly-Olbion, or a Description of England, which Selden illustrated with notes. This work was reprinted in 1622, with the second part. In 1627 he published another volume of poems; and in 1630 a third in quarto. He died in 1631, and was buried in Westminster Abbey.

DREBBEL, CORNELIUS VAN, an alchemist, born at Alkmaar 1572; died at London 1634. His principal work is 'De Naturâ Elementorum.' He is said to have invented the microscope and thermometer.

DRELCINCOURT, CHARLES, was born at Sedan 1595, and died at Paris 3 Nov., 1669. He wrote a number of books, the best known of which is entitled *Consolations against the Fears of Death*, which has gone through numerous editions. *Lauvent*, his eldest son, was bred to the ministry, and died in 1681, aged 50. He published *Christian Sonnets and Sermons*. *Charles*, the third son, was a physician, and professor of anatomy at Leyden, where he died in 1697. He wrote *Apologia Medica*; *De Arthritis*, &c.

DRESSER, MATTHEW, a German, who became professor of rhetoric and history at Jena, and in 1581 accepted the chair of rhetoric at Leipsic. He was the author of several learned works. Born 24 Aug., 1536; died 5 Oct., 1607.

DREUX DU RADIER, JEAN FRANÇOIS, a French advocate, who abandoned the bar for the pursuits of literature, and became the author of various works. Born 10 May, 1714; died 1 March, 1780.

DREVET, PIERRE, an eminent engraver at Paris. His son, also named Pierre, was equally eminent in the same profession. They both died in 1739; the father aged 75, the son 42.

DREW, SAMUEL, was born of humble parents at St. Austell, Cornwall, 3 March, 1765, and brought up as a shoemaker. He followed his trade for some years, but having acquired a considerable stock of learning, ultimately became a Methodist preacher, and abandoned his business altogether. He resided for some years in Liverpool, and died 29 March, 1833. His works include a refutation of Paine's *Age of Reason*; *Essay on the Immateriality and Immortality of the Soul*; *Life of Dr. Coke*; *Treatise on the Being and Attributes of God*; *History of Cornwall*. He edited the *Imperial Magazine*, and superintended all the works issued from the Caxton press.

DREXELIUS, JEREMIAH, a celebrated Jesuit, was born at Augsburg 1581; was preacher at the court of Maximilian, elector of Bavaria, for twenty-three years; and died at Munich 19 April, 1658. He wrote 'Considerations upon Eternity,' and a number of other curious theological treatises, several of which have been translated into English. His '*Aurofodina*' is an elaborate and instructive treatise on the art of keeping commonplace books. It has been abridged by Horne, bishop of Norwich.

DRIDOENS, in Latin **DRIEDO, JOHN**, a learned divinity professor of Louvain, who distinguished himself as an opponent of the Reformation. He published several theological works, and died Aug., 1535.

DROLLINGER, CHARLES FREDERICK, privy councillor to the margrave of Baden Durlach, was admired as a poet and a scholar. Born 26 Dec., 1688; died 1 June, 1742.

DROUAI, HUBERT, a French painter, born 1699; died 9 Feb., 1767.

DROUET, ETIENNE FRANÇOIS, a laborious French editor, born 8 Nov., 1715, at Paris, where he died 11 Sept., 1779.

DRUMMOND, JAMES, Earl of Perth. See PERTH.

DRUMMOND, JAMES, an indefatigable botanist, was a native of Scotland, and died in Cuba 1835.

DRUMMOND, ROBERT HAY, second son of Lord Kinnoul, was born 10 Nov., 1711, at London, and educated at Westminster School and Christchurch, Oxford. In 1736 he took orders, and the next year he was made king's chaplain. The influence

of his relations insured his promotion; he became prebendary of Westminster; in 1748 bishop of St. Asaph; in 1761 bishop of Salisbury; and soon after was translated to York. He published six occasional sermons, besides a sensible letter on theological study. Died 10 Dec. 1776.

DRUMMOND, WILLIAM, a Scotch poet, was the son of Sir John Drummond, of Hawthornden, where he was probably born 13 Dec., 1585. He was destined for the law, but Parnassus had more charms for him than the courts. In his retirement at Hawthornden he wrote several beautiful poems; but the death of a lady to whom he was about to be married affected him so much that he went abroad, where he resided some years, and then returned to his own country. He wrote his *History of the Seven Kings of the Name of James*, and several other pieces in favour of the Royalist party. Died 4 Dec., 1649. There have been several editions of his Poems. His notes of his Conversations with Ben Jonson are printed in one of the volumes issued by the Shakspeare Society.

DRUMMOND, Sir WILLIAM, sat for many years in the House of Commons; was sent as envoy extraordinary to the court of Naples; was afterwards ambassador at the Ottoman court; and died at Rome 29 March, 1828. Sir William, who was a profound and elegant scholar, published *A Review of the Governments of Sparta and Athens*; a translation of Persius's *Satires*; *Academical Questions*; *Herculanensia*, or *Archæological and Philological Dissertations*, containing a MS. found among the ruins of Herculaneum; *Odin*, a poem; *Origines*, or *Remarks on the Origin of several Empires, States, and cities*; and '*Œdipus Judaicus*,' in which an attempt was made to show that certain parts of the Old Testament were allegories. See D'OYLY, GEORGE.

DRUMMOND, WILLIAM ABERNETHY, D.D., a Scotch episcopalian, was made bishop of Brechin 1787, and shortly afterwards elected to the see of Edinburgh, which he held till 1805. He wrote several small tracts, and was a good deal engaged in theological controversy, both with Protestants and Catholics.—*Anderson*.

DRUMMOND, WILLIAM HAMILTON, D.D., a Unitarian minister, who died at Dublin 16 Oct., 1863, aged 87. Besides a number of religious works he published '*The Battle of Trafalgar*, a heroic poem,' 1806; '*The Giant's Causeway*, a poem,' 1811; '*The Pleasures of Benevolence*, a poem,' 1835; '*Ancient Irish Minstrelsy*,' 1852. He also wrote many of the English metrical translations of Irish ballads in Hardiman's *Irish Minstrelsy*.

DRURY, DREW, a jeweller in the Strand, London, better known as a naturalist and collector of curiosities, died Jan., 1804. He wrote '*Illustrations of Natural History*,' 3 vols.

DRURY, JOSEPH, a divine and classical scholar, master of Harrow School 1785-1805, was born in London 1750, and died 9 January, 1834.—*Al. West.*; *Athen. Cantab.*

DRURY, ROBERT, a Jesuit, was a native of Middlesex, and was admitted into his order at Rome 1608. On receiving holy orders he was sent to the English mission, where his religious virtues and his commanding talents conciliated general esteem and admiration. While preaching in the afternoon of 5 Nov., 1623, at Hunsdon Hall, Blackfriars, London, the residence of the French ambassador, to a congregation of three hundred

persons, the floor suddenly gave way, and this zealous Father, with nearly eighty of his hearers, unfortunately perished. This tragical event obtained the name of 'The Fatal Vespers.' The uncharitable bigotry of the times considered this calamity as a judgment on the Catholics, 'so much was God offended with their detestable idolatry!' There is a book entitled 'F. Robert Drury's Reliquary,' 1624, containing his prayers and devotions.—*Dodd; Oliver.*

DRURY, ROBERT, a native of Leicestershire, was shipwrecked 1662, in the Degrave East Indiaman, on the south of Madagascar, where he remained in slavery fifteen years. On his return he published, 1729, an interesting account of that country.

DRURY, WILLIAM, an English gentleman, who, in or about 1616, was imprisoned on account of his attachment to the Catholic religion. On obtaining his release through the intercession of Count Gondomar, the Spanish ambassador, he went to Douay, and began to teach poetry and rhetoric in the English college there in Oct., 1618. He wrote three Latin plays, which were exhibited with great applause, first privately in the refectory of the college, and again in the open court or quadrangle before all the principal persons of the town and university. Their titles are 'Alfredus, sive Alfredus. Tragicæ-Comediæ,' 'Mors: Comediæ,' 'Reparatus, sive Depositum. Tragicæ-Comediæ.' They were printed together in a 12mo. volume, the second edition of which appeared at Douay 1628.

DRUSIUS, JOHN, a Protestant, born at Oudenard 28 June, 1550. He was educated at Ghent and Louvain, and on his father's settlement in England went to Cambridge, where he learnt Hebrew. He was afterwards professor of the oriental languages at Oxford. He next studied law at Louvain, and settled as professor of oriental languages at Leyden, whence he removed, in 1585, to Franeker, where he filled the professor's chair till his death, 12 Feb., 1616. His works show that he was very learned in the Hebrew tongue and in Jewish antiquities.

DRUTHMAR, CHRISTIAN, a French monk of the ninth century, who wrote a commentary on St. Matthew, which is said to contain a denial of the doctrine of transubstantiation.

DRYANDER. See *ENGINAS*.

DRYANDER, JOHN, an anatomical writer, died at Marburg, where he was professor, 20 Dec., 1560.

DRYANDER, JONAS, a naturalist, born in Sweden 1748. He came to England with Dr. Solander, and was patronised by Sir Joseph Banks, at whose house he died in Oct., 1810. He was librarian to the Royal Society, and a vice-president of the Linnæan Society. The catalogue of his patron's valuable library is a standing monument of his abilities.

DRYDEN, CHARLES, the favourite son of the poet, was born at Charlton, Wiltshire, 1666, and after a preliminary education at Westminster, removed to Trinity College, Cambridge. In 1692 he went to Italy, and by the interest of Cardinal Howard became chamberlain of the household to Pope Innocent XII. He returned to England 1698, and was accidentally drowned near Windsor 20 Aug., 1704. He had a good poetical turn, and published a translation of the seventh satire of Juvenal, and several detached pieces.—*Al. West.*

DRYDEN, JOHN, was born at Aldwinkie, Northamptonshire, 9 Aug., 1631, and educated at Westminster School, whence he was elected to Trinity College, Cambridge (B.A. 1653-4; M.A. 1668). On the death of Cromwell he paid respect to his memory in some 'Heroic Stanzas'; and he was equally complaisant to Charles II. on his Restoration, in a poem entitled 'Astræa Redux.' In 1661 he produced his first play, 'The Duke of Guise,' which was followed by a number of tragedies and comedies. In 1667 came out his poem of 'Annus Mirabilis,' for which he was made poet-laureate and historiographer-royal. His popularity, however, excited envy, and the duke of Buckingham exhibited him on the stage in the character of 'Bays,' in his comedy of the Rehearsal. Dryden suffered also a severe castigation in 1679 for his share in a satire on the earl of Rochester and the duchess of Portsmouth, who hired ruffians to cudgel him on his return from the coffee-house. In 1681 he published his 'Absalom and Achitophel,' a poem against the associates of the duke of Monmouth. This was followed by the 'Medal,' a poem equally caustic on the earl of Shaftesbury. On the accession of King James he embraced the Catholic religion, of which he published a masterly vindication in the poem of 'The Hind and Panther.' At the Revolution he lost his places, but not his powers, which were exercised with great vigilance in a translation of Virgil; another, of Du Fresnoy's Art of Painting; his Ode on Alexander's Feast; and his 'Fables in Verse.' He died 1 May, 1700, and was buried in Westminster Abbey. He married Lady Elizabeth Howard, by whom he had three sons. The best edition of Dryden's works is that of Sir Walter Scott, in 18 vols., 8vo., Edinburgh, 1821.

DRYDEN, JOHN, son of the preceding, was born 1667, and educated at Westminster School, whence he was elected to a scholarship at Christchurch, Oxford, though he never matriculated as a member of the university, owing, no doubt, to his having become a member of the Roman Church. He followed his brother Charles to Rome, and officiated as his deputy in the Pope's household. He made a tour through Sicily and Malta, with Mr. Cecil, from 19 Oct., 1700, until 28 Jan., 1701, and died at Rome shortly after his return. The journal which he kept during his tour was published 1776; and he was likewise author of 'The Husband and his own Cuckold,' a comedy.

DRYDEN, JONATHAN, a cousin of the poet, was educated at Cambridge, and afterwards became a canon residentiary of York. He is the supposed author of a translation of Apian, which appeared in 1679. Died 25 Aug., 1702, aged 63.

DRYSDALE, JOHN, D.D., was born at Kirkaldy, in Scotland, 29 April, 1718. In 1748 he was presented to the church of Kirkliston, whence he removed to Lady Yester's church, Edinburgh. In 1765 he was appointed king's chaplain for Scotland, and in 1773 was moderator of the general assembly. Died 16 June, 1788. His Sermons were published in 2 vols. 8vo., 1793, by Andrew Dalziel, who has prefixed an account of the author's life and character.

DUBARRY, MARIE JEANNE GOMART DE VAUBERNIER, COMTESSE, the mistress of Louis XV., was born 1744; and executed by order of the revolutionary tribunal 6 Nov., 1793.

DUBOCCAGE. See *BOCCAGE*.

DUBOIS. See *SYLVIVS*.

DUBOIS, DOROTHEA, daughter of Annesley, afterwards earl of Anglesea, married a musician, and endeavoured by her writings to reclaim her rights from her father, who had disowned her as his child. She wrote *The Divorce*, a musical entertainment; and *Theodore*, a novel, 2 vols., 1770, in which she delineates her history. Died 1774.

DU BOIS, EDWARD, an English barrister and man of letters, died 10 Jan., 1850, æt. 76. In 1808 he published 'My Pocket Book, or Hints for a merry and conceited Tour in Quarto,' a satire on Sir John Carr's manufactured books of Travels. This was so well received that it passed through three editions immediately. The only works published by him with his name were 'The Wreath,' 'Old Nick,' a satirical story; 'The Decameron of Boccaccio, with remarks on his Life and Writings,' 1804, 2 vols.; and an edition of Francis's *Horace*, 4 vols., 1807.

DUBOIS, GERARD, a French priest of the oratory, who completed *Le Comte's Ecclesiastical Annals of France*, and wrote a *History of the Church of Paris*. Born 1629; died 15 July, 1696.

DUBOIS, GUILLAUME, a French prelate, born 6 Sept., 1656. Originally but a valet at Paris, he rose to consequence by the influence of Orleans, to whom he was reader. In 1693 he obtained the rich abbey of St. Just, and became councillor of state, and in 1717 came as ambassador to England to sign the Triple Alliance. He was next minister and secretary of state, archbishop of Cambray, and in 1722 raised to the dignity of prime minister. Died 10 Aug., 1723.

DUBOIS, JEAN, a French monk, who, for having accused the Jesuits of being accessory to the death of Henry IV., was confined in the castle of St. Angelo, at Rome, where he died 28 Aug., 1626.

DUBOIS, CHARLES FRANÇOIS, a Frenchman, dean of Luçon, was born 1661, and died 3 Oct., 1724. He wrote the *Life of Barillon*, Bishop of Luçon.

DUBOIS, JEAN BAPTISTE, was born at Beauvais 1670, and employed under Torcy in negotiations with Germany, Holland, England and Italy. He wrote *Critical Reflections on Poetry and Painting*; *History of the Establishment of the French Monarchy*, &c. Died 23 March, 1742.

DUBRAW, or DUBRAVIUS, JOHN, bishop of Imutz, in Moravia, died 6 Sept., 1553. He was next ambassador to Silesia, and was author of a *History of Bohemia*.

DUBY, PIERRE ANCHER TOBIASIN, a native of Switzerland, who became interpreter at the Royal Library, Paris. He was an expert numismatist, and wrote some able treatises on the coinage of France. Born 1721; died 19 Nov., 1782.

DUC, FRONTON DU, in Latin *Ducaus*, a Jesuit of Bordeaux, a man of learning and devotion, editor of St. Chrysostom's works, 6 vols. folio, was born 1581, and died at Paris 25 Sept., 1624.

DUCANGE, CHARLES DU FRENE SEIGNEUR, a celebrated antiquary, born at Amiens 18 Dec., 1600. He was made treasurer of France, and was highly esteemed for his amiable manners as well as his great learning. His principal works are *A History of the Empire of Constantinople under the French Emperors*; *History of St. Louis*, byenville, with dissertations; *Glossarium ad Scriptores mediæ et infimæ Latinitatis*, 3 vols. folio, a work of vast merit; and 'Glossarium ad Scriptores mediæ et infimæ Græcitatibus.' Died 23 Oct., 1688.

DUCAREL, ANDREW COLTET, LL.D., a civilian antiquary, was born at Caen, in Normandy, in

1713. He was educated at Eton, and next at St. John's College, Oxford, where he took his degree of doctor of civil law in 1742. In 1755 he was elected official of the peculiar of the collegiate church of St. Katherine near the Tower, and in 1758 appointed commissary of the diocese of Canterbury. Dr. Ducarel was also keeper of the manuscripts at Lambeth, a fellow of the Royal and Antiquarian Societies, and a member of some foreign institutions. Died 29 May, 1785. Besides many papers in the *Archæologia*, the *Philosophical Transactions*, the *Bibliotheca Topographica*, and *Gentleman's Magazine*, he published *A Tour through Normandy*; *Anglo-Norman Antiquities*; *A Series of Anglo-Norman or Norman and Aquitaine coins*; *A List of various editions of the Bible*; and *A History of the Royal Hospital and collegiate church of St. Katherine near the Tower*.

DUCART, IRAAC, a skilful painter of flowers on satin, was born at Amsterdam 1630, and died 1697.

DUCAS, MICHAEL, a Greek of the fifteenth century, who wrote a *History of Greece* from Andronicus to the fall of the empire, printed at Paris 1649.

DUCCIO DI BUONINSEGNA, an artist of Siena, who is supposed to have died about 1340.

DUCHAL, JAMES, D.D., a dissenting minister, was born in Ireland in 1697, and educated at Glasgow. After officiating as pastor of a congregation at Cambridge, he removed to Ireland, and succeeded Mr. Abernethy, first at Antrim and lastly at Dublin, where he died in 1761. He printed a volume of discourses on the truth of the Christian religion, and after his death three volumes more of his sermons were published.

DUCHANGÉ, GASPARD, an engraver, born at Paris 1662; died 1756.

DUCHAT, JACOB LE, a Frenchman, born at Metz 23 Feb., 1658. After the revocation of the Edict of Nantes he settled at Berlin, where he died 23 July, 1735. He edited the *Menippean Satires*, the works of Rabelais, &c., and contributed much to the completion of Bayle's Dictionary.

DUCHATEL, FRANÇOIS, a painter of Brussels, born 1625; died 1699.

DUCHATEL, GASPARD a deputy in the French Convention, celebrated for his defence of Louis XVI. Born 1766; guillotined 31 Oct., 1793.

DUCHATEL, PIERRE, bishop successively of Tulle, Maçon, and Orleans, died 2 Feb., 1552. He was not only a man of universal learning, but of great eloquence, and a strenuous defender of the liberties of the Gallican church.

DUCHATEL, TANNEGUY, an eminent French general, born about 1360; died 1449.

DUCHATELET. See CHATELET.

DUCHÉ DE VANCY, JOSEPH FRANÇOIS, a French dramatist and poet, born 29 Oct., 1668, at Paris, where he died 14 Dec., 1704.

DU CHENE. See ENCINAR.

DUCHESNE, ANDRÉ, called the father of French history, was born in the Isle of Bouchard, in Touraine, 1584, and crushed to death by a cart while returning from Paris to his country house 30 May, 1640. He wrote or edited many works relative to antiquities and genealogies; but his fame rests on his collection of French historians, entitled 'Historiæ Francorum Scriptores Constanti ab ipsius gentis origine ad nostra usque tempora,' five vols. folio.

DUCHESNE, JOSEPH, *Quercetanus*, lord of La

Violette, and physician to Henry IV. of France, died at Paris 1609. He wrote 'La Folie du Monde,' in French verse; 'Le Grand Miroir du Monde;' and several chemical works which were formerly in repute.

DUCIS, JEAN FRANÇOIS, a French tragic poet and dramatist, born at Versailles 14 Aug., 1733; died 30 March, 1816.

DUCK, SIR ARTHUR, LL.D., a civilian, born at Heavitree, Devonshire, 1580. He became a student of Exeter College, Oxford, and afterwards fellow of All Souls. On taking his doctor's degree he was made chancellor of London and master of requests. He died at Chiswick in May, 1649. Smith, however, in his Obituary, assigns 16 Dec., 1648, as the date of his death. His works are 'Vita Hen. Chichele, archiep. Cant.' This book was translated into English. 'De usu et auctoritate Juris Civilis Romanorum in dominiis principum Christianorum.'

DUCK, STEPHEN, a poet, who was originally a thresher; but on some of his verses being shown to Queen Caroline, she took him under her patronage and made him one of the yeomen of the guard. Afterwards her majesty got him ordained, and procured him the living of Byfleet, Surrey. He drowned himself in the Thames in March or April, 1756. His poems have long ceased to attract notice.

DUCKWORTH, SIR JOHN THOMAS, Bart., a British admiral, born at Leatherhead, Surrey, 28 Feb., 1747-8. In 1794 he gained a decisive victory over the French fleet near St. Domingo, for which exploit he received the thanks of Parliament. He was appointed governor of Newfoundland, 1810, and in 1815 governor of Plymouth, where he died 1 Sept., 1817.

DUCLOS. ANNE MARIE CHATEAUNEUF, known by the name of *De Duclos*, a popular French actress, born about 1664; died 1748.

DUCLOS, CHARLES PINEAU, historiographer of France, was born at Dinant, in Brittany, 12 Feb., 1704, and died at Paris 26 March, 1772.

DUCKREUX, JOSEPH, an eminent painter of Paris, who went to Vienna to take portraits of the imperial family. Born 1737; died 1802.

DUDEFFANT. See DEFFAND.

DUDGEON, WILLIAM, a farmer in East Lothian, Haddingtonshire, and a man of considerable learning, published Letters to the Rev. Mr. Jackson concerning the Immensity and Unity of God, &c., 1737, and 'Philosophical Works, viz.—The State of the Moral World considered—A Catechism founded upon Experience and Reason—A View of the Necessitarian or Best Scheme—Philosophical Letters concerning the Being and Attributes of God,' 12mo., 1765.

DUDITH, ANDREW, a Hungarian prelate who gave offence at the Council of Trent by advocating the cause of reform. Ultimately he married, renounced his preferments, and went to Silesia. He wrote a discourse on comets; a Latin translation of Beccatelli's Life of Cardinal Pole, &c. Born 6 Feb. 1533; died 23 Feb., 1589.

DUDLEY, AMBROSE, earl of Warwick. See WARWICK.

DUDLEY, EDMUND, a statesman, born 1462. He was of an ancient family in Staffordshire, and received his education at Oxford, after which he studied in Gray's Inn, and became so eminent as a lawyer that Henry VII. gave him several employments. He and Empson, however, were

charged with committing many acts of oppression, for which, at the commencement of the next reign, they were sent to the Tower, tried, and beheaded 18 Aug., 1510. While in confinement Dudley wrote a treatise entitled 'The Tree of the Commonwealth,' which still remains in MS.

DUDLEY, Lord GUILFORD, fourth son of John Dudley, duke of Northumberland, married, in May, 1553, Lady Jane Grey, daughter of Henry Grey, marquis of Dorset and duke of Suffolk. Lord Dudley and Lady Jane were executed 12 Feb., 1553-4, for having laid claim to the English crown.

DUDLEY, SIR HENRY BATE, was born at Fenny Compton 25 Aug., 1745. His father, Henry Bate, was rector of St. Nicholas, in Worcester, and afterwards of North Farmbridge, Essex. The son was educated for the church, and took his degrees in arts in the university of Cambridge, after which he became curate of Hendon, Middlesex. At this period of his life he was chiefly known as a man of pleasure in the town, and the editor of two newspapers in succession, the 'Morning Post' and 'Morning Herald.' He also produced a few dramatic pieces, of which the principal were 'The Flitch of Bacon,' and 'The Woodman.' In 1781 the advowson of Bradwell juxta Mare, Essex, was purchased in trust for Mr. Bate, subject to the life of the incumbent; but without waiting for his demise, he began many alterations and improvements of the church, parsonage, and glebe, at an expense of more than £28,000. But when, in 1797, he applied for institution to the living, on the death of the incumbent, the bishop of London gave him a refusal on the ground of simony. Shortly afterwards the rectory lapsed to the crown, and Dr. Gamble was presented to it. This was an exceedingly hard case, and very nearly ruined Mr. Dudley (which addition to his name was made in compliance with the will of a relative). In 1804 he was compensated in some degree for his loss by a presentation to the rectory of Kilscoren, in Ireland, and the chancellorship of the cathedral of Ferns, to which, three years afterwards, was added the living of Kilglass, in the county of Longford. He resigned the two Irish benefices in 1812, on being presented to the rectory of Willingham in the county of Cambridge; and in the same year he was created a baronet. In 1816 he obtained a prebend in the cathedral of Ely. At one time Sir Henry was magistrate for seven counties in England, and four in Ireland; nor was he by any means an inactive one, for he was a zealous administrator of the laws, and a great promoter of improvements. He died at Cheltenham, 1 Feb., 1844.

DUDLEY, HOWARD, an English wood-engraver, born about 1820, died in London 4 July, 1864.

DUDLEY, JOHN, duke of Northumberland. See NORTHUMBRELAND.

DUDLEY, JOHN WILLIAM WARD, EARL OF, an English politician, born 9 Aug., 1781, being the only son of William third Viscount Ward. He sat in the House of Commons from 1802 till 1823, when he succeeded his father in the peerage. On the formation of Mr. Canning's administration he was appointed foreign secretary, and sworn of the privy council, being raised to the dignity of an earl the same year. He resigned the secretaryship 1828, and died 6 March, 1833. His only literary production is an article in the Quarterly Review on the life and character of Horne Tooke.

DUDLEY, ROBERT, earl of Leicester. *See* LEICESTER.

DUDLEY, Sir ROBERT, son of Robert earl of Leicester, by the Lady Douglas Sheffield, was born at Sheen, Surrey, 1573. His father, though he treated him as illegitimate, left him the bulk of his estate after the death of his uncle Ambrose. In 1594 he made a voyage to the South Seas. In 1605 he commenced a suit to prove his legitimacy; but the countess dowager of Leicester filed an information against him and others for a conspiracy, in which he went to Florence, where the grand-uke appointed him chamberlain to his wife, the archduchess of Austria, sister to Ferdinand II. That emperor created him a duke of the holy roman empire, on which he assumed the title of duke of Northumberland. He drained the morass between Pisa and the sea, by which Leghorn became one of the first ports in the world. He died near Florence, Sept., 1639. He wrote several works, the chief of which is entitled 'Del Arcano del fare.'

DUFIEF, NICOLAS GOUIN, a Frenchman, who, for nearly five-and-twenty years, was an able teacher of his native language in America and England. He published 'Nature Displayed in her mode of teaching language to Man;' a 'French-English Dictionary;' and other useful and philosophical works applicable to the purposes of instruction. Died in London 12 April, 1834.

DUFRESNE. *See* DUCANGE, QUINAULT.

DU FRESNE, PHILIPPE DE LA CANAYE SEIGNEUR DE CANAYE.

DUFRESNOY. *See* LENGLET.

DUFRESNOY, CHARLES ALPHONSE, a French writer and poet, born at Paris 1611; died 1665. His memory has been kept alive by his celebrated latin poem on the Art of Painting ('De Arte graphica'). Dryden gave a prose translation of it 1641, and in 1782 Mr. Mason published a metrical version accompanied with the notes of Sir Joshua Reynolds.

DUFRESNY, CHARLES RIVIÈRE, a French poet and dramatist, born 1648; died 6 Oct., 1724.

DUGARD, WILLIAM, was born at Bromsgrove, Worcestershire, 9 Jan., 1605. He was educated at Sidney College, Cambridge, where he took his master's degree in 1630; soon after which he was appointed master of the school at Stamford, from whence he removed to Colchester, and, in 1644, was chosen master of Merchant Taylors' School; but in 1650 he was dismissed and sent to Newgate on account of his loyalty. On gaining his liberty he kept a school on St. Peter's Hill, Doctors' Commons, but shortly after was restored to his former position. In 1661, however, he lost this place again, and died the year following. His works are *Lexicon Græci Testamenti*; *Rhetoricis compendium*; *Cicini Samosatensis dialogi selecti*; and a Greek grammar.

DUGDALE, Sir WILLIAM, was born at Shustoke, Warwickshire, 12 Sept., 1605. He was educated at Coventry till his fifteenth year, and then commenced his studies under his father, who had been member of St. John's College, Oxford. He was afterwards pursuivant at arms in 1638, and two years afterwards Rouge Croix pursuivant in ordinary. In 1642 he was created master of arts at Oxford, and in 1644 appointed Chester herald. On ruin of the royal cause he undertook, with Peter Dodsworth, the 'Monasticon Anglicanum,' first volume of which was published in 1655;

the second in 1661, and the third in 1673. In the meantime Dugdale printed his 'Antiquities of Warwickshire,' folio, 1656, of which a second edition appeared in 1730, in 2 vols. In 1658 he brought out the 'History of St. Paul's Cathedral,' folio, which came to a second edition in 1716. At the Restoration Dugdale was made Norroy king at arms; and in 1662 he published 'The History of Imbanking and Draining of divers Fens and Marshes,' folio, of which work a new edition was printed in 1772. He next completed Sir Henry Spelman's Councils, and in 1666 published his 'Origines Juridicales, or Historical Memoirs of the English Laws, &c.,' folio. This was followed by 'The Baronage of England,' 3 vols. folio, 1676. In 1677 he was made Garter principal king at arms, and received the honour of knighthood. In 1681 he published 'A short view of the late Troubles in England,' folio, which was succeeded by 'The ancient usage in bearing of arms,' 8vo. His last publication was 'A perfect copy of all summons of the nobility to the great councils and parliaments,' folio, 1685. Sir William died at Blythe Hall, 10 Feb., 1685-6, and was interred in the church of Shustoke. His manuscript collections he bequeathed to the university of Oxford. The Life, Diary, and Correspondence of Dugdale appeared in 1827, under the editorship of William Hamper, F.S.A.

DUGHET. *See* POUSSIN.

DUGUESCLIN, BERTRAND, constable of France, and an illustrious warrior, was born in Brittany about 1314, and died, in the midst of his triumphs, before Châteaufort-Randon, 13 July, 1380. He gained many signal victories over the English, and defeated the troops of the king of Navarre.

DUGUET, JACQUES JOSEPH, a French priest of the oratory, author of scriptural commentaries and other pious works, was born 9 Dec., 1649, and died 25 Oct., 1733.

DUHALDE, JEAN BAPTISTE, a Jesuit, born 1 Feb., 1674, at Paris, where he died 18 Aug., 1743. His Historical and Geographical Description of the Empire of China, and Chinese Tartary, 4 vols. folio, 1735, compiled from the records of French missionaries, is a work of great merit.

DUHAMEL, JEAN BAPTISTE, a French priest of the oratory, author of works on divinity, philosophy, and mathematics, was born 1624, and died 6 Aug., 1706.

DUHAMEL, JEAN PIERRE FRANÇOIS GUILLOT, a French metallurgist, born 31 Aug., 1730; died 19 Feb., 1816.

DUHAMEL DU MONCEAU, HENRI LOUIS, a Frenchman, who devoted himself to agriculture and commerce, the marine, and mechanical arts, on which subjects he published various able works. Born 1700; died 23 Aug., 1782.

DUIGENAN, PATRICK, LL.D., an Irish civilian, was born 1735. From being a sizar in the college of Dublin he rose to the degree of doctor of laws, was made advocate-general, a judge of the prerogative court, vicar-general of Armagh, and a privy counsellor. In the Irish parliament he zealously supported the union, and in that of Great Britain he as strenuously opposed the claims of the Catholics to political power. Died 10 April, 1816. He published *Lachrymæ Academicæ*; *An Address to the Nobility and Gentry of Ireland*; and some other tracts on political subjects.

DUISBURG, PETER OF, a priest, born at Duisburg, in the duchy of Cleves, in the fourteenth

century. He wrote *The Chronicle of Prussia* in Latin.

DUJARDIN, CHARLES, a painter of Amsterdam, born about 1640; died 20 Nov., 1678. He was almost equal to Paul Potter as a painter of animals.

DUKE, RICHARD, a divine and poet, was born 13 June, 1638, being son of Richard Duke, a citizen of London, by his wife Anne [Pierce]. He received his education at Westminster School, from whence he was elected in 1655 to Trinity College, Cambridge, where he obtained a fellowship. In 1688 he was presented to the rectory of Blaby, Leicestershire, and soon afterwards was installed prebendary of Gloucester. In 1710 he was inducted to the living of Witney, Oxfordshire, but died of apoplexy 10 Feb., 1710-11. His works consist chiefly of translations of the ancient poets. The Fourth Satire of Juvenal fell to his share in the translation of that poet which was made under Dryden's auspices; and, in conjunction with Dryden, Creech, Sir William Temple, and other literary persons, he translated the Eclogues of Virgil. His poems were collected and edited with those of Roscommon in 1717. A volume of Sermons by him was published in 1714.

DUKER, CHARLES ANDREW, professor of ancient history at Utrecht, editor of Thucydides, Florus, &c., was born 1670, and died 5 Nov., 1752.

DULAURE, JACQUES ANTOINE, a voluminous French writer, born 3 Sept., 1755; died 19 Aug., 1835.

DULLAERT, HERMANN, a Dutch painter, born at Rotterdam 1636; died 6 May, 1684.

DULON, LOUIS, a celebrated Prussian flautist and musical composer, born 14 Aug., 1769; died 7 July, 1826.

DULONG, PIERRE LOUIS, a distinguished French chemist, born 12 Feb., 1785; died 19 July, 1838.

DUMANIANT, JEAN ANDRÉ, a French actor and dramatist, born 1754; died 4 Sept., 1826. His real name was Bournlain.

DUMAS, CHARLES LOUIS, a French anatomist, professor at Montpellier, was born at Lyons 8 Feb., 1765, and died 3 April, 1813.

DUMAS, LOUIS, a French musician and writer on the theory of the art, was born 1766, and died at Paris 19 Jan., 1744.

DUMONT, JEAN, a native of France, who became baron of Carlsroon and historiographer to the emperor. He died at Vienna 1726. He was a profound publicist, and wrote, among other works, 'Memoires Politiques, pour servir à la parfaite intelligence de l'histoire de la paix de Ryswick;' 'Voyages en France, en Allemagne, à Malte, et en Turquie;' 'Corps universel diplomatique du droit des gens,' 8 vols.; 'Hist. Militaire du prince Eugene, du prince et duc de Marlborough,' &c., 3 vols.; 'Lettres Historiques;' 'Recueil de Traités.'

DUMONT, JEAN, a painter of Paris, born 1700; died 1781.

DUMONT, PIERRE ETIENNE LOUIS, a publicist, born at Geneva 18 July, 1759; died at Milan 29 Sept., 1829. He was one of the friends of Jeremy Bentham, several of whose works he edited.

DU MOULIN. See MOULIN.

DUMOURIEZ, CHARLES FRANÇOIS, a French general, born at Cambray 1739. After serving for some time as a volunteer he procured a commission, and soon afterwards obtained the rank of captain of horse, but at the peace of 1763 he was dismissed. In 1768, however, he was sent to Corsica, and in 1770 was ordered into Poland.

Being of an active and enterprising disposition, he turned his thoughts, during the American war, to an invasion of Great Britain, and actually planned a descent on the Isle of Wight in 1778. On the breaking out of the Revolution he joined the patriots, and after a short administration as minister for foreign affairs, at the head of the war department, he was obliged to resign. Dumouriez was afterwards in command of the army destined to save his native country. The famous battle of Jemappe was the first decisive victory gained by France; but his subsequent exploits were less brilliant, and he ultimately emigrated from France. His latter years were spent at Little Ealing, Middlesex, where he died 14 March, 1823.

DUN, LORD. See ERSKINE.

DUNBAR, GEORGE, a classical scholar, professor of Greek at Edinburgh, was born in Berwickshire 1774, and died 6 Dec., 1851. He published a Greek-English, English-Greek Lexicon; An Inquiry into the Structure and Affinities of the Greek and Latin languages, &c.

DUNBAR, JAMES, LL.D., author of 'Essays on the History of Mankind in Rude and Uncultivated Ages,' was professor of moral philosophy at King's College, Aberdeen, where he died 28 May, 1798.—Anderson; Watt.

DUNBAR, WILLIAM, a Scotch poet, born about 1465, at Saltoun, in East Lothian. He appears to have travelled abroad as a preaching friar of the Franciscan order, but eventually he settled in his native country, where he died about 1530. His principal productions are 'The Freirs of Berwick,' 'The Golden Terge,' and 'The Thistle and Rose.' Mr. David Laing published an edition of Dunbar Poetical Works at Edinburgh, 2 vols. 8vo., 1824.

DUNBOYNE, LORD. See BUTLER, JOHN, D.D.

DUNCAN, ADAM, Viscount Duncan, was born July, 1731, being the son of Alexander Duncan, esq., of Lundie, in the county of Angus. He entered early into the naval service, and, in 1755, obtained a commission as lieutenant; in 1759 was made master and commander; and in 1761 appointed post-captain, when he had a share in the reduction of the Havannah. In 1779 he commanded the Monarch, and distinguished himself in Rodney's victory over the Spanish fleet. From that ship he removed to the Blenheim, and served under Lord Howe in the relief of Gibraltar. In 1789 he was made rear-admiral of the blue; the next year promoted to the same rank in the white squadron; in 1793 appointed vice-admiral of the blue; and of the white in 1794. The year following he was made commander of the North Sea fleet, and hoisted his flag on board the Prince George, but shifted it to the Venerable, as better suited to the service. After watching the Dutch fleet in the Texel for two years, a mutiny in his squadron compelled him to return to Yarmouth Roads. The enemy took advantage of this movement and put to sea. The English admiral being apprised of this, hastened to the coast of Holland, and on the 11th of October, 1797, gained a complete victory off Camperdown, taking the Dutch admiral, De Winter, and eight ships. For this achievement he was made a viscount, had the thanks of parliament, and a grant of two thousand a year for himself and the two next heirs to the peerage. Died 4 Aug., 1804.

DUNCAN, ANDREW, M.D., a Scotch physician and medical writer, born at St. Andrew's 17 Oct., 1744; died 5 July, 1828. His son, of the same

DUNCAN.

James (born 10 Aug., 1773; died 13 May, 1832), was also an eminent physician at Edinburgh, and was the editor of the Edinburgh New Dispensatory, &c.

DUNCAN, DANIEL, a physician, born at Monaghan 1649. On the revocation of the edict of Nantes he relinquished a very lucrative practice at Paris, and ultimately settled in London, where he died 30 April, 1735. He wrote a treatise entitled *Explication nouvelle et mécanique des actions animales*; 'La Chymie Naturelle'; 'Histoire de l'Animal'; 'Avis contre l'abus des liqueurs chaudes, et particulièrement du café, du chocolat, du thé.' His only son, *Daniel Duncan*, became a clergyman of the Church of England, and died 1761. He left two sons, the younger of whom was *John Duncan, D.D.*, rector of South Warnborough, Hampshire, who died at Bath 28 Dec., 1808, aged 88. He wrote 'An Essay on Happiness'; a poem; 'An Address to the rational advocates of the Church of England'; 'Religious Law of the present Crisis.' He also published a famous tract of Mr. Andrew Baxter on the immortality of the soul's immortality.

DUNCAN, HENRY, D.D., the founder of savings banks in Scotland, and author of many popular works, was born in Dumfriesshire 8 Oct., 1774, and died 12 Feb., 1846.

DUNCAN, MARK, a Scotch physician, who became professor of philosophy in the Calvinist college at Saumur, in France, and regent of the university. He wrote a *Latin System of Logic, &c.* and died 1640. See CERISANTES.

DUNCAN, PHILIP BURY, D.C.L., was born at Warnborough, Hampshire, 1772, and educated at New College, Oxford, where he was elected a fellowship. He afterwards took a residence at Bath, and thenceforward divided his time between that city and Oxford. He was keeper of the Ashmolean Museum 1826-55; and died 12 Dec., 1864. Besides editing Dr. William King's *eccdots.*, he published 'Essays on Various Subjects,' 2 vols.; 'Railway Readings'; 'Essays on Conversation and on Quackery'; and 'Literary Glomerate; or a Combination of various thoughts and Facts on various Subjects.'

DUNCAN, THOMAS, a painter of eminence, born in Perthshire 24 May, 1807; died 25 May, 1845.

DUNCAN, WILLIAM, was born at Aberdeen 1717, and educated at Marischal College (M.A.), after which he removed to London, and became an author by profession, in which capacity he published a translation of the 'Select Orations of Cicero,' and another of the 'Commentaries of Caesar,' with an excellent preliminary Discourse on the Art of War among the Ancients. He also wrote the 'System of Logic' for Dodsley's *Prior*. This was afterwards printed in a separate edition. In 1752 he was appointed professor of philosophy in the Marischal College of Aberdeen, where he died 1 May, 1760.

DUNCOMBE, JOHN, son of William Duncombe, mentioned below, was born in 1730, became fellow of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, and in 1757 was presented to the rectory of St. Andrew and St. Mary, Breda, Canterbury. In 1766 Archbishop Secker appointed him one of the six preachers in St. Peter's Cathedral; and in 1773 Archbishop Gualter gave him the living of Herne, and the rectory of Harbledown, and St. John's Hospital 18 Jan., 1786. Mr. Duncombe was

DUNDONALD.

the author of 'The Feminiad,' a poem, and three Sermons; and he had a share in his father's translation of Horace. Some of his antiquarian papers are in the Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica; and he was the editor of Archbishop Herring's letters; and also of the letters of the earl of Cork. His wife was *Susanna*, daughter of Joseph Highmore, the painter. She was an accomplished and learned lady, and wrote the story of *Fidelia* and *Honorina* in the *Adventurer*, besides some small contributions in the *Poetical Calendar* and *Nichols's Poems*. She died at Canterbury 28 Oct., 1812.

DUNCOMBE, WILLIAM, was born in London 9 Jan., 1680-90. He was for some years a clerk in the navy office, from which he retired to a private life in 1725, and the next year married the sister of Hughes, the poet. Some strictures on the *Beggar's Opera*, which he published in the *Whitehall Evening Post*, procured him the friendship of Dr. afterwards Archbishop Herring. In 1732 he brought out a play called '*Lucius Junius Brutus*,' which had but little success. He contributed a paper called '*Prosperity and Adversity*' to the *World*; and wrote a number of fugitive pieces; besides which he edited his brother-in-law's works, and published a translation of Horace in 4 vols. 12mo. Died 13 Feb., 1769.

DUNDAS, Sir DAVID, a gallant British general and writer on military subjects, born in Scotland about 1735; died 18 Feb., 1820.

DUNDAS, HENRY, Viscount Melville. See MELVILLE.

DUNDAS, ROBERT, a Scotch judge, was the son of Robert Dundas, an eminent lawyer, and born in 1685. In 1717 he was made solicitor-general, and in 1720 lord-advocate. In 1722 he was returned to parliament for the county of Edinburgh; but when the Walpole party came into power he was removed from his office. In 1737 he was raised to the judicial bench by the title of Lord Arncliffe, and in 1748 was appointed president of the court of session. Died 26 Aug., 1753. To his lordship the Scotch are indebted for establishing the right of a jury to return a general verdict in capital cases. His son, *Robert Dundas*, became solicitor-general for Scotland, dean of the faculty of advocates, lord-advocate, and, in 1760, president of the court of session. Died 13 Dec., 1789, aged 75.

DUNDEE, JOHN GRAHAM, VISCOUNT, commonly called *Claverhouse*, a Scotchman, who in the reign of Charles II. obtained a captain's commission in one of the troops of horse employed in enforcing obedience to the penal laws against nonconformists. Among many cruel agents he made himself conspicuous by his barbarity, and obtained an unenviable renown in history, romance, and local tradition. He was defeated by the Covenanters at Drumclog 1 June, 1679, and compelled to fly for his life. At the subsequent battle of Bothwell Bridge his exterminating counsels were counteracted by the milder genius of Monmouth, the commander of the expedition. In 1688 he was raised to the peerage. While the Convention Parliament was sitting in Scotland, arranging the Revolution Settlement, he put himself at the head of some Highland and Irish marauders, with whom, on 17 June, 1689, he successfully defended the Pass of Killcrankie against Mackay, until he was killed by a random shot.—*Nat. Cycl.*

DUNDONALD, ARCHIBALD COCHRANE, EARL OF, was born 1749, and in early life served in the army

and navy; but after succeeding to the title on the death of his father, 1778, he devoted himself entirely to scientific pursuits, principally with the view of making improvements in the commerce and manufactures of the country. His labours were, however, so unprofitable to himself, that he was reduced to penury, and at one period received assistance from the Literary Fund. Died 1 July, 1831. He published several scientific treatises.

DUNDONALD, THOMAS COCHRANE, tenth EARL OF, son of the preceding, was born at Annsfield, Lanarkshire, 14th Dec., 1775. In consequence of his father having impoverished himself through his devotion to scientific pursuits, the son, although heir to a peerage, had to start in life with no other expectations than those arising from his own exertions. When in his eighteenth year he entered the navy, and displayed such valour that in course of time he was placed in command of a vessel, and decorated with the order of the Bath. In the intervals which he passed on shore he became M.P., first for Honiton and afterwards for Westminster; but by persistently calling attention to the abuses which then disgraced the navy, he rendered himself highly obnoxious to the government, who seized the earliest opportunity of putting him to silence. In 1814 a rumour was spread that Napoleon had fallen, in consequence of which the funds suddenly rose, and Lord Cochrane and some friends of his sold out to a large amount. The news, however, proved false; and as the chief actor in the fraud was known to have changed his dress at Lord Cochrane's, suspicion naturally fell upon his lordship, who, being brought to trial, and found guilty, was sentenced to pay a fine of £1000, to undergo a year's imprisonment, and to stand in the pillory. He was also deprived of the order of the Bath, and his rank in the navy, and expelled from the House of Commons. One part of the sentence, however—that relating to the pillory—was remitted. The electors of Westminster again chose him as their representative, and, breaking out of prison, he took his seat in the House, but was recaptured, and his constituents were consequently deprived of his services until the expiration of his sentence. In 1818 he went abroad, and served with distinction in various foreign navies. When the Whigs came into power in 1830 his rank in the British navy was restored to him, and in the following year he succeeded his father as earl of Dundonald. He now continued to obtain promotion in his profession, until, in 1854, he attained the rank of rear-admiral. Died 30 Oct., 1860. He enjoyed a high reputation for his scientific acquirements, and was the author of a pamphlet entitled *Observations on Naval Affairs and on some collateral Subjects*; as well as of two interesting volumes of *Autobiography*.

DUNFERMLINE, JAMES ABERCROMBY, LORD, was born 7 Nov., 1776, being the third son of Sir Ralph Abercromby. In 1807 he entered the House of Commons, and immediately joined the Whig opposition, with which party he steadily acted for half a century. From 19 Feb., 1834, till May, 1839, he occupied the Speaker's chair. Died 17 April, 1858.

DUNGAL, an Irish monk, who settled in France, where he died about 840. He was a good astronomer, and was consulted by Charlemagne respecting two eclipses of the sun in 810. The answer of Dungal is in D'Acheri's *Spicilegium*. He also wrote in defence of images in religious worship, which treatise was printed in 1608.

DUNI, EGIDIO, ROMUALDO, an Italian musical composer, born 9 Feb., 1709; died at Paris 11 June, 1775.

DUNLOP, WILLIAM, a divine, born at Glasgow 1692. He took his degree of master of arts in 1712 and afterwards studied at Utrecht, from whence he returned to Edinburgh, and became regius professor of divinity and church history in 1716. Died 29 Oct., 1720. His works are 'Sermons,' 2 vols., 'An Essay on Confessions of Faith.' He had a brother, *Alexander Dunlop*, who was professor of Greek at Glasgow. He published a grammar of that language, and died in 1742.

DUNN, SAMUEL, a mathematician, was a native of Crediton, Devonshire. He kept an academy many years at Chelsea; and he was also nautical examiner of the young officers in the East India Company's service. He died 1792, and left most of his property for the endowment of a mathematical school in his native town. Several of his astronomical papers are in the *Philosophical Transactions*; besides which he published an *Atlas* in folio, 2 vols.; and a *Treatise on the Doctrine of the Sphere*.

DUNNING, JOHN. See ASHBURTON.

DUNS SCOTUS, JOHN, an eminent divine of the Franciscan order, was probably born in the north of England about 1265. After studying at Oxford he went to Paris, where he took his degrees, and taught with so much reputation that he was surnamed *The Subtle Doctor*. He went afterwards to Cologne, and there died 8 Nov., 1308. His published works fill twelve folio volumes. Scotus entertained opinions contrary to St. Thomas of Aquin, which produced two parties in the schools, called 'Thomists' and 'Scotists.' Duns Scotus was a zealous upholder of the doctrine of the Immaculate Conception.

DUNSTABLE, JOHN, an English musician, author of a treatise 'De Mensurabili Musica,' died in London 1458.

DUNSTAN (ST.), was born at Glastonbury Somersetshire, 925. He became abbot of the celebrated monastery at his native place, and the fame of his sanctity recommended him to King Edred, who made him his counsellor; but his conduct giving offence, he was banished till the accession of Edgar, when he was recalled and made bishop of Worcester. He afterwards was appointed archbishop of Canterbury; and died 19 May, 988. His works were printed at Douay 1626. He was a good musician, painter, and graver, and amused himself with joinery, turning, and smithery. He was supposed to be employed in the last-mentioned occupation when he seized the devil by the nose with a red-hot pair of tongs.

DUNSTANVILLE, FRANCIS BASSET, LORD, was born in Oxfordshire 9 Aug., 1757, and educated at King's College, Cambridge. He afterwards travelled on the continent, and on his return entered the House of Commons, where he supported the Tory party. When in 1799 the combined fleets of France and Spain unexpectedly steered into Plymouth Sound, Mr. Basset put himself at the head of the miners, who came forward to defend Plymouth. His patriotic conduct on this occasion led to his being created a baronet 24 Nov., 1799. On 17 June, 1796, he was raised to the Upper House by the title of Lord Dunstanville. Died 14 Feb., 1835. He was a liberal patron of the fine arts, and presented his country, in 1811, with an edition of Carew's Survey of Cornwall, with notes by

DUNSTER.

onkin. He was also the author of several papers Young's 'Annals of Agriculture.'
DUNSTER, CHARLES, son of Dr. Samuel Dunster, mentioned below, received his education at Trinity College, Oxford (M.A. 1775). On entering to orders he obtained the rectory of Petworth, Sussex, where he died in 1816. He published the Frogs, a comedy from Aristophanes; Phillips's Oem of Cyder, with notes; Milton's Paradise Reined, with notes; Considerations of Milton's Early Reading; Letter to the Bishop of London, on a Passage in St. Matthew's Gospel; A Letter to Granville Sharpe, on the Lord's Prayer; Discursive Considerations on St. Luke's Gospel and St. Matthew's Gospel; Points at issue between the Editor of Dr. Townson's Works and the Author of Discursive Considerations.

DUNSTER, SAMUEL, D.D., was educated at Westminster School and Trinity College, Cambridge (B.A. 1696; M.A. 1700; D.D. 1713). He was a prebendary of Salisbury, and chaplain to the Duke of Shrewsbury and to Lord Maynard. Died 1752. He was author of an English prose translation of the Satires of Horace; 'Anglia Rediviva', 1699, containing a full description of all shires, towns, principal towns, and rivers in England; and an English translation of the Jesuit Drexelius's Relations on Eternity.

DUNTHORNE, RICHARD, was born at Ramsey, Huntingdonshire, in or about 1712, and for some time kept a private school at Alconbury, in the same county, with reputation and success. Subsequently he entered the service of Dr. Roger Gage, master of Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, by whom he was preferred, first to the mastership of a free school at Coggeshall, Essex, and then to the office of butler of the college. In 1754 he was elected by the Bedford Level Corporation deputy surveyor-general of the Middle and South Levels—an appointment which he held till his death, March, 1775. Mr. Dunthorne was an able astronomer, and contributed a number of papers to the 'Ladies' Diary' and the 'Philosophical Transactions.' He also published 'The Practical Astronomy of the Moon; or new Tables of the Moon's Motions. Exactly constructed from Sir Isaac Newton's Theory as published by Dr. Gregory, in his Astronomy. With Precepts for computing the Time of the Moon, and Eclipses of the Luminaries,' Camb., 1739.—*Memoir by C. H. Cooper, F.S.A.*
DUNTON, JOHN, a bookseller, born at Grafton, Huntingdonshire, 14 May, 1659. He carried on an extensive business as a publisher in London, and failed by his projects, one of the most remarkable of which was the 'Athenian Mercury,' a weekly paper, containing questions on all subjects, with their solutions. This work was afterwards reprinted under the title of the 'Athenian Oracle,' 4 vols. He also wrote a curious book, 'Dunton's Life and Errors.' Died 1733.

DUNZ, JOHN, a portrait and flower painter, born near, 1645, at Berne, in Switzerland, where he died 10 Oct., 1736.

DUPAN, JAMES MALLET, a native of Geneva, went to Paris, but being obliged to quit that city in consequence of his attachment to the monarchy, came to London, where he edited a paper called 'Le Mercure Politique.' Born 1749; died 10 May, 1800.

DUPATY, CHARLES MARGUERITE JEAN BAPTISTE CIER, advocate-general, and president à mortier of the parliament of Bordeaux, was born at

DUPORT.

Rochelle 1744, and died at Paris 17 Sept., 1788. He wrote A Treatise on Penal Laws; Academical Discourses; and Letters on Italy.

DUPATY, CHARLES MERCIER, son of the above, distinguished himself as a sculptor. He was born at Bordeaux 29 Sept., 1771; and died 12 Nov., 1825.

DUPERRON. See PERRON.

DUPETIT THOUARS, LOUIS MARIE AUBERT, a distinguished French botanist, born 1756; died 12 May, 1831.

DU PIN, LOUIS ELLIES, doctor of the Sorbonne, was born in Normandy 17 June, 1657, and died at Paris 6 June, 1719. He was professor of divinity in the Royal College, but lost the place on account of his moderation in the Jansenist controversy. He also incurred censure in consequence of the candour he displayed in his 'Library of Ecclesiastical Writers,' published in 47 vols. 8vo., and at Amsterdam in 19 vols. 4to. There is an English translation in 8 vols. folio. He held a correspondence with Archbishop Wake respecting a union of the English and Gallican churches; and was also consulted by Peter the Great on a junction of the Latin and Greek communions. He wrote a great number of other works, of which three have been translated, viz., The Universal Library of Historians; An Abridgment of the History of the Church; and A Method of studying Divinity.

DUPLEIX, JOSEPH, MARQUIS, governor of the French possessions in India, died 1763.

DUPLEIX, SCIPION, historiographer of France, was born 1669, and died March, 1661.

DUPLESSIS MORNAY. See MORNAY.

DUPONCEAU, PETER STEPHEN, LL.D., a Frenchman, who settled in the United States, and died at Philadelphia 2 April, 1844. He was an acute philologist, and wrote 'Mémoire sur le Système Grammatical des Langues de quelques Nations Indiennes de l'Amerique du Nord,' 'A Dissertation on the Nature and Character of the Chinese System of Writing,' &c.

DUPONT DE NEMOURS, PIERRE SAMUEL, a writer on political economy, born at Paris 14 Dec., 1739; died in the United States 6 Aug., 1817.

DUPORT, JAMES, D.D., was born 1666 at Jesus College, Cambridge, of which his father, Dr. John Duport, was master. He received his education at Westminster and Trinity College, Cambridge. As one of the tutors of Trinity he continued to take pupils for above thirty years with unrivalled success and reputation. In 1639 he was admitted regius professor of Greek, and shortly afterwards he became a prebend in the church of Lincoln, and archdeacon of Stow. During the civil war he was deprived of his ecclesiastical preferments, but he contrived to keep his fellowship and professorship at Cambridge, notwithstanding that he was a decided royalist. In 1654, however, the commissioners for regulating the university prevailed on him to resign the Greek professorship. Soon afterwards he was appointed one of the senior fellows of Trinity College, of which he was elected vice-master in 1655. At the Restoration he was constituted one of the king's chaplains, and reinstated in his prebend, though he did not regain the archdeaconry of Stow. In 1660 he was created D.D. by royal mandate, and in 1664 was installed dean of Peterborough. In 1668 he was appointed master of Magdalene College, and held that office until his death, which took place at Peterborough 17 July, 1679. Dr. Duport's pub-

lished works are a translation of Job into Greek verse; translations of the Proverbs, Ecclesiastes, and Solomon's Song in Greek hexameters, with a Latin translation; 'Homeri Gnomologia,' a Greek translation of the Common Prayer; a translation of the Psalms into Greek Homeric verse; a collection of Latin and Greek poems, entitled 'Musæ Subsecivæ, seu Poetica Stromata,' and one sermon entitled 'Evangelical Polity.' Dr. Dupont's Latin and Greek poetry was held in high estimation by his contemporaries.

DUPPA, BRIAN, was born at Lewisham, Kent, 10 March, 1588-9, and educated at Christchurch, Oxford, of which he was afterwards dean. In 1638 he was appointed tutor to the prince of Wales, afterwards Charles II., and the same year was consecrated bishop of Chichester, from whence he was translated to Salisbury 1641. He attended Charles I. in the Isle of Wight, and was always a staunch adherent to the royal cause. At the Restoration he was made lord almoner. Died 26 March, 1662. A little before his death Charles II. visited him, and kneeling down by his bedside, craved his blessing, which the expiring prelate gave him with great solemnity. The bishop published some sermons and other works of piety; and also 'Jonsonius Virbius,' a collection of poems on Ben Jonson's death.

DUPPA, RICHARD, F.S.A., a barrister, who received his academical education at Trinity College, Oxford, though he afterwards proceeded LL.B. at Trinity Hall, Cambridge (1814). He published the Life of Michael Angelo; Travels in Italy; Maxims; and a great number of other works. Died 11 July, 1831.

DUPRAT, ANTOINE, cardinal legate, archbishop of Sens, chancellor of France, and principal minister of Francis I., was born 17 Jan., 1463, and died 9 July, 1535.

DUPRÉ DE SAINT MAUR, NICOLAS FRANÇOIS, master of the accounts at Paris, translated the Paradise Lost into French, and published some esteemed works on numismatics. Born about 1605; died 1 Dec., 1774.

DUPUIS, CHARLES FRANÇOIS, a French writer of the so-called philosophical class, was born 26 Oct., 1742, and died 29 Sept., 1809. His chief works are 'Mémoire sur l'Origine des Constellations et sur l'Explication de la Fable par l'Astronomie,' and 'Origine de tous les Cultes, ou la Religion Universelle,' 3 vols., 1794.

DUPUIS, THOMAS SAUNDERS, Mus.D., an eminent organist and musical composer, born in London 1733; died 17 June, 1796.

DUPUY, PIERRE, a French historian and antiquary, born 27 Nov., 1582; died 14 Dec., 1651.

DUPUYTREN, GUILLAUME, BARON, a celebrated French surgeon and anatomist, born 3 Oct., 1777; died 8 Feb., 1835.

DUQUESNOY. See QUESNOY.

DURAND, DAVID, a Protestant divine, born at St. Pargoise, in Lower Languedoc, about 1679. He became minister of the French chapel in the Savoy, London, where he died 16 Jan., 1763. He published a large number of works, both original and translated.

DURAND, GUILLAUME, a Frenchman, who became bishop of Mende, in Italy, died 1 Nov., 1266. He wrote some works on theology and jurisprudence.

DURAND, GUILLAUME, nephew of the preceding, and his successor in the see of Mende, died 18

1328. He wrote a treatise respecting the mode of holding a General Council.

DURAND, JEAN NICOLAS LOUIS, an architect, born at Paris 18 Sept., 1760; died 21 Dec., 1834.

DURAND DE MAILLAIN, PIERRE TOUSSAINT, a French canonist, born 1 Nov., 1729; died 1 Aug., 1814.

DURAND DE ST. POURÇAIN, GUILLAUME, French Dominican, bishop of Puy, and afterwards of Meaux, where he died 1333. He was an eminent scholastic divine; left commentaries on the Sentences; and was termed the 'Most Resolute Doctor.'

DURANT, GILLES, seigneur de la Bergerie, advocate in the parliament of Paris, was born about 1550, and died 1615. His Poems have been often printed with those of his friend Bonnefons. Author of the same names was executed 16 July, 1618, for having published a libel on the king.

DURANTE, FRANCIS, one of the great Italian musical composers, was born at Naples 1693, and died at Rome 13 Aug., 1755.

DURANTI, Count DURANTE, an Italian orator and poet, born 1718 at Brescia, where he died 24 Nov., 1780.

DURANTI, JEAN ÉTIENNE, first president of the parliament in 1581. When the fury of the league raged with the greatest violence, he was most inhumanly murdered 10 Feb., 1589. His work, 'De Ritibus Ecclesiæ Catholicæ,' was printed at Rome 1591.

DUREL, JOHN, D.D., was born at St. Heliers, Jersey, 1625. He studied at Merton College, Oxford, from whence he removed to Caen, and took his master's degree there in 1646. In 1671 he obtained a prebend in the cathedral of Salisbury; and in 1677 was made dean of Windsor. Died 1683. His principal works are, A View of the Government and Worship of the reformed Church of England; Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ Vindiciæ; Theoremata Philosophica.

DURELL, DAVID, D.D., was born in Jersey 1728, and bred at Pembroke College, Oxford, but after taking his degrees in arts there, he became fellow of Hertford College, of which in 1757 he was appointed principal. He obtained a prebend in the church of Canterbury 1767; and died 19 Oct., 1775. He published The Hebrew Text of the Parallel Prophecies of Jacob and Moses, relating to the Twelve Tribes, with a Translation and Notes; and Critical Remarks on the Books of Job, Psalms, Ecclesiastes, and Canticles.

DURER, ALBERT, an eminent painter and engraver, born at Nuremberg 20 May, 1471. His first work was the three graces, which was engraved in 1497. He engraved more than he painted, so that his pictures are wonderfully scarce and highly valued. In the palace at Prague is a piece by him representing Adam and Eve and another of Christ bearing the cross. The people of Nuremberg still show, with pride, in the senator's hall, his portraits of Charlemagne and some other emperors. However, he has gained the greatest name by his engravings, which are numerous and valuable. His woodcuts are masterpieces of the art. The Emperor Maximilian had a great regard for him, and conferred on him pension and patents of nobility. He died at Nuremberg 6 April, 1528. Durer wrote a book of the rules of painting, and some other works.

D'URFEY, THOMAS, a facetious English poet, born at Exeter. He wrote a great number of plays.

DURHAM.

and songs, all of which are tinged with the licentiousness of the reign of Charles II., who used to treat our bard with great familiarity. He resided frequently with the earl of Dorset at Knole, where is a portrait of him painted when he was asleep after dinner, for Tom had such an ordinary visage, that he could not bear to have his likeness taken. His ballads, &c., were printed in 6 vols. under the title of 'Wit and Mirth, or Pills to purge Melancholy.' He died in Feb., 1722-3, and was buried on the 26th of that month in St. James's Church, Middlesex, at the charge of the duke of Dorset.

DURHAM, JAMES, a Scotch divine, born 1622, and educated at St. Andrew's. He settled in Glasgow, and was greatly followed as a preacher. Died 25 June, 1658. He wrote a Commentary on the Revelations, and other theological works.

DURHAM, JOHN GEORGE LAMBTON, EARL OF, son of William Henry Lambton, M.P. for the city of Durham, was born 12 April, 1792. In the House of Commons, to which he was first elected in 1813, he distinguished himself by the advocacy of liberal measures, and promulgated a scheme of parliamentary reform. In 1828 he was raised to the peerage by the title of Baron Durham. On the formation of Lord Grey's cabinet, 1830, he became a member of it and lord privy seal, and had entrusted to him, with Lord J. Russell, Sir J. Graham, and Lord Duncannon, the preparation of the Reform Bill. In 1833 he retired from the administration, and was created an earl. He was sent the same year on a special mission to the Emperor of Russia, for the purpose of endeavouring to soften the rigour of the vindictive proceedings against the Poles. He went again to Russia as ambassador in 1835, and remained there till 1837, when he returned to England; and in the following year he went out as governor-general to Canada. Not, however, being well supported by the ministry, he returned home in the course of the same year. Died 28 July, 1840.

DURHAM, SIMON OF. See SIMON.

DURIE, JOHN, a Scotch Jesuit, was born in Wiltshire, and died 20 Oct., 1598, or 1608. He was author of a confutation in Latin of Whitaker's reply to Campian's 'Decem Rationes.' The title is 'Confutatio Responsionis G. Whitakeri ad x. Rationes, quibus fretus Edm. Campianus certamen Anglicanæ Ecclesiæ Ministris obtulit in sua Fidei,' 8vo., Ingoldstadt, 1585.

DURIE, JOHN, in Latin *Dureus*, a Scotch divine, who laboured all his life to bring about a union of the Protestant churches. He began this project in 1634; but though encouraged by Archbishops Laud and Usher, he found his scheme impracticable, after he had travelled over a great part of Europe with the view of attaining his great object. Died about 1675. He published several treatises on church government and reformation.

DUSART, CORNELIUS, a Dutch painter, born 165; died 1704.

DUSAUTOY, JAMES, a young poet of great promise, who, chiefly through the exertions of his father, was sent to Emmanuel College, Cambridge, where he was cut off by a fever 2 May, 1715, at 20.

DUSSAULX, JEAN, author of a French translation of Juvenal, and other works, was born at Paris 28 Dec., 1728, and died 16 March, 1799.

DUSSEK, JOHN LOUIS, a musical composer, born in Bohemia 9 Feb., 1761; died at St. Germain en Laye March, 1812.

DWIGHT.

DUTENS, LOUIS, was born at Tours, in France, 15 Jan., 1730. He obtained orders in the Anglican church, and was appointed chaplain to the embassy at Turin, where he also held the situation of *chargé d'affaires*. He was presented to the rectory of Elsdon, in Northumberland, 1766; and died there 23 May, 1812. He edited the works of Leibnitz, 6 vols. 4to., Geneva, 1769, and wrote among other things 'Recherches sur l'origine des Découvertes,' 'Journal d'un Voyage aux villes principales de l'Europe,' 'Histoire de ce qui s'est passé pour l'établissement d'une Régence en Angleterre,' 'Mémoires d'un Voyageur qui se repose.'

DUTERTRE, JEAN BAPTISTE, a French Dominican friar, who passed many years as a missionary in the West Indies and South America, and wrote accounts of the various countries he visited. Born 1610; died 1687.

DUVAL, ANDRÉ, doctor of the Sorbonne, superior general of the Carmelites, and dean of the faculty of theology at Paris, was born 15 Jan., 1564, and died 9 Sept., 1638. He wrote several works on divinity. His cousin, Guillaume Duval (who died 22 Sept., 1646), was professor at the Royal College at Paris, and doctor of physic. He wrote a History of his College, and published an edition of Aristotle.

DUVAL, VALENTINE JAMERAT, was born in 1695, at Artonay, in Champagne. His father, who was a labourer, left a large family, so that young Duval was obliged to go to service at the age of twelve. After residing with a shepherd about two years, he went to live with a hermit, who recommended him to the convent of St. Anne, near Luneville, the brothers of which house entrusted him with their cows. By a fortunate occurrence he became known to an English gentleman, who lived at Luneville, and gave him instruction, which he improved by close application. A similar stroke of good fortune brought him to the knowledge of Leopold, duke of Lorraine, who sent him to college; after which he made him his librarian, and appointed him professor of history at Luneville. On the removal of Francis, duke of Lorraine, to Tuscany, Duval accompanied him thither, and afterwards to Vienna, where he became sub-preceptor to the Archduke Joseph, and keeper of the medals. Died 3 Sept., 1775.

DUVERGIER DE HAURANNE. See ST. CYRAN.

DUVERNEY, JOSEPH GUICHARD, a celebrated French anatomist, born 5 Aug., 1648; died 10 Sept., 1730.

DUVERNOY, GEORGE LOUIS, a French anatomist and zoologist, born 1777; died 1 March, 1855.

DUVOISIN, JEAN BAPTISTE, bishop of Nantes, published 'The Authority of the Books of Moses established,' 'An Examination of the Principles of the French Revolution,' &c. Born 16 Oct., 1744; died at Paris 9 July, 1813.

DWARRIS, SIR FORTUNATUS WILLIAM LILLEY, F.R.S., one of the masters of the court of Queen's Bench, and a bencher of the Middle Temple, published 'The West India Question plainly stated,' 1828; 'A General Treatise on Statutes,' &c. Died 20 May, 1860, aged 73.

DWIGHT, SAMUEL, was educated at Oxford; became a licentiate of the College of Physicians 1732; and died 10 Nov., 1737. He published several medical treatises, and was the inventor of a method of colouring earthenware like china.

DWIGHT, TIMOTHY, a popular American divine of the Presbyterian persuasion, born 1752; died 11 Jan., 1817. He was president of Yale College; and published *Travels in New England and New York*; *Sermons*, &c.

DWNN, LEWIS, a Welsh herald, who flourished in the year 1614. His *Visitations of Wales* have been printed.

DYCE, WILLIAM, R.A., an eminent painter, was born at Aberdeen 1806, and educated at Marischal College, after which he entered the Royal Scottish Academy, completing his art studies at Rome. In 1838 he became superintendent of the new Government School of Art at Somerset House, London, but resigned that situation in 1843, on being appointed inspector of the provincial schools. In 1844 he exhibited a picture of 'King Joash shooting the Arrow of Deliverance,' which made his reputation, and secured for him the honour of being elected an associate of the Royal Academy. At a later period he was employed to paint some of the frescoes in the new palace of Westminster; and he was for some time professor of the theory of the fine arts in King's College, London. Died 14 Feb., 1864. Among his many works perhaps the best known are 'St. Dunstan separating Edwy and Elgiva,' 'Titian and Irena da Spilemburgo,' 'Omnia Vanitas,' 'The Meeting of Jacob and Rachel,' and 'Lear in the Storm.' He was also an accomplished musician and an author, as well as an artist. In 1844 he published an edition of the Common Prayer, with its ancient Canto Fermo, accompanied by a dissertation on that kind of music; and in 1851 a theological pamphlet entitled 'Notes on Shepherds and Sheep,' in reply to Ruskin's 'Notes on the Construction of Sheepfolds.'

—*Gent. Mag.*

DYCHE, THOMAS, an English divine and schoolmaster at Stratford-le-Bow, in Middlesex. He published an English dictionary; a spelling-book; and several school books of considerable utility. Died about 1750.

DYER, SIR EDWARD, an English poet, was born probably in Somersetshire about 1540. He was educated at Oxford; after which he became a courtier, and was appointed chancellor of the Garter in 1596. He died about 1610. Some of his poems are in 'England's Helicon.'

DYER, GEORGE, was born in London 15 March, 1755, and after a preparatory training at Christ's Hospital, proceeded to Emmanuel College, Cambridge (B.A. 1778). Subsequently he joined the dissenters, and officiated as a preacher in various parts of the country, but eventually, in 1792, he fixed his residence in London, and maintained himself by private tuition and literary labour. His death occurred at his chambers in Clifford's Inn 2 March, 1841. Mr. Dyer was a man of the most amiable disposition, and was beloved by all who knew him. As a classical scholar he distinguished himself by editing two plays of Euripides, and also a Greek Testament; but the greatest labour of his life was the share he had in the production of Valpy's edition of the Classics in 141 vols.—being a combination of the Delphin, Bipont, and Variorum editions. With the exception of the preface, Dyer contributed all that was original in this vast work, upon which he was engaged from 1819 to 1830. Scarcely had he completed the undertaking when his eyesight gave way, and he was shortly afterwards left in total blindness. Amongst Mr. Dyer's other works the more im-

portant are *Memoirs of the Life and Writings of the Rev. Robert Robinson*, the dissenting minister; 'An Enquiry into the Nature of Subscription to the XXXIX. Articles'; 'History of the University and Colleges of Cambridge; including notices relating to the founders and eminent men,' 2 vols. 8vo., London, 1814; 'The Privileges of the University of Cambridge, together with additional Observations on its History, Antiquities, Literature, and Biography,' 2 vols. 8vo., London, 1824; 'Academic Unity, being the Substance of a general Dissertation contained in the Privileges of the University of Cambridge, as translated from the original Latin, with additions,' 1827; 'Poetics, or a Series of Poems and Disquisitions on Poetry'; 'Four Letters on the English Constitution.'

DYER, SIR JAMES, a judge, born at Roundhill, Somersetshire, about 1512. From Oxford he went to the Middle Temple, where he was called to the degree of a serjeant. He afterwards became Speaker of the House of Commons. In 1557 he was appointed a justice of the Common Pleas, of which court he was made chief in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. Died 24 March, 1581-2. His reports are held in great estimation.

DYER, JOHN, a poet, was born at Aberglasney, Caermarthenshire, in 1700. He was educated at Westminster School, after which he became a clerk in the office of his father, who was an attorney; but he quitted that profession to study painting. This pursuit he also relinquished, and entered into orders. He obtained the living of Calthorpe, and afterwards that of Belchford, in Lincolnshire, with which he held Coningsby and Kirkby, in the same county. Died 24 July, 1758; having a little before published 'The Fleece,' a poem. His other works are 'Grongar Hill,' a descriptive piece; and 'The Ruins of Rome.'

DYER, SAMUEL, F.S.A., was born about 1725. He received his education under Dr. Doddridge, at Northampton, and next at Glasgow. Having a small fortune, he led a private life in London, where he became a member of Johnson's Literary Club, and died in Sept., 1772. He translated 'Les Mœurs' from the French; and some of the lives of Plutarch from the Greek. The letters of Junius have been ascribed to him without the shadow of a proof.

DYER, WILLIAM, was educated at Cambridge, and afterwards became minister of Cholesbury, Buckinghamshire, but was ejected in 1662 for nonconformity. In the latter part of his life he turned quaker. He published a number of sermons, which were once very popular. Died April, 1696, æt. 60.

DYKE, DANIEL, B.D., an eminent Puritan preacher, was educated at Cambridge, and became minister of Coggeshall, Essex; but on the publication of Whitgift's three articles in 1583 he was suspended by Bishop Aylmer. Afterwards he settled at St. Albans, but was again silenced. Mr. Dyke, who appears to have never taken more than deacon's orders, died about 1614. His works were published after his death by his brother, Jeremiah Dyke, minister of Epping, Essex.

E.

EACHARD, JOHN, D.D., was born in Suffolk about 1636. He was educated at Catharine Hall,

Cambridge (M.A. 1660). In 1670 he published a book entitled 'The Grounds and Occasions of the Contempt of the Clergy,' which was answered by several writers, to whom Earchard replied with wit and argument. He next attacked Hobbes in two dialogues on the state of nature, written with exquisite humour. In 1675 he was chosen master of Catharine Hall, on which he obtained the degree of doctor in divinity by mandamus. Died 7 July, 1697. His works have been published in 1 vol. 8vo., and more completely in 3 vols. 12mo., 1774.

BADMER, or EDMER, an English monk, who in 1120 was elected bishop of St. Andrews, in Scotland, which see he refused to accept because he could not be consecrated by the archbishop of Canterbury. He died in or about 1124. His works are 'Eadmeri monachi Cant. Historiæ Novorum,' 101., 1623; 'A Life of St. Anselm; The Lives of St. Wilfrid, Oswald, Dunstan, &c.

BADON, JOHN, a noted mathematician, master of the free writing-school at Sheffield, died 8 May, 1810, aged 80. He published 'The Arithmetical and Mathematical Repository, being an improved system of Arithmetic,' 1793; and 'The Arithmetician's Guide.'

BAGLES, JOHN, son of Thomas Bagles, mentioned below, was born at Bristol 1784, and educated at Winchester School, whence he proceeded to Wadham College, Oxford (B.A. 1812; M.A. 1818). During twelve or fourteen years he was curate of Halburton, and afterwards of Winford, near Bristol. Died 9 Nov., 1855. Mr. Bagles was a man of great literary acquirements, and an admirable artist. To Blackwood's Magazine he contributed a series of valuable essays on subjects connected with fine art, besides a number of sonnets and poems.

BAGLES, THOMAS, collector of the customs at Bristol, a gentleman of great literary accomplishments, and the translator of the *Deipnosophistæ* of Athenæus, died 28 Oct., 1812.

BAMES, JOHN, F.R.S., a dissenting minister and schoolmaster, was born in London, and educated at Merchant Taylors' School. He kept an academy at Wapping, and was a fellow of the Royal Society, whose Transactions he abridged, with Lowthorp and Jones. Died 1744. A MS. work by him, entitled 'Mechanica, sive de Motu Corporum,' was formerly in the library of M. Libri.

BARLE, JABEZ, a dissenting divine, was born about 1676, and died in 1768. He officiated in the London meeting-houses near seventy years. Besides some sermons, he published 'A Treatise on the Sacrament,' and a collection of poems, Latin and English.

BARLE, JOHN, an English prelate, born at York 1611. He took his degrees at Merton College, Oxford, and became sub-tutor to Prince Charles by appointment of Bishop Duppa, who gave him the place of chancellor in his cathedral, of which he was deprived in the Rebellion. He then went abroad, and attended the king as his chaplain. At the Restoration he was made dean of Westminster, and, in 1662, consecrated bishop of Worcester. He was translated to Salisbury 1663, and died 17 Nov., 1675. He wrote 'An Elegy on Mr. Francis Bacon,' 'Microcosmography: or a Piece of the World discovered: in Essays and Characters.' The 2d edition of this entertaining little work is that of Dr. Philip Bliss, 1811. Bishop Barle also published a Latin translation of the 'Eikon Basilike.'

EARLE, WILLIAM BENSON, a benevolent gentleman, born at Shaftesbury 7 July, 1740; died at Salisbury 21 March, 1796. He left above £7,000 to charitable purposes, and above £1,500 to scientific and agricultural societies. Mr. Benson wrote an account of the eruption of Mount Ætna in 1766.

EARLON, RICHARD, an engraver and painter, born in London 1742; died 9 Oct., 1822.

EASTHOPE, Sir JOHN, a politician and journalist, was born at Tewkesbury 1784, and sat in parliament successively for St. Albans, Banbury, and Leicester. In 1834 he became the proprietor of the Morning Chronicle, then the leading organ of the liberal party, for his services to which he was created a baronet. Died 11 Dec., 1865.

EASTLAKE, Sir CHARLES LOCKE, a painter, born at Plymouth 17 Nov., 1793, and educated at the Charterhouse, which he quitted at an early age for the purpose of pursuing his artistic studies. For several years he resided at Rome. He was made a Royal Academician 1830, and twenty years later succeeded Sir M. A. Shee as president of the Royal Academy, on which occasion he received the honour of knighthood. He was appointed director of the National Gallery 1855, and died 24 Dec., 1865. His earlier works were costume-groups illustrative of Italian life; but he afterwards took to a higher branch of art, and painted a number of pictures on religious subjects. Among the more remarkable of these were 'Christ blessing the little Children,' 'Christ weeping over Jerusalem,' 'Hagar and Ishmael.' He also made several valuable contributions to the literature of the fine arts by publishing 'Goethe on Colour,' 'Notes to Kugler's Hand-book of Painting,' and 'Contributions towards a History of Oil Painting.'

EASTMEAD, WILLIAM, an English clergyman, who wrote 'Historia Rievallensis: containing the History of Kirkby Moorside, and an account of the most important places in its vicinity,' 8vo., London, 1824; 'Observations on Human Life;' 'The Perfections of the Works of Christ;' 'The Complaint;' and 'The Power of Satan Limited, and his Policy confounded by Christ.' I have been unable to ascertain the date of his decease.

EASTWOOD, JONATHAN, was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge (B.A. 1846; M.A. 1849), and taking orders, became successively curate of Eckington, Derbyshire, and incumbent of Hope, Staffordshire. He died at St. Leonards-on-Sea 5 July, 1864, aged 40. Mr. Eastwood published 'Notes on Scriptural and Liturgical Words,' and 'The History of the Parish of Ecclesfield, in the County of York,' 8vo., London, 1862.

EATON, CHARLOTTE ANNE, née Waldie, an English authoress, wife of Mr. Stephen Eaton, died 1859. She wrote several works, 'At Home and Abroad;' 'Three Days in Belgium,' &c. Her sister, Jane, who became the wife of George Augustus Watts, and died 1826, wrote 'Waterloo by a near Observer,' and 'Sketches in Italy.'

EATON, JOHN, was born in Kent 1575, and educated at Trinity College, Oxford (M.A. 1603). In 1625 he was presented to the living of Wickham Market, Suffolk, where he died 1641. His writings, which have a tendency to Antinomianism, are 'The Discovery of a most dangerous Dead Faith,' and 'The Honeycomb of Free Justification.' For the latter he was imprisoned by the Long Parliament. It was from this divine that the Antinomians were termed 'Eatonists.'

EBEL, JOHN GODFREY, a German physician and

traveller, author of a well-known Guide to Switzerland and numerous other works, was born in Prussia 6 Oct., 1768, and died 8 Oct., 1830.

EBELMEN, JACQUES JOSEPH, a celebrated French chemist, born 10 July, 1814; died 31 March, 1852.

EBERHARD, JOHN AUGUSTINE, a Swedish divine, professor of philosophy at Halle, author of 'An Inquiry into the Doctrine respecting the Salvation of Heathens'; died 6 Jan., 1796, æt. 69.

EBERT, JOHN ARNOLD, a German poet, who translated Young's 'Night Thoughts' and Glover's 'Leonidas' into his native tongue. Born 1725; died 19 March, 1795.

EBERT, THEODORE, rector of the university of Frankfort-on-the-Oder, and a profound Hebrew scholar, died 1630. He published several learned works.

EBION, the founder of a sect, in the first century, who denied the divinity of Christ, and received only a mutilated copy of the Gospel of St. Matthew.

ECCARDUS. See ECKHART.

ECCHELLENSIS, ABRAHAM, a Maronite, who became professor of oriental languages at Rome, where he died 1664. He translated from Arabic into Latin some of the books of Apollonius's comics, and assisted Le Jay at Paris in the publication of his Polyglott Bible.

ECCLES, AMBROSE, a native of Ireland, was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, after which he travelled on the continent. From France he went to Italy, where he studied the language with great success. On his return he devoted himself chiefly to literary pursuits, the fruits of which appeared in his illustrated editions of Shakspeare's plays of 'Lear,' 'Cymbeline,' and 'The Merchant of Venice.' He had prepared 'As You Like It' upon the same plan, but died 1809, before he could give it to the public. To each of the above plays he assigned a volume of notes, with critical and historical essays; and to 'Cymbeline' he added a version of the ninth tale of Boccaccio's 'Decamerone.'

ECCLES, JOHN, son of Solomon, hereafter noticed, acquired great popularity as a violinist and composer for the theatre. Died 1735.

ECCLES, SOLOMON, an English musician, who turned quaker, and thereupon destroyed his instruments. He pretended to the gift of prophecy and the power of working miracles, but at last became a deist. He died at the close of the seventeenth century.

ECCLESTON, THOMAS, an English Jesuit, who was employed on the Yorkshire mission, and for a time served Ingatstone Hall, passing by the name of *Holland*. He was rector of St. Omer's College 1731-7, and died in England 30 Dec., 1743, O.S. He was the author of a treatise entitled 'The Way to Happiness,' 8vo., London, 1726.—*Oliver*.

EDWARD, JACQUES, a French Dominican friar, who wrote the lives of the learned men of his order, was born at Rouen 22 Sept., 1644, and died at Paris 15 March, 1724.

EDWARD, LAURENCE, was born at Cassam, Suffolk, about 1671, and educated at Christ's College, Cambridge, after which he was presented to the livings of Welton and Elkinton, Lincolnshire. In 1699 he published his Roman History, which was followed in 1702 by his General Ecclesiastical History. In 1707 he published the first volume of his History of England, which he completed in two

more volumes in 1718. This work does credit to his candour and industry; but the story of Oliver Cromwell and the devil brought it into disrepute. In 1712 he was made archdeacon of Stowe, and in the reign of George I. presented to the livings of Rendlesham, Sudbourn, and Alford, in Suffolk. Died 16 Aug., 1730. Besides the above works he published a Gazetteer; a Description of Ireland; a translation of three comedies of Plautus; another of Terence; and a volume of maxims from Theophrastus.

ECKHART, JOHN GEORGE, or *Eccardus*, a German historian and antiquary, born 7 Sept., 1671. He became professor of history, first at Helmstadt and next at Hanover; but on embracing the Catholic religion he removed to Wurtzburg, where he died Feb., 1730. His works are numerous.

ECKHEL, JOSEPH HILARY, a Jesuit, born at Entzelsfeld, in Austria, 13 Jan., 1737. He was appointed director of the imperial cabinet of medals and professor of antiquities, at Vienna. Died 16 May, 1798. His works on numismatics are deservedly held in great repute.

ECKIUS, JOHN, a divine of the Roman church, born in Swabia 1483. He became professor at Ingolstadt, and distinguished himself by his opposition to Luther at the diet of Augsburg. Died 1543. He wrote several controversial treatises against the Protestants.

ECLUSE. See L'ECLUSE.

ECTON, JOHN, receiver of the tenths of the clergy, died at Turnham Green, Middlesex, 20 Aug., 1730. He was the original compiler of the 'Liberal Regis,' which has passed through numerous editions. It contains an account of the valuations of all the ecclesiastical benefices in England and Wales.

EDELINCK, GERARD, an eminent engraver, long resident in France, was born at Antwerp 1641, and died 2 April, 1707.

EDEMA, GERARD, a Dutch landscape and botanical painter, who resided in London for some years, was born about 1654, and died about 1700.

EDEN. See AUCLAND.

EDEN, SIR FREDERICK MORTON, Bart., of Auckland, county Durham, a man of distinguished knowledge, particularly on political and commercial subjects, died in London 14 Nov., 1801, aged 43. Among his works are 'The State of the Poor; or an History of the Labouring Classes in England,' 3 vols.; 'An Estimate of the Number of Inhabitants in Great Britain, 1801'; 'Observations on Friendly Societies'; and 'Eight Letters on the Peace, and on the Commercial Manufactures of Great Britain.'

EDEN, RICHARD, was educated at Queen's College, Cambridge, under the celebrated Thomas (afterwards Sir Thomas) Smith. Of his subsequent career all that has been discovered is that on 1 Aug. 1562, he was living at the Fold beside Barnet, in the house of a friend. He died before 4 July, 1571. A list of his works, consisting of translations of 'Voyages and Travels, is given in Cooper's 'Athenæ Cantabrigienses.' Eden was the first Englishman who undertook to present in a collective form the astonishing results of the spirit of maritime enterprise which had been everywhere awakened by the discovery of America.

EDEN, THOMAS, LL.D., an eminent civilian, was master of Trinity Hall, Cambridge, M.A. for the university, and Gresham professor of law. Died 1645.

EDGAR.

EDGAR, king of England, succeeded his brother Edwy 959, and died 8 July, 975, aged 33.

EDGAR, king of Scotland, died 8 Jan., 1107.

EDGAR ATHELING, the son of Edward, the son of Edmund Ironside, king of England, was bred up by Edward the Confessor, his great-uncle, who intended him for his successor. But on his death he was supplanted by Harold, son of Earl Godwin, in 1066, after whose death the people considered Edgar as king; but the success of William duke of Normandy frustrated their loyal intentions. He then retired to the north, where he collected many followers, and made himself master of York; but being deserted by many of his troops, he was obliged to retire to Scotland. From thence he went to Normandy, where he was well received by Duke Robert. He was with Baldwin II. in the crusade, and on his return was honoured by several of the European sovereigns for his valour. He died at Malmesbury.

EDGAR, JOHN GEORGE, an English writer, died 15 or 22 April, 1864, aged 30. He was the editor of the 'Boys' Own Magazine,' and author of several novels and entertaining works on English history and biography.

EDGEWORTH DE FIRMONT, HENRY ALLEN (the Abbé), a Catholic divine, born 1745, at Edgeworthstown, in Ireland. His father, who was a benefited clergyman of the Church of England, became a convert to the Catholic faith, in consequence of which he went abroad and settled with his family at Toulouse. The son studied at Paris, and entered into the fraternity of 'Les Missions Etrangères.' His piety recommended him to the Princess Elizabeth, who made him her confessor; by which means he became known to Louis XVI., whom he attended in his distress, and accompanied to the scaffold. After this he escaped in disguise, and got to England, from whence he went to Mittau, to wait upon Louis XVIII., and died there of a fever, caught in the discharge of his spiritual duties at the military hospital, 22 May, 1807. His letters were printed in 1818, with his life prefixed.

EDGEWORTH, MARIA, daughter of Richard Lovell Edgeworth, was born in England 1 Jan., 1767, but at the age of thirteen was removed to Ireland, in which country she passed the greater portion of her life. Devoting herself to literature, she published 'Castle Rackrent,' which at once established her in the first class of novelists as a shrewd observer of manners, a warm-hearted gatherer of national humours, and a resolute upholder of good morals in fiction. This work was the precursor of a long series of Irish tales, among the best of which are 'Vivian,' 'To-morrow,' and 'The Absentee.' In conjunction with her father she wrote the well-known Essay on Irish Bulls, and the treatise on Practical Education. Her death occurred at Edgeworthstown, county Longford, 31 May, 1849.

EDGEWORTH, RICHARD LOVELL, a relation of the Abbé Edgeworth, was born at Bath 1744, and died at Edgeworthstown 13 June, 1817. He was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, and next at Corpus Christi College, Oxford, whence he removed to the Temple. Instead, however, of studying the law, he applied to the mathematical sciences, and became an excellent mechanic. In 1767 he invented the telegraph, which many years after he saw generally adopted. He also contrived several agricultural instruments and wheel carriages upon new principles. On going to France,

EDMUND (ST.).

he was employed in directing the works across the Rhine at Lyons. In 1780 he became a member of the Royal Society; and in 1785 he was named in the patent for establishing the Royal Irish Academy. He proved a great benefactor to that part of the country where he resided by making railways, draining bogs, and introducing an improved system of agriculture. Some years before he died he formed a spire for the church of Edgeworthstown, which was all constructed of framework on the ground, and then elevated by machinery to the tower, where it was fixed. Mr. Edgeworth published Poetry Explained; Readings in Poetry; Essays on Practical Education, 2 vols.; Professional Education; Letter to Lord Charlemont on the Telegraph; Essay on the Construction of Roads; besides various tracts and papers in the Philosophical Transactions, the Transactions of the Royal Irish Academy, &c.

EDLIN, RICHARD, an English writer on astrology, died Jan., 1676-7.

EDMONDES, SIR CLEMENT, son of Sir Thomas Edmondes, comptroller to Queen Elizabeth's household, was born in Shropshire 1566. He became fellow of All Souls' College, Oxford, and on entering into public life obtained the place of master of requests, with the honour of knighthood. Died 12 Oct., 1622. He wrote Observations on Caesar's Commentaries.

EDMONDES, SIR THOMAS, was born at Plymouth about 1563. After filling several diplomatic situations with great honour he became clerk of the privy council, and secretary for the French language to Queen Elizabeth. James I. conferred on him the honour of knighthood, gave him the reversionary grant of clerk of the crown, and sent him envoy to Brussels and Paris. Died 20 Sept., 1639. His state papers were published by Dr. Birch, 1749.

EDMONDSON, JOSEPH, F.S.A., a genealogist, was originally a barber; but discovering a strong predilection for blazoning arms, he became a herald painter. He was appointed Mowbray herald extraordinary 1764, and died 17 Feb., 1786. His works are 'Historical Account of the Greville Family;' 'A Companion to the Peerage;' 'A Complete Body of Heraldry,' 2 vols. folio; 'Baronagium Genealogicum, or the Pedigrees of English Peers,' 6 vols. folio.

EDMONDSTON, ARTHUR, M.D., a Scotch physician, who wrote some professional works and also 'A View of the Ancient and Present State of the Zetland Islands,' 2 vols. 8vo., 1810. He died at Lerwick 1841.

EDMONDSTON, HENRY, a surgeon of Newcastle-on-Tyne, who wrote a work on Cow-pox, and many valuable papers in the medical periodicals. Died 1831.

EDMONDSTONE, ROBERT, a Scotch artist, born 1794; died 21 Sept., 1834.

EDMUND (ST.), king of the East Angles, was defeated and taken prisoner by the Danes under Ivar, who caused him to be fastened to a tree and shot to death with arrows, 20 Nov., 870. His remains were interred at Bury St. Edmunds, in Suffolk.

EDMUND (ST.), archbishop of Canterbury, was born at Abingdon, and studied at Paris. On his return to England he became an eminent preacher. Pope Innocent III. appointed him to the archbishopric, but incurring the resentment of King Henry III. he was obliged to retire to France,

where he died 16 Nov., 1240. He was canonized by Innocent IV., 1249.

EDMUND I., son of Edward the Elder, succeeded as king of England 941, and was assassinated 948.

EDMUND II., *Ironside*, succeeded 1016, and was assassinated 1017.

EDMUNDS, RICHARD, one of the attorneys of the office of pleas in the court of Exchequer, died 1821, aged 79. He published 'The Solicitor's Guide to the Practice of the Office of Pleas in the Court of Exchequer,' 8vo., 1794.

EDRIDGE, HENRY, A.R.A., F.S.A., a landscape and miniature painter, born at Paddington, London, 1768; died 23 April, 1821.

EDWARD the Elder, king of the West Saxons, succeeded Alfred 901, and died 924.

EDWARD THE MARTYR (St.), the younger son of Edgar the Great, succeeded 975, and was murdered 978.

EDWARD THE CONFESSOR (St.), son of Ethelred, succeeded 1041, and died 5 Jan., 1066.

EDWARD I., king of England, was born 1239; succeeded his father, Henry III., 1272; died 7 July, 1307.

EDWARD II., son of the preceding, was born 1284, succeeded to the throne 1307, and was murdered 21 Sept., 1327.

EDWARD III., son of the preceding, was born 1312, ascended the throne 1327, died 21 June, 1377.

EDWARD IV., son of Richard of York, was born 1441, obtained the crown 1461, died 9 April, 1483.

EDWARD V., son of the preceding, was born 1470, and succeeded to the throne when only twelve years old. He was murdered in the Tower 1483, by direction of his uncle, afterwards Richard III.

EDWARD VI., son of Henry VIII. by Jane Seymour, ascended the throne at the age of ten, 1547, and died 6 July, 1553.

EDWARD THE BLACK PRINCE, eldest son of Edward III., was born 1330, and died 8 June, 1376.

EDWARDS, BRYAN, was born 21 May, 1743, at Westbury, Wiltshire. He was brought up by his maternal uncle, a planter in Jamaica, to whose property he succeeded, as he also did to that of Mr. Hume, another merchant of the same island. In 1796 he was elected to parliament for Gram-pound, which borough he represented till his death 15 July, 1800. His works are *Thoughts on the trade of the West India Islands*; *A Speech on the Slave Trade*; *History of the British Colonies in the West Indies*; *The Proceedings of the Governor and Assembly of Jamaica in regard to the Maroon Negroes*.

EDWARDS, EDWARD, an artist, born in London 7 March, 1738. He was brought up to his father's business of a chair-maker and carver, but quitted it for drawing, in which he acquired skill enough to become a teacher, and by that means he supported his mother when a widow, and also his brother and sister. He obtained two premiums from the Society of Arts for historical pictures, and in 1773 became an associate of the Royal Academy. After this he visited Italy, and on his return was employed by several gentlemen, particularly Horace Walpole and Mr. Hamilton of Bath. In 1788 he was appointed teacher of perspective in the Royal Academy. Died 19 Dec., 1806. Mr. Edwards published a 'Treatise on Per-

spective,' and after his death there appeared his 'Anecdotes of Painters,' with his own life prefixed.

EDWARDS, GEORGE, an eminent naturalist, born at Stratford, in the parish of West Ham, Essex, 3 April, 1693. He was bred to trade, but on the expiration of his apprenticeship he renounced the shop, and went abroad. On his return to England he was appointed librarian of the College of Physicians. He published the *History of Birds*, 7 vols.; *Gleanings of Natural History*, 3 vols.; and a volume of *Essays*. Died 23 July, 1773.

EDWARDS, JOHN, D.D., son of the author of 'Gangræna,' was born at Hertford 26 Feb., 1637. He received his education at Merchant Taylors' School, London, from whence he went to St. John's College, Cambridge, where he was chosen fellow. After the Restoration he was ordained, and became minister of Trinity Church, Cambridge. He was next chosen lecturer of Bury St. Edmunds, and soon after gave up his fellowship. From Cambridge he removed to the living of St. Peter's, Colchester, but after continuing there three years returned and took his doctor's degree. Died 16 April, 1716. Dr. Edwards was a zealous Calvinist, and a most voluminous writer. The principal of his numerous works is entitled 'The Preacher,' 3 vols.

EDWARDS, JONATHAN, D.D., was born at Wrexham, Denbighshire, 1629. He was a servitor of Christ Church, Oxford, and afterwards fellow of Jesus College, of which he became principal, and also treasurer of Llandaff in 1687. Died 20 July, 1712. He published 'A Preservative against Socinianism.'

EDWARDS, JONATHAN, president of the college of New Jersey, and a Calvinistic divine of very considerable fame in the United States, was born at Windsor, in Connecticut, 5 Oct., 1703, and died 22 March, 1758. He published the *Life of David Brainerd*, a missionary; *An Inquiry into the notion of Freedom of Will*, which is supposed to be essential to moral agency; *The great Christian doctrine of Original Sin defended*; and other theological works.

EDWARDS, RICHARD, an English writer, born in Somersetshire 1523, and educated at Oxford. Queen Elizabeth made him gentleman of her chapel and teacher of music to the children of the choir. He wrote two comedies, entitled respectively 'Damon and Pythias,' and 'Palemon and Arcyte,' besides some poems, which are printed in the 'Paradise of Dainty Devices.' Died 31 Oct., 1566.

EDWARDS, TEAK SYDENHAM, F.L.S., an accurate and able botanical draughtsman, who designed and established 'The Botanical Register,' and was employed by Mr. Curtis and the elder Mr. Sowerby in all their publications. He died 8 Feb., 1819, æt. 50.

EDWARDS, THOMAS, an English divine, was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge (M.A. 1609). He was a Presbyterian, and in the civil war wrote with equal zeal against the Episcopalians and Independents. When the latter gained the ascendancy he withdrew to Holland, where he died 24 Aug., 1647. His 'Gangræna' exhibits a curious picture of the religious divisions of that period.

EDWARDS, THOMAS, a divine and orientalist, was born at Llanllechid, Carnarvonshire, 1652, and received his academical education at Cambridge, where he took the degree of M.A. In the early

part of his life he lived with Dr. Edmund Castell, the compiler of the *Heptaglot Lexicon*; and in 1685 he was engaged by Dr. Fell, bishop of Oxford, to assist in the impression of the New Testament in Coptic, almost finished by Dr. Thomas Marshall. He became rector of Aldwinckle, Northamptonshire, 1707, and died 1721. He left a Coptic Lexicon ready for the press, and published 'Diocesan Episcopacy proved from Holy Scripture; with a letter to Edmund Calamy in room of an epistle dedicatory,' 8vo., London, 1705.

EDWARDS, THOMAS, a miscellaneous writer, was born in 1699, at or near London. At a proper age he was entered of Lincoln's Inn, and in due course called to the bar, which, however, he did not follow on account of an impediment in his speech. From his zeal for Shakspeare he attacked Warburton's edition of his favourite author, which drew a severe retort, and Edwards retaliated in his 'Canons of Criticism, with a Glossary,' of which there were seven editions. To the last he added fifty sonnets in the manner of Spenser, and an account of the trial of the latter. Died 3 Jan., 1757. In 1761 appeared his tract on the doctrine of predestination.

EDWARDS, THOMAS, D.D., a divine, born at Coventry 10 Aug., 1729, and educated at Clare Hall, Cambridge, where he obtained a fellowship. In 1755 he published a translation of the Psalms, reduced to metre, on the plan of Bishop Hare. In 1758 he was appointed master of the school at Coventry, and rector of St. John the Baptist in that city. The year following he published a book against the doctrine of Irresistible Grace. In 1762 he attacked Dr. Lowth's 'Metricæ Hærianæ,' in a Latin dissertation, to which Lowth replied in a note, and Edwards rejoined in a Latin epistle, which called forth a more elaborate answer. In 1766 our author took his doctor's degree, after which he published 'Two dissertations on Bigotry and Persecution.' His next publication was in Latin, being 'Two dissertations; the first concerning various readings in the Scripture text, and the second on St. Paul's doctrine of Predestination,' 8vo. In 1770 he was presented to the living of Nuneaton, in Warwickshire; and in 1779 he resigned the school and the rectory of St. John's. He died at Nuneaton 30 June, 1785. Besides the above works he published 'Selecta quædam Theocratici Idyllia,' and some sermons.

EDWARDS, THOMAS, LL.D., fellow of Clare Hall, Cambridge, editor of Plutarch 'On Education,' author of a Discourse on Free Enquiry in matters of Religion, and of tracts on classical literature, flourished 1798.

EDWARDS, WILLIAM, a common mason, who acquired celebrity as a bridge-builder. His bridge over the river Taaff, which is the segment of a circle, the chord of which is 147 feet from the surface of the water, is a remarkable instance of his ingenuity. He was occasionally a Methodist preacher. Born 1719; died in his native parish of Eglwysilan, county Glamorgan, 1789.

EDWIN, JOHN, an English comic actor, who was distinguished by his eccentric habits, as well as by his histrionic talents. Born 1749; died 31 Oct., 1790.

EDWY, succeeded as king of England 955, and died in exile 1 Oct., 959.

ECKHOUT, ANTHONY VANDER, a fruit and flower painter, was born at Brussels 1656, and settled at Lisbon, where he was murdered 1695.

ECKHOUT, GERBRANDT VANDER, an eminent painter, born at Amsterdam 1621; died 22 July, 1674.

EGBERT, last king of the Saxon Heptarchy and first king of England, was proclaimed monarch of Wessex 800, and of all England 828. Died 838.

EGEDE, JOHN, a Dane, missionary to Greenland 1721. His description of Greenland appeared 1729, and he died 1758. His son Paul assisted him in converting the Greenlanders, and was bishop of the country, and died 1789, aged 81. He republished his father's history, &c.

EGERTON, DANIEL, a popular actor, born in London 14 April, 1772; died at Chelsea 23 July, 1835.

EGERTON, FRANCIS, duke of Bridgewater. See BRIDGEWATER.

EGERTON, FRANCIS, earl of Ellesmere. See ELLESMERE.

EGERTON, F. H., earl of Bridgewater. See BRIDGEWATER.

EGERTON, JOHN, bishop of Durham, was the son of Henry bishop of Hereford, and born in London 30 Nov., 1721. He received his education at Eton, and next at Oriel College, Oxford. In 1745 he obtained the rectory of Ross, and the year following a prebend in the cathedral of Hereford. He was appointed chaplain to the king 1749, and the next year dean of Hereford. In 1756 he was consecrated bishop of Bangor, translated to Lichfield 1768, and finally to Durham 1771. Died 18 Jan., 1787. The bishop published only three sermons. He was a most munificent prelate.

EGERTON, THOMAS, Lord Ellesmere, and afterwards Viscount Brackley. See BRACKLEY.

EGG, AUGUSTUS LEOPOLD, R.A., a painter, born in London 1817. He became a contributor to the Academy 1838, and produced a great number of pictures illustrative of humorous scenes from Shakspeare, Le Sage, and Sir W. Scott. Died at Algiers 26 March, 1863.

EGGELING, JOHN HENRY, a learned antiquary and numismatist of Bremen, born 23 May, 1639; died 15 Feb., 1713.

EGGLESFIELD, ROBERT, the founder of Queen's College, Oxford, was a native of Cumberland. In 1332 he became rector of Burgh, in Westmoreland, but he lived at court, where he was chaplain to Philippa, queen of Edward III. Died June, 1349.

EGINHARD, a German historian, wrote a Latin life of Charlemagne, to whom he had been secretary, and the Annals of France from 741 to 829. Died about 840.

EGINTON, FRANCIS, an Englishman, distinguished by his skill in painting on glass, was born 1737, and died 26 March, 1805.

EGMONT, JUSTUS VAN, painter to the king of France, was born at Leyden 1602, and died 8 Jan., 1674.

EGMONT, LAMORAL, Count, a Flemish nobleman, born 1522. He served in the armies of Charles V., and was general of the horse at the battle of St. Quintin, and also at that of Gravelines. After the departure of Philip II. of Spain he took part in the troubles of the Low Countries, for which the duke of Alva caused him to be beheaded at Brussels 5 June, 1568.

EGNAZIO, JOHN BAPTIST, a celebrated Italian scholar, professor of eloquence at Venice, was born in that city about 1478, and died 4 July, 1553.

EHRET, GEORGE DIONYSIUS, F.R.S., a botanical painter, born in Germany 1710. In 1736 he was

employed by Mr. Clifford, in Holland, for whom he illustrated with beautiful figures the *Hortus Cliffortianus*. Thence he came to England, where he met with liberal encouragement. He painted a number of flowers in the English botanical gardens, of which one hundred were engraved, under the title of '*Plantæ Selectæ*.' Died Sept., 1770.

EICHMAN. See ENCINAS.

EICHORN, JOHN GOTTFRIED, a distinguished German orientalist and biblical critic; professor at Jena, and afterwards at Göttingen; was born 1752, and died 25 June, 1827. His son, *Charles Frederick* (born 1781; died July, 1854), attained distinction as a jurist.

EISENMENGER, JOHN ANDREW, professor of oriental languages at Heidelberg, was born at Mannheim 1654, and died 20 Dec., 1704. His writings are chiefly directed against the traditions and Talmudical doctrines of the Jews.

EISENSCHMIDT, JOHN GASPAR, a physician, born at Strasburg 15 Nov., 1656; died 4 Dec., 1712. His most celebrated work was a treatise on the figure of the earth.

EKINS, JEFFERY, D.D., a native of Cheshire, was educated at Eton, and at King's College, Cambridge. He became rector of Sedgfield, afterwards of Morpeth, and lastly dean of Carlisle. Died 20 Nov., 1791. He translated from the Greek of Apollonius Rhodius '*The Loves of Medea and Jason*,' 1771.

ELDER, WILLIAM, an eminent Scotch engraver, died about 1698.

ELDON, JOHN SCOTT, EARL OF, was the son of William Scott, a coal-fitter of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and the brother of Lord Stowell. He was born 4 June, 1751, and after proceeding through the royal grammar school of his native town was sent to the university of Oxford. He chose the bar as a profession, but his earliest efforts as an advocate were not very brilliant. Lord Chancellor Thurlow, however, appreciated his talents and capacity, and took him under his patronage. By his lordship's influence Mr. Scott obtained a seat in the House of Commons, where he proved himself to be a clever legislator and a fluent speaker. In 1783 he was made a privy councillor; and in 1788 solicitor-general. On the latter occasion he received the honour of knighthood. He was advanced to the attorney-generalship 1793. The period during which he held this office was memorable for the state trials connected with the political excitement produced in this country by the breaking out of the French revolution. In 1799 he was constituted chief justice of the court of Common Pleas, being at the same time raised to the peerage. In 1801 he was nominated lord high chancellor, and he retained the seals until Fox came into office. They were restored to him 1807, on the return of his party to power, and he finally resigned them 1827, when Mr. Canning became prime minister. Died 13 Jan., 1838. Lord Eldon was notorious for his obstinate opposition to Parliamentary Reform and Catholic Emancipation.

ELEUTHERIUS (St.), Pope of Rome, succeeded Soter 171, and died 26 May, 185.

ELGIN AND KINCARDINE, JAMES BRUCE, eighth EARL OF, eldest son of Thomas the seventh earl, was born in London 20 July, 1811. From Eton he proceeded to Christchurch, Oxford, and afterwards became a fellow of Merton College in

that university. In 1841 he entered parliament for Southampton, and the same year succeeded to the earldom, which, being a Scotch one, did not affect his seat in the House of Commons. This, however, he resigned 1842, on being appointed governor-general of Jamaica. In 1846 he was despatched in a like capacity to Canada, and during his administration, which extended over eight years, he did much to quell discontent, and to knit the Canadian provinces closely to the mother country. His services were rewarded by his being, in 1849, raised to the British peerage as Baron Elgin. From Canada he was transferred to China as special ambassador. On his way thither he received news of the Indian mutiny, and took the determined step of landing some of his own troops to assist in suppressing it. But notwithstanding this diminution of the force under his control, his expedition to China proved a success, as he saw Canton taken, and negotiated the important treaty of Tientsin. In 1859 he became a member of Lord Palmerston's cabinet, with the office of postmaster-general. But he was not destined to remain long at home. His brother, Mr. Bruce, had been appointed envoy in China, and, in accordance with the treaty, he ought to have been received at Peking. Access to the capital was, however, refused to him, save on conditions which were considered derogatory to the British representative; and when the rights secured by treaty were insisted upon, there ensued the disaster of the Peiho. Forthwith, in 1860, Lord Elgin was despatched once more to sustain the English authority, and he thoroughly fulfilled his mission by entering Peking in state and compelling the submission of the Celestial chiefs. Scarcely had he gained this triumph when he was appointed to succeed Lord Canning as governor-general of India, where he maintained external peace and developed the internal and material resources of the country. During a tour in the north of India he died at Dhurumsala in the valley of Cashmere 20 Nov., 1863.

ELGIN AND KINCARDINE, THOMAS BRUCE, seventh EARL OF, was born 1766, and succeeded to the title while an infant. After passing through Harrow and Westminster schools, he studied in the university of St. Andrews, and then entered the army, attaining eventually in 1837 the rank of general. He greatly distinguished himself as a diplomatist, being entrusted with several missions of the highest importance. In 1795 he was nominated envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the court of Berlin; and in 1799 he proceeded to Constantinople in the same capacity. To this latter appointment we owe the collection and preservation of the Elgin Marbles and other treasures of ancient art, which in 1816 were purchased by the nation for £35,000, and are now deposited in the British Museum. Lord Elgin died at Paris 14 Nov., 1841.

ELIAS LEVITA, a German rabbi, who taught Hebrew at Rome and Venice. He published several learned works, and by his rejection of the antiquity of the Hebrew vowel points brought upon himself the enmity of his brethren. Born 1472; died 1549.

ELIAS, MATTHEW, a painter, born near Cassel 1658; died at Dunkirk 22 April, 1741. He was professor of painting in the academy of St. Luke, at Paris.

ELICHMANN, JOHN, a native of Silesia, prac-

sed physic at Leyden, where he died 1639. He was well acquainted with sixteen languages, and published, among other works, the Arabic and Greek versions of the Tablature of Cebes, accompanied by a Latin translation by himself.

ELIE DE BEAUMONT, JEAN BAPTISTE JACQUES, French advocate, born Oct., 1732. He distinguished himself by his affecting memoir of the family of Calas, and several other esteemed pieces. Died 10 Jan., 1786. His wife (born 1729; died 1783) wrote an excellent novel entitled Letters of the Marquis de Roselle.

ELIOT, FRANCIS PERCEVAL, one of the commissioners of audit at Somerset House, London, wrote 'Letters on the Subject of the Armed Peasantry,' 1794; 'Observations on the Fallacy of the Supposed Depreciation of the Paper Currency,' 1811; and 'Demonstration; or Financial Remarks,' 1812 Aug., 1818, æt. 63.

ELIOT, Sir JOHN, a distinguished patriot, born at Port Eliot, Cornwall, 20 April, 1590, and educated at Exeter College, Oxford. He left the university without a degree, and subsequently studied in one of the inns of court. In 1614 he entered the House of Commons as member for St. Germans, and greatly distinguished himself by his eloquence and independent spirit. He received the honour of knighthood on being appointed vicemarshal of Devon. While holding this office he captured a famous pirate named Nutt, but instead of being rewarded for this gallant deed he was actually cast into prison, as the 'rover' had very influential friends at court. After a time Eliot regained his liberty, and was returned to the parliament which assembled in 1623. In the reign of Charles I. he came into prominence as one of the popular champions, and, like most of his brethren, evinced his spirit of liberality and toleration by boldly clamouring for penal laws against the unfortunate Catholics. He became at length so odious to the court that he was cast into the Tower together with Holles, Selden, and others. The harsh treatment he received in prison caused his death 27 Nov., 1632. Mr. John Forster published in 1863 an excellent biography of Eliot, who is termed by Hallam, 'the most illustrious confessor in the cause of liberty which that time produced.'

ELIOT, JOHN, called the Apostle of the Indians, was born in Devonshire or Cornwall about 1604. He was educated at Cambridge; after which he became an assistant at a school, but being dismissed on account of his nonconformity, he went to New England, where he was chosen pastor of an Independent congregation. In 1646 he began to study the Indian language, that he might be enabled to preach to the native tribes of America. In this he had such success, that he undertook a translation of the Bible into the Mohawk tongue. He wrote several books, as, an Indian Grammar, a Primer for the Indians, &c. Died 1689.

ELLIOTT, GEORGE AUGUSTUS, Lord Heathfield, &c. HEATHFIELD.

ELISEUS. See ELYS.

ELIZABETH OF HUNGARY (St.), daughter of Andrew II., king of Hungary, was born 1207, & married, 1221, Louis, landgrave of Hesse, by whom she had three children. After the landgrave's death she was deprived of the regency, and reduced to beg her bread from door to door. She was, however, afterwards settled in the palace and treated suitably to her rank; but, preferring a

state of humiliation to dignity, she took the habit of the third order of St. Francis, and employed herself in spinning wool, and attending on the poor in the hospital at Marburg, founded by herself, in which holy exercises she died 19 Nov., 1231, aged 24. She was canonised by Gregory IX. four years afterwards.

ELIZABETH (St.), daughter of Peter III., king of Aragon, was born 1271, and married 1281 to Dionysius, king of Portugal, after whose decease she took the habit of St. Clare, and founded the convent of Coimbra. Died 4 July, 1336.

ELIZABETH, queen of England, was the daughter of Henry VIII. by Anne Boleyn. She was born 1533; succeeded to the throne on the death of her half-sister, Queen Mary, 17 Nov., 1558; and died 24 March, 1602-3.

ELIZABETH PETROVNA, daughter of the Czar Peter the Great, was born 1709. She usurped the imperial throne by dethroning the infant Ivan 1741, and died 29 Dec., 1761.

ELLENBOROUGH, EDWARD LAW, LORD, fourth son of Edmund Law, bishop of Carlisle, was born at Great Salkeld, Cumberland, 1749. He was educated at the Charterhouse, and next at Peterhouse, Cambridge. After taking his first degree he entered at Lincoln's Inn, and when called to the bar went the northern circuit. The trial of Warren Hastings gave ample scope for Mr. Law's talents, he being the leading counsel for that gentleman. In 1801 he was made attorney-general; and the next year he succeeded Lord Kenyon as chief justice of the King's Bench, on which occasion he was created Baron Ellenborough. He died shortly after the resignation of his office 13 Dec., 1818.

ELLER DE BROCKHUSEN, JOHN THEODORE, a physician and medical writer, in the service of Frederic I. and Frederic II. of Prussia, was born 1680, and died 31 Sept., 1760.

ELLERKER, THOMAS, an English Jesuit, who died at Stonyhurst 1 May, 1795. Dr. Oliver pronounces him to have been one of the ablest professors of theology that the English college ever produced, and adds that his treatise 'De Incarnatione' may be regarded as a *chef-d'œuvre*.

ELLESMEERE, FRANCIS EGERTON, EARL OF, was born 1 Jan., 1800, being second son of the marquis of Stafford, afterwards duke of Sutherland. After passing through Eton School and Christchurch, Oxford, he entered the House of Commons, being then known as Lord Francis Leveson Gower. He gave an earnest support to the policy of Mr. Canning. In 1828 he was sworn of the privy council, and not long afterwards accompanied the marquis of Anglesey to Ireland as chief secretary. From July to November, 1830, he was secretary-at-war. He was raised to the peerage 1846; and died 18 Feb., 1857. The earl was a man of great literary acquirements, and wrote a translation of Faust; the Pilgrimage, a poem; Mediterranean Sketches; and several poems which were printed for private circulation.

ELLESMEERE, THOMAS EGERTON, LORD. See BRACKLEY, VISCOUNT.

ELLIGER, OTTOMAR, principal painter to the elector of Brandenburg, was born at Gottenburg 1632, or 1633, and died 1688. His son, *Ottomar* (born 1666; died 24 Nov., 1732), acquired fame as an historical painter.

ELLIOT, GILBERT, earl of Minto. See MINTO.

ELLIOT, Sir GILBERT, baronet, of Minto, in

Scotland, was born Sept., 1722. He became an advocate, and besides distinguishing himself in his profession, gave proofs that he possessed considerable literary abilities. After filling several high official situations, he died Jan., 1777. He wrote some beautiful ballads, and maintained a philosophical correspondence with David Hume.

ELLIOT, Sir JOHN, a physician, was a native of Peebles, in Scotland. He was bred a surgeon, in which capacity he went out in a private ship of war, which took a valuable prize. His share of the prize-money enabled him to become a physician, and so great was his practice in London, that he realized £5,000 a-year. He was created a baronet; and died 7 Nov., 1786. Sir John wrote various popular works relative to medical science.

ELLIOT, or SHELDON, NATHANIEL, an English Jesuit, born May, 1705, was called to the government of the colleges at St. Omer, Rome, and Bruges, and also to be provincial of his brethren in difficult and stormy times. On quitting office he retired to Holt, where he died 10 Oct., 1780. 'The Occasional Letters on the Affairs of the Jesuits in France' were collected and published in London under his direction; with the 'Judgment of the Bishops of France concerning the Doctrine, Government, Conduct, and usefulness of the French Jesuits.' He was also the translator of Pinamonti's treatise of 'The Cross in its true Light,' 1775.—*Oliver*.

ELLIOTT, EBENEZER, an English poet, known principally by his 'Corn-Law Rhymes,' was born at Masborough, near Rotherham, Yorkshire, 17 March, 1781, and died near Barnsley 1 Dec., 1849.

ELLIOTT, HENRY VENN, an 'evangelical' divine of some note, was a native of Paddington, and received his education at Trinity College, Cambridge, of which he became fellow (B.A. 1814; M.A. 1817). He was incumbent of St. Mary's Chapel, Brighton, for thirty-seven years, and died in that town 24 Jan., 1865. Several of his Sermons are in print. A Life of Mr. Elliott, by Josiah Bateman, M.A., was published in 1868.

ELLIOTT, RICHARD, was born at Kingsbridge, Devonshire, and educated at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge. He became chaplain to St. George's Hospital, Hyde Park Corner, from whence he was dismissed 1759, for preaching antinomianism. He afterwards turned Arian, and took a meeting-house in Aldersgate Street, where he officiated till his death, which happened suddenly in the pulpit 28 Dec., 1788. He published some controversial tracts, a volume of discourses, and many single sermons.

ELLIOTT, WILLIAM, an English artist and engraver, born at Hampton Court 1717; died in London 1766.

ELLIS, CLEMENT, was born in Cumberland 1630, and educated at Queen's College, Oxford. In 1660 he obtained the living of Kirkby, Nottinghamshire, and in 1693 a prebend in the collegiate church of Southwell. Died 1700. He wrote the 'Gentle Sinner, or England's brave Gentleman characterised;' some books on practical divinity; and poetical pieces.

ELLIS, GEORGE, F.R.S., F.S.A., a native of London, was educated at Westminster School and Trinity College, Cambridge. He was one of the writers of the *Rolliad*, a satirical publication, intended to annoy the administration of Mr. Pitt; but afterwards he became much attached to that

statesman, and was appointed secretary to Lord Malmesbury when he went on the embassy to Lisle. Died 15 April, 1815, aged 70. His works are, *Specimens of the Early English Poets*, 3 vols. Preface, notes, and appendix to a translation of L. Grand's *Fabliaux*; *Specimens of English Metrical Romances*, 3 vols.

ELLIS, G. J. W. Lord Dover. See DOVER.

ELLIS, HENRY, F.R.S., an English voyager, born 1721; died 21 Jan., 1806. He is known by his account of a voyage which he made in 1761, with Captains G. Moor and Smith, with the view of discovering a north-west passage by way of Hudson's Bay. He became governor of New York and Georgia.

ELLIS, HUMPHREY, D.D., an English Catholic divine, some time professor of philosophy and divinity at Lisbon, afterwards dean of the English chapter, died July, 1676.

ELLIS, JOHN, F.R.S., a naturalist, supposed to have been born in London about 1720. When very young he applied himself assiduously to scientific observations, the result of which was the discovery of the animal nature of corals and corallines, on which he published 'An Essay' 1755. In botany he distinguished himself by an account of new plants from America; a description of the Coniferæ, and a dissertation on the Varnish-tree of Japan. He also wrote an account of Coffee, a description of the Mangostan and bread fruit, and directions to voyagers for bringing home vegetable productions. He was likewise the author of various papers in the *Transactions of the Royal Society*. Lord Chancellor Northington gave him the place of agent for West Florida and Dominica. Died 15 Oct., 1776. His 'Natural History of many curious and uncommon Zoophytes' was published by his daughter 1786.

ELLIS, JOHN, was born in London 22 March, 1698, and brought up as a scrivener. For many years he was deputy of Broad Street Ward, and master of the Scriveners' Company. He was the intimate friend of Dr. Johnson, and wrote several poetical pieces which are included in Dodsley's Collection. He also published separately *The Surprise*, or *Gentleman turned Apothecary*, a tale in Hudibrastic verse; and *a Travesty of the cant added by Maphæus to Virgil's Æneid*. Died 31 Dec., 1791.

ELLIS, PHILIP MICHAEL, an English prelate, was the third son of the Rev. John Ellis, rector of Waddesden, Buckinghamshire, and was born 1655. Whilst a pupil in Westminster School he embraced the Catholic religion, and accordingly proceeded to St. Gregory's convent at Douay, where he made his profession as a Benedictine monk 30 Nov. 1670. Being sent on the English mission, his great abilities recommended him to the notice of James II., who appointed him one of his chaplains and preachers, and when Pope Innocent XI., on 30 Jan., 1688, signified his wish that his majesty should nominate three fit subjects to fill the newly constituted vicariates—Midland, Northern, and Western—Dom Ellis was selected for the western vicariate, and was consecrated bishop at St. James's 6 May, 1688, by the title of bishop of Aureliopolis. On the breaking out of the revolution at London he was apprehended and committed to Newgate, though his confinement was of brief duration. After staying for some time at St. German he went to Rome, and in 1693 was nominated an assistant prelate by Innocent XII.

Resigning his western vicariate he was promoted by Clement XI. in 1708 to the see of Segui in the Campagna di Roma, where he established a seminary. Died 16 Nov., 1726. He published seven of his sermons preached at St. James's; and also the acts of a synod held in his cathedral in 1710.—*Oliver; Ellis Correspondence.*

ELLIS, SIR RICHARD. *See* ELLYS.

ELLIS, ROBERT LESLIE, an accomplished scholar, was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he was elected to a fellowship; and died at Grantham, near Cambridge, 12 May, 1859, aged 41. Mr. Ellis took a leading part in bringing out the Cambridge edition of the Works of Lord Bacon. A Life of him, by Harvey Goodwin, D.D., was published in 1864.

ELLISTON, H. T., an English musical composer; inventor of the transposing piano; died 19 April, 1864, aged 63.

ELLISTON, ROBERT WILLIAM, a celebrated actor, born in London 1774; died 7 July, 1831.

ELLWOOD, THOMAS, was born at Crowell, near Thame, Oxfordshire, 1639. He was bred in the Anglican communion, but was converted to Quakerism, in consequence of which he lost the favour of his father. He became reader to Milton, which tended greatly to his improvement in learning. Ellwood suffered imprisonment on account of his religious belief, and wrote a number of books in defence of it. He also edited George Fox's Journal, and published a History of the Old and New Testament; a sacred poem on the Life of David, &c.; and his own life. Died 1 March, 1713.

ELLYS, ANTHONY, an Anglican prelate, born 1693, and educated at Clare Hall, Cambridge. He was appointed bishop of St. David's 1752, and died 17 Jan., 1761. He published some single sermons; an Answer to Hume on the Miracles; a Plea for the Sacramental Test; and after his death appeared his Tracts on the Liberty, spiritual and temporal, of the Protestants in England.

ELLYS, SIR RICHARD, baronet, was born at Wyham, Lincolnshire, about 1688. He was well versed in the ancient languages, and corresponded with many scholars of the greatest eminence at home and abroad. In his religious principles he was a Calvinistic dissenter of the Independent persuasion. Died 21 Feb., 1741-2. Sir Richard wrote 'Fortuita Sacra, quibus subijcitur Commentarius de Cymbalis;' A Vindication of the History of the Septuagint; and Critical Examination of the Holy Gospels, with regard to the History of the Birth and Infancy of our Saviour.

ELMACINUS, GEORGE, a Christian of Egypt, who wrote a History of the Saracens. Born 1223; died 1273.

ELMENHORST, GEVERHART, of Hamburg, a learned critic and classical editor, died 1621.

ELMES, HARVEY LONSDALE, a London architect, who died 26 Nov., 1847, aged 32, in Jamaica, whither he had gone for the benefit of his health. His chief work is St. George's Hall, Liverpool.

ELMSLEY, PETER, D.D., was born in London 1773, and educated at Westminster, whence he removed to Christ Church, Oxford (M.A. 1797). In 1798 he was presented to the chapelry of Little Horkeley, Essex, but having a good private fortune he gave all the emoluments to his curate. After the peace he went to Italy, and was employed with Sir Humphry Davy in superintending the development of the papyri found at Hercu-

laneum. To Mr. Elmsley was left the choice of the MSS., but the experiment proved abortive. On his return he settled at Oxford, where he took the degree of D.D. In 1823 he was appointed principal of St. Alban's Hall, and Camdenian professor of history; but he did not live to enjoy the higher distinctions to which his learning and merits would have raised him. Died 8 March, 1825. Dr. Elmsley was the editor of some of the plays of Euripides and Sophocles.

ELOY, NICOLAS FRANÇOIS JOSEPH, physician to Prince Charles of Lorraine, was born at Mons 20 Sept., 1714, and died 10 March, 1788. His chief work is an Historical Dictionary of Medicine, Ancient and Modern.

ELPHINSTON, JAMES, a miscellaneous writer, born at Edinburgh 6 Dec., 1721, being the son of an Episcopalian clergyman of that city. He was educated at the high school and university of Edinburgh; on leaving which he became tutor to Lord Biantyre. In 1750 he superintended an edition of the Rambler, printed at Edinburgh, with translations of the mottoes. The year following he settled near London, and kept an academy till about 1778; after which he delivered a course of lectures on the English language at Edinburgh and Glasgow. He died at Hammersmith 8 Oct., 1809. He was a man of learning, but rendered himself ridiculous by endeavouring to introduce a new mode of spelling. He translated Martial into English, and published 'Propriety ascertained, in her picture,' 2 vols. 4to., which was followed by 'English Orthography epitomized,' and 'Propriety's Pocket Dictionary.' In 1794 came out a selection of his correspondence, in 6 vols. 8vo.; but his best work is a grammar for the use of schools, 2 vols. 12mo.

ELPHINSTON, WILLIAM, a Scotch prelate, born at Glasgow 1431 or 1437. He received his education at the university of his native place, and on entering into orders obtained the rectory of Kirk-michael. After this he went to Paris and Orleans, at both which places he was chosen professor of civil and canon law. At the end of nine years he returned to Scotland, and became rector of the university of Glasgow. He also sat in parliament, and had a place in the privy council. James III. sent him on an embassy to France, and when he came home he was made bishop of Ross, from whence, in 1484, he was translated to Aberdeen. In 1488 he was advanced to the post of lord chancellor; soon after which he went on an embassy to Vienna, and on his return was made lord privy seal. In 1494 he began the foundation of King's College, Aberdeen, which he completed and endowed in 1506. Besides this great work, he left large sums for the building a bridge over the Dee. Died 25 Oct., 1514.

ELPHINSTONE. *See* KEITH, VISCOUNT.

ELPHINSTONE, ARTHUR, Lord Balmerino. *See* BALMERINO.

ELPHINSTONE, MOUNTSTUART, fourth son of the eleventh Earl Elphinstone, was born in or about 1778. He entered the service of the East India Company, and was much employed in a diplomatic capacity. In 1808 he was entrusted with an important mission in Central Asia, being nominated our first envoy to Kabul. At Peshawur he concluded the important alliance with Shah Shuja which led to many complications and disasters, but which was triumphant for its immediate purpose, as a treaty was signed under

which the shah engaged to join the Affghan arms to those of the English in the event of a French invasion of India. This mission led to the publication by Mr. Elphinstone of an interesting 'Account of the Kingdom of Caubul, and its Dependencies in Persia, Tartary, and India; comprising a View of the Affghan Nation, and a History of the Dooaraunee Monarchy,' 1815. In 1820 he was appointed governor of Bombay. During the seven years that he ruled Western India the Elphinstone Code became law—a code which for brevity, completeness, clearness, and enlightened provisions might be compared with the Code Napoleon. Mr. Elphinstone returned to Europe 1827, and devoted his leisure to the composition of his well-known 'History of India,' which first appeared at London in 2 vols. 8vo., 1841. Died 20 Nov., 1859.

ELRINGTON, THOMAS, a native of Ireland, received his education at Trinity College, Dublin, of which he became in succession mathematical professor and provost. He was appointed bishop of Limerick 1820; translated to Leighlin and Ferns 1822; and died July, 1835. He published editions of Euclid and Juvenal, besides a number of polemical and political pamphlets, one of which is in support of the validity of the Anglican orders.

ELSHEIMER, ADAM, a painter, born at Frankfurt-on-the-Maine 1574; died 1620.

ELSHOLTZ, JOHN SIGISMUND, a physician and botanist of Berlin, was born 1623, and died 1688. He published several works, one of which, 'The curious Distillatory, or the Art of Distilling,' was put into English by Thomas Sherley, M.D.

ELSNER, JAMES, a Prussian divine and theological writer, born 1692; died 8 Oct., 1750.

ELSTOB, ELIZABETH, sister of William Elstob, was born at Newcastle-upon-Tyne 29 Sept., 1683. She was well acquainted with the Saxon and other languages, and translated from the French Madame Scudery's 'Essay on Glory.' In 1713 she published 'Some Testimonies of Learned Men, in favour of an intended edition of the Saxon Homilies.' A few of these homilies were printed at Oxford, but she did not find encouragement to go on with the work. In 1715 she published a Saxon grammar. On the death of her brother she was reduced to poverty, and kept a school at Evesham. Queen Caroline gave her a pension, which ceased at her majesty's death. After this she was taken into the family of the Duchess of Portland as a governess. Died 30 May, 1756.

ELSTOB, WILLIAM, a divine and antiquary, was born at Newcastle-upon-Tyne 1 Jan., 1673. He was educated at Eton, whence he removed to Catherine Hall, Cambridge, and afterwards to Queen's College, Oxford. In 1696 he was chosen fellow of University College, where he took his master's degree 1697. In 1702 he obtained the rectory of St. Swithun and St. Mary Bothaw, London, where he died 3 March, 1714. He was remarkably skilled in the Saxon language, of which he gave proofs in a translation of the Homily of Lupus; and an edition of that on St. Gregory. He also undertook, but did not complete, a collection of the Saxon laws; a specimen of which was published under the title of 'Hormesta Pauli Orosii,' 1699. In connection with his profession he printed some sermons, and an 'Essay on the Connection between Law and Divinity.'

ELSWICH, JOHN HERMANN DE, a Lutheran di-

vine, born at Rensburg, in Holstein, 1684; died at Stade 1721.

ELSYNGE, HENRY, was born at Battersea, Surrey, 1598. From Westminster School he removed to Christ Church, Oxford, after which Archbishop Laud procured for him the place of clerk of the House of Commons, which he resigned 1648. Died 1654. He wrote 'The ancient Method and Manner of holding Parliaments in England.'

ELTON, Sir CHARLES ABRAHAM, a English baronet, born 1778; died at Bath 1 June, 1853. He was a man of literary tastes, and published several volumes of poetry and history. His most important work is entitled 'Specimens of the Classic Poets, in a chronological series from Homer to Tryphiodorus: translated into English verse, and illustrated with biographical and critical Notices,' 3 vols. 8vo., London, 1814. He also published a translation of Hesiod.

ELVIUS, PETER, a mathematician and astronomer, secretary of the Royal Academy of Stockholm, was born at Upsala 1710, and died 27 Sept., 1749.

ELWES, JOHN, an Englishman, who acquired notoriety on account of his miserly habits. He sat in parliament for some time as member for Berkshire, and died 26 Nov., 1789, aged about 77, leaving a fortune of £500,000, besides entailed estates.

ELY, HUMPHREY, D.D., was educated at Oxford, but remaining firm in his allegiance to the Roman Church, he afterwards went to Douay, where, in 1570, he established a school for the study of the civil and canon laws. In 1578 he followed the English college to Rheims. He was appointed professor of laws at Pont-à-Mousson 1586; and died 15 March, 1603-4. Dr. Ely was intimate with Dr. (afterwards Cardinal) Allen, who employed him in revising several controversial books. He also published 'Certain brief Notes upon a brief Apology; set out under the Name of the Priests united to the Archpriest,' 8vo., Paris, 1602. His brother, William Ely, D.D., was some time president of St. John's College, Oxford. Like his brother, he adhered to the Catholic cause, and became a very laborious missionary in Herefordshire, where he was confined in the common gaol for several years. He died a prisoner 1609, very old.

ELYOT, Sir THOMAS, though generally stated to have been born in Suffolk, was more probably a native of Wiltshire. He received his education at Jesus College, Cambridge (M.A. 1507), and not at St. Mary's Hall, Oxford, as Wood and others assert. Henry VIII. conferred on him the honour of knighthood, and sent him on several embassies. He died at Carlton, Cambridgeshire, and was buried there 25 March, 1546. His works are 'The Governor,' a treatise on education; 'Pasquill the Playne;' 'Castle of Health;' 'Bibliotheca Eliotæ, Elyot's Library or Dictionary,' afterwards improved by Bishop Cooper; 'Defence of good Women;' 'Banquet of Sapience;' 'Preservative against the fear of death;' 'De rebus memorabilibus Angliæ;' 'Of the knowledge which maketh a man wise;' and a number of translations.—*Athen. Cantab.*

ELYS, EDMUND, *Eliseus*, was born in Devonshire, and educated at Balliol College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. 1655, and obtained a fellowship. In 1659 he succeeded his father in the rectory of East Allington, Devonshire, but was deprived at the Revolution for not taking the oaths. He was alive in 1693. He published two volumes

of miscellaneous pieces, in prose and verse; a tract against Tillotson's Sermons on the Incarnation; and a volume of letters.

ELZEVIRES, famous printers at Amsterdam and Leyden. There were five of this name, Lewis, Bonaventure, Abraham, Lewis, and Daniel. Lewis began to be known at Leyden in 1595, and was the first who made the distinction between the *v* consonant and the *u* vowel. Daniel died 1680 or 1681. He published a catalogue of books printed by his family.

EMANUEL, king of Portugal, succeeded John II. 1495; and died 1521, aged 53.

EMERSON, WILLIAM, a mathematician, born 14 May, 1701, at Hurworth, county Durham. He kept a school for some time, but quitted that employment, and contented himself with a small paternal estate. He was a profound mathematician, but of singular habits, being vulgar in his manners, fond of low company, and extremely shabby in his dress. Died 26 May, 1782. He wrote treatises on Fluxions, Mechanics, Algebra, Optics, Astronomy, Navigation, Arithmetic; a Commentary on the Principia of Newton; and several other esteemed works.

EMERY, JOHN, a comic actor, born at Sunderland 1777; died 25 July, 1822. His success upon the London stage, especially in personating rustic characters, was very great.

EMILIUS, PAULUS. See PAULUS.

EMLYN, THOMAS, was born at Stamford, Lincolnshire, 27 May, 1663. After receiving a preparatory education, he was admitted a preacher, and became chaplain to the countess of Donegal, a dissenter, whom he accompanied to Ireland. In 1683 he returned to England, and became minister of a congregation at Lowestoft, where he turned Arian. In 1691 he removed to Dublin to be assistant to Mr. Boyse; but his religious sentiments being discovered, the Dublin synod suspended him from the ministry, whereupon he wrote a book entitled 'An humble Enquiry into the Scripture Account of Jesus Christ.' For this he was prosecuted by the dissenters, and the jury having found him guilty of blasphemy, he was sentenced to pay a fine of £1,000, and to suffer a year's imprisonment. The fine was afterwards commuted to £70, but he remained in confinement two years. On recovering his liberty he went to London, where he ministered to a small congregation for a few years. Died 30 July, 1743. Besides the above work, he wrote several others in defence of Arianism, and some sermons, all collected in 2 vols. 8vo., by his son, *Sollom Emlyn*, a barrister, who edited Hales on the Pleas of the Crown, and died 1756.

EMMETT, ROBERT, the son of a physician of Cork, was born in that city 1780. He was studying for the bar when the French revolution led to the popular movement in Ireland, which he deemed it his duty to encourage. He supported the insurrectionary party with all the enthusiasm of youth, and was a member of the secret directory of the United Irishmen. He was arrested in Dublin, and having been found guilty of treason was executed 20 Sept., 1803.

EMMETT, THOMAS ADDIS, elder brother of the above, was born in Dublin 1763. He was called to the bar, but instead of following his profession became one of the most active leaders of the United Irishmen. On being apprehended he made a full confession, and ultimately gained his

liberty. He afterwards went to New York, where he rose to great distinction in the profession of the law. Died 14 Nov., 1827.

EMMIUS, UZZO, professor of history and Greek at Groningen; a distinguished philologist and historian; was born at Gretha, in East Friesland, 1547, and died 9 Dec., 1626.

EMPEDOCLES, an ancient philosopher, was a native of Sicily, and flourished B.C. 444.

EMPEREUR, CONSTANTINE L', a Dutch orientalist, who died 1648. During twenty-one years he was professor of divinity and Hebrew at Leyden. He published several esteemed translations of Jewish and Talmudical works.

EMPSON, Sir RICHARD, a statesman, was the son of a sieve-maker at Towcester, Northamptonshire. He became a favourite with Henry VII., and on account of his oppressions rendered himself odious to the nation. He was beheaded with his coadjutor, Dudley, 17 August, 1510.—*Athen. Cantab.*

ENCINAS, FRANCIS, commonly known by the name of *Dryander*, and also by those of *Du Chene*, *Van Eyck*, and *Eichman*, was born at Burgos, in Spain, about 1520. After receiving the rudiments of education in his native country, he visited Germany, and adopted the new doctrines. In consequence of publishing a Spanish translation of the New Testament, he was arrested and imprisoned at Brussels 1543. Coming subsequently to England he was appointed Greek reader to the university of Cambridge. He afterwards visited Strasburg and Geneva, and died about 1570. Besides the translation of the New Testament referred to above, Encinas wrote a History of the Low Countries, and of Religion in Spain; and a Spanish translation of Plutarch.—*Athen. Cantab.*

ENFANTIN, LE PÈRE, restorer of the sect of St. Simonians, died 1 Sept., 1864.

ENFIELD, WILLIAM, was born at Sudbury 29 March, 1741. In 1763 he was chosen minister of a dissenting congregation at Liverpool. About 1770 he removed to Warrington, as a teacher in the academical institution established there; which did not succeed, though continued till 1783. After this he went to Norwich, where he died 3 Nov., 1797. Dr. Enfield published, *The Speaker*, a popular school-book; *Exercises on Elocution*; *The Preacher's Directory*, a collection of texts; *The English Preacher*, 9 vols.; *Biographical Sermons*; *Institutes of Natural Philosophy*; *An abridged Translation of Brucker's History of Philosophy*, 2 vols.; *General Biography*, in conjunction with Dr. Aikin, who published his friend's sermons, 3 vols., with his life prefixed.

ENGELBRECHTSEN, CORNELIUS, a painter, born at Leyden 1468; died 1533.

ENGHELRAMS, CORNELIUS, a painter, born at Malines 1527; died 1583.

ENGHIEN, LOUIS ANTOINE HENRI DE BOURBON DUC D', son of the duke of Bourbon, and grandson of the prince of Condé, was born at Chantilly 2 Aug., 1772. This amiable young prince resided at a seat which had been left him by his great-uncle, the cardinal prince de Rohan, in the principality of Bittenheim, which appertained to the elector of Baden. Here he devoted himself, under the misfortunes of his family, in a peaceful retirement, to the cultivation of his estate; when Bonaparte's agents came by night, and having seized him in his bed, hurried him to France, where he was tried and condemned by a mock

tribunal for having taken up arms against France in the time of Robespierre. In the night of 23 March, 1804, he was shot in the wood of Vincennes.

ENGLAND, JOHN, a distinguished Catholic prelate, was born at Cork 23 Sept., 1786. He was originally intended for the law, but subsequently embraced the clerical profession, and received his theological education at Carlow. His first missionary years were spent in his native city, and next he was appointed to the important parish of Bandon. During this period he laboured incessantly in the cause of religion and the liberty of his country. In 1814 he published 'The Religious Repertory,' a weekly magazine devoted to this object. In 1820 he was consecrated bishop of the newly-erected see of Charleston in the United States; and his administration of that diocese for twenty-two years was one continuous and successful effort for the dissemination of religion, and the improvement of his adopted country. In 1822 he commenced the publication of 'The United States Catholic Miscellany;' he also published many miscellaneous pamphlets, and a work of great research and erudition on the 'Roman Chancery.' The other separate works by him which I have seen are 'Letters of the late Bishop England to the Hon. J. Forsyth, on the subject of Domestic Slavery; to which are prefixed copies in Latin and English of the Pope's Apostolic Letter, concerning the African Slave Trade, with some introductory remarks, &c.,' by W. G. Read, 8vo., Baltimore, 1844; and 'Explanation of the Construction, Furniture, and Ornaments of a Church, of the Vestments of the Clergy, and of the Nature and Ceremonies of the Mass,' 12mo., Rome, 1845. The Works of Bishop England were collected and arranged under the advice and direction of the Right Rev. Ignatius A. Reynolds, and published at Baltimore, in five octavo volumes, 1849. Died 11 April, 1842.

ENGLAND, THOMAS R., a Catholic divine, brother of the preceding, was for many years parish priest of Passage, near Cork. He appears to have been living in 1849. Mr. England published a very valuable 'Life of the Reverend Arthur O'Leary, including Historical Anecdotes, Memoirs, and many hitherto unpublished documents, illustrative of the condition of the Irish Catholics during the eighteenth century,' 8vo., London, 1822; 'Letters of the Abbé Edgeworth;' and several occasional pamphlets.

ENGLEFIELD, Sir HENRY CHARLES, an eminent antiquary and astronomer, was descended from a very ancient family in Berkshire and Wiltshire, one of whom, Francis, was created a baronet 1612. Sir Henry succeeded his father in 1780, at which time he was F.R.S. and F.S.A. In the Transactions of the former, and the Archæologia of the latter, are many of his communications. His separate publications are 'Tables of the apparent places of the Comet in 1661;' 'On the Determination of the Orbits of Comets;' 'A Walk through Southampton;' 'Description of the Beauties and Geological Phenomena of the Isle of Wight.' Sir Henry was a Catholic, and defended the principles of his communion with great spirit from the charges brought against it in a 'Review of the Case of the Protestant Dissenters.' He died in London 21 March, 1822, aged 70.

ENGLISH, FERDINAND EDWARD, archbishop of Trinidad, died 19 Sept., 1862.

ENGLISH, HESTER. See INGLIS.

ENJEDIN, GEORGE, a learned Socinian of Hungary, who wrote 'Explicatio locorum Scripturæ veteris et novi Testamenti ex quibus dogma Trinitatis stabiliri solet.' Died 28 Nov., 1597.

ENNIUS, QUINTUS, a Latin poet, was born at Rudiae, in Calabria, about 240 B.C., and died about 170 B.C. Only some fragments of his works have come down to us.

ENNODIUS, MAGNUS FELIX, bishop of Pavia, in Italy, was born about 473, and died 17 July, 521. He wrote a panegyric on Theodoric, king of the Goths; a life of Epiphanius, bishop of Pavia, &c.

ENT, Sir GEORGE, M.D., a physician, born at Sandwich, Kent, 6 Nov., 1604. He was educated at Sidney College, Cambridge, but took his doctor's degree at Padua. He was knighted by Charles II., and became president of the College of Physicians. Died 13 Oct., 1689. His works are 'Apologia pro Circulatione sanguinis contra Emilio Parisano,' and 'Animadversiones in Malachia Thruston diatribam de Respirationis usu primario.'

ENTICK, or ENTINCK, JOHN, an English writer, born 1713. In his eighteenth year he published a tract, entitled 'The Evidence of Christianity proved from Facts,' which we suppose was only a translation from Houteville. He afterwards became a schoolmaster, and appears to have been in orders. He was much employed by the booksellers, for whom he compiled a Naval History; a History of the German War; and a History of London; but he is best known by his Spelling Dictionary; and his Latin and English Dictionary. Died at Stepney May, 1773.

EOBANUS HESSUS, HELIUS, a Latin poet, was born in Hesse 9 Jan., 1488, and died at Erfurt where he was professor of eloquence, 5 Oct., 1540.

EPAMINONDAS, a Theban general, who received a mortal wound at the battle of Mantinea, and died triumphantly on being assured of the victory, B.C. 363.

ÉPÉE, CHARLES MICHEL DE L', a French abbé, born at Versailles 25 Nov., 1712. He obtained a canonry in the cathedral of Troyes, and made himself famous by conducting a seminary at Paris, for the instruction of the deaf and dumb, in which he had extraordinary success. He died 23 Dec., 1789, and was succeeded by the Abbé Sicard. L'Épée wrote an Account of the cure of Marianne Pigalle; and 'Instruction des Sourds et Muets.'

EPHEM, (Sr.), a learned father of the Church and deacon of Edessa, was a native of Nisibis. He was styled the doctor and prophet of the Syrians. His works fill six folio volumes. Died about 378.

EPICHRMUS, a Greek poet and philosopher, who lived about 440 B.C.

EPICETUS, a stoic philosopher, was a native of Hierapolis, in Phrygia, and the slave of Epaphroditus, the freedman of Nero. He died after A.D. 118. His works have been translated into English by Mrs. Carter.

EPICURUS, a celebrated Athenian philosopher, born about 342 B.C.; died 270 B.C.

EPIMENIDES, a Cretan poet and philosopher, who flourished about 590 B.C.

EPIPHANIUS (ST.), a father and doctor of the Church, who displayed great zeal against the writings of Origen. He was chosen bishop of Salamis; and died 403, aged above 80. His works were published by Petavius, in 4 vols. folio, 1622.

The principal among them is a treatise against heresies.

EPIPHANIUS, *the Scholastic*, was living in Italy about 510. At the request of his friend Cassiodorus he translated into Latin the Ecclesiastical Histories of Socrates, Zozomen, and Theodoret.

EPISCOPIUS, SIMON, a learned divine of Amsterdam, who was one of the principal leaders of the Arminians or remonstrants. His works occupy two folio volumes. Born 1583; died 4 April, 1643.

ERARD, SEBASTIEN, a noted manufacturer of pianofortes and other musical instruments, was born at Strasburg 5 April, 1752, and died near Paris 5 Aug., 1831.

ERASISTRATUS, a Greek physician and anatomist, flourished about 200 B.C.

ERASMUS, DESIDERIUS, was the illegitimate son of one Gerard, by Margaret, daughter of Peter, a physician, of Sevenbergen. He was born at Rotterdam 28 Oct., 1465, and named after his father, but subsequently he assumed the name of *Desiderius*, the Latin equivalent for the Dutch word *Gerard*, signifying 'amiable,' and *Erasmus*, the Greek for the same word. To these he added *Roterodamus*, from the place of his birth. At an early age he was a chorister in the cathedral of Utrecht. The first school he was sent to was at Rotergh, but after remaining there a short time he was removed to Deventer, in Guelderland, where he had for his schoolfellow Adrian Florentius, afterwards Pope Adrian VI. Subsequently he entered among the canons regular of a house at Stein, near Tergau, and was ordained priest 1492. It was at Stein that he composed his first work, '*De Contemptu Mundi*.' In 1490 Herman à Bergis, archbishop of Cambray, being in want of a Latin secretary, took Erasmus from the convent and employed him in that capacity. The archbishop advised Erasmus to go to the university of Paris, promising him a pension for his support. He accordingly went there 1496; but the archbishop neglected to fulfil his promise, so that Erasmus was reduced to the greatest necessities, being at times almost destitute of food and clothing. The plague broke out at Paris 1497, and he returned to Cambray, and afterwards came to England on a visit to William Blount lord Mountjoy, who had been his pupil at Paris. From London he went to Oxford, and studied in St. Mary's College, devoting his time chiefly to the acquirement of the Greek language. In 1506 the degrees of B.D. and D.D. were conferred upon him by the university of Cambridge. During his abode in this country he became intimate with Sir Thomas More, Dean Colet, Tunstal, Warham, Grocyn, Lynacre, and other learned men, and was exceedingly gratified by their reception. On leaving England he proceeded to Italy, and again took the degree of D.D. at Turin. He then visited Bologna, and afterwards Rome, where he was well received, especially by Cardinal de Medici, afterwards Leo X. In 1510 he paid another visit to England, in consequence of hopes held out to him by Henry VIII. At this period the prior of Stein desired to recall him to his convent, but he obtained from the pope a dispensation releasing him from his vows. He again went to Cambridge, and resided at Queen's College, being, in 1511, admitted Lady Margaret professor of divinity. While at Cambridge he also gave public lectures on the Greek tongue. It may be mentioned that he rendered great assistance to

Dean Colet in the foundation of St. Paul's School. Towards the end of 1516 he quitted England, and from that time led a wandering life, residing sometimes at Antwerp, sometimes at Louvaine, sometimes at Brussels, and once in London, rarely remaining six months in one place. His circumstances were by no means good, and he was a bad economist. His income arose principally from the dedications of his books, and the pensions he received from the patrons of literature. In 1521 he settled at Basle, but was obliged to quit that city 1529, on account of the establishment of the Protestant religion there. After an interval of six years, during which he resided at Fribourg, he returned to his favourite residence at Basle, where he passed the remainder of his days. His death occurred in the night, between the 11th and 12th of July, 1536. Erasmus has left a name which will never perish. To a vast stock of learning, both sacred and profane, he added the graces of eloquence and the charms of wit. His numerous works, which are all written in Latin, embrace a great variety of topics. To him belongs the glory of having been the first publisher of the New Testament in the original Greek. The first edition was published in 1516, and four more impressions were called for in his lifetime. Among his other works the most celebrated are '*The Manual of a Christian Soldier*;' '*Adages*;' '*Encomium of Folly*;' '*Colloquies*;' and '*Ciceronianus*.' At the outset of the Reformation, Erasmus inclined towards the reformers, as he approved of their attempts to effect changes in certain matters of discipline, but on finding that Luther and his companions were making attacks on the doctrine of the Church, he withdrew from their cause and wrote his '*Treatise of Free Will*.' Le Clerc put forth a new edition of Erasmus's works at Leyden, 10 vols. folio, 1703—1706.—*Athen. Cantab.*

ERASTUS, THOMAS, a physician, born at Baden, in Switzerland, 7 Sept., 1524; died at Basle 31 Dec., 1583. He wrote some books on subjects connected with his profession, but is best known by his treatise on Excommunication, in which he enunciates the principle that ecclesiastical censures and other inflictions are not the proper method of punishing crimes, but that the administration of the penal law, and of the law for compelling performance of civil obligations, should rest with the temporal magistrate.

ERATOSTHENES, a Greek of Cyrene, keeper of the library at Alexandria, died 194 B.C. He was the first who discovered the method of measuring the circumference of the earth.

ERCILLA Y ZUÑIGA, ALONSO, a Spanish poet, born at Madrid 1533; died after 1596. His great work is the '*Araucana*,' an epic poem, describing a revolt of the Araucanians against the Spaniards in Chili.

ERDESWICKE, SAMPSON, was a native of Sandon, Staffordshire, and received his education at Brasenose College, Oxford. He died 11 April, 1603. He was an accomplished antiquary, and left in MS. '*A short view of Staffordshire*,' which has been several times printed. It is incorporated in Shaw's history of the county.

EREMITA, DANIEL, was born at Antwerp 1584. He became secretary to the duke of Florence; and died 1613. He wrote '*De Aulica Vita ac Civili*,' Latin poems, &c.,

ERICSSON, JOHN, an engineer, was born in Sweden 1803; but his inventions were brought

ERIGENA.

before the scientific world in England and America. His name is chiefly known in connection with a project for a caloric engine, which was to supersede steam. As the principle did not obtain the sanction of the scientific men to whom the British Government referred its consideration, Ericsson tried it in America, and obtained sufficient co-operation to enable him to launch a vessel named after himself, and measuring 3000 tons. This vessel made a trial trip in which she sailed at the rate of twelve miles an hour; but on her return she was struck by a squall, filled, and foundered close to the city of Jersey. The 'Ericsson' was subsequently raised, and the caloric engine replaced by a steam engine, which possessed some improvements invented by Mr. Ericsson. He died 2 Nov., 1853.—*Engl. Cycl.*

ERIGENA, JOHN SCOTUS, a celebrated schoolman, was a native of Ireland, and resided chiefly in France, at the court of Charles the Bald. His theological writings were considered heterodox; and his treatise on the eucharist was condemned by the Council of Rome 1059. In his 'Dialogus de Divisione Naturæ,' he displays a wonderful amount of information for the times he lived in, and an intimate acquaintance with the Greek language. Died about 875.—*Penny Cycl.*

ERINNA, a Greek poetess, flourished about 595 B.C. She was the friend of Sappho.

ERIZZO, SEBASTIAN, was born at Venice 19 June, 1535. He filled some important offices in the republic; and died 5 March, 1585. His chief work is a Discourse on Ancient Medals.

ERNEST AUGUSTUS, king of Hanover, duke of Cumberland, &c., fifth son of George III. of England and Queen Charlotte, was born at Kew 5 June, 1771, and died 18 Nov., 1851.

ERNESTI, AUGUSTUS WILLIAM, nephew of John Augustus Ernesti, was born 26 Nov., 1733, and died 29 July, 1801. He was professor of eloquence at Leipsic, and published excellent editions of Livy, Quintilian, and other classics.

ERNESTI, JOHN AUGUSTUS, was born at Taenstadt, in Thuringia, 4 Aug., 1707. He studied theology at Leipsic, and in 1734 was chosen rector of St. Thomas's School in that city; in 1742 made extraordinary professor of ancient literature; in 1756 professor of eloquence, and in 1758 professor of divinity with the degree of doctor. Died 11 Sept., 1781. His editions of Homer, Callimachus, Xenophon, Aristophanes, Cicero, Tacitus, and Suetonius are very valuable. His other works are *Initia doctrinæ solidioris; Institutio interpretis Nov. Test.*; an edition of Hederici's *Lexicon*; a Theological Library, 11 vols.; *Opuscula Oratoria; Archæologia Literaria*; and a new edition of Fabricius's *Biblioth. Græca*.

ERNESTI, JOHN CHRISTIAN THEOPHILUS, nephew of the preceding, was professor of philosophy, and afterwards of eloquence, at Leipsic. He published an edition of *Æsop's Fables*; 'Lexicon Technologiæ Romanorum Rhetoricæ;' and other works. Born 1756; died 5 June, 1802.

ERNULPH, bishop of Rochester. See ARNULF.

ERPENIUS, THOMAS, a learned Dutchman, born at Gorcum 7 Sept., 1584. He was educated at Leyden, after which he travelled into several countries to perfect himself in the oriental languages. In 1613 he was appointed professor of the oriental tongues at Leyden. Died 13 Nov., 1624. He published many works, the principal of which,

ERSKINE.

his Arabic Grammar, passed through numerous editions.

ERRIDGE, JOHN ACKERSON, an English topographer, author of the History of Brighthelmstone, died 5 Nov., 1862.

ERRINGTON, ANTHONY, D.D., an English priest, author of 'Catechistical Discourses,' 1654; and of 'Missionarium: sive opusculum practicum pro fide propaganda, et conservanda,' Rome, 1672.

ERSCH, JOHN SAMUEL, a celebrated German bibliographer, was chief librarian and professor of geography and statistics at Halle. Born 23 June, 1766; died 16 Jan., 1828.

ERSKINE, CHARLES, a cardinal, born at Rome, of Scotch parents, 13 Feb., 1753. He was much esteemed by Pius VI., who raised him to the episcopate, and appointed him canon of St. Peter's. He was sent to London as minister when that pontiff became a member of the coalition against France, and remained eight years in the British capital. He was raised to the purple by Pius VII., and died at Rome 19 March, 1811. Cardinal Erskine was a skilful negotiator, and a most learned and accomplished man.

ERSKINE, DAVID STEWART, Earl of Buchan. See BUCHAN.

ERSKINE, DAVID, Lord Dun, a Scotch lawyer, born at Dun, in the county of Angus, 1670. He received his education at St. Andrew's and afterwards at Paris. In 1696 he was called to the bar, and in 1711 took his seat on the bench. In 1713 he was appointed one of the commissioners of the Court of Justiciary, which place he held till 1750. Died 1755. He published a little volume, entitled 'Lord Dun's Advices.'

ERSKINE, EBENEZER, son of the Rev. Henry Erskine, who was ejected from the living of Cornhill, in the county of Durham, in 1662, and afterwards imprisoned in the fort of Bass, in the mouth of the Forth, where the son was born 22 June, 1680. He received his education at Edinburgh, and in 1703 was ordained minister of Portmoak, in the county of Fife, from whence he removed, in 1731, to Stirling. The year following, in a sermon before the synod of Perth, he censured some proceedings of the general assembly with regard to patronage, for which a prosecution was commenced against him, which produced a schism in the church. Mr. Erskine and his followers were called Seceders, and the sect thus formed has continued to the present day. He died at Stirling, 2 June, 1754. Four volumes of his sermons were printed at Glasgow 1762, and a fifth at Edinburgh 1765.

ERSKINE, HENRY, elder brother of Lord Erskine, was born at Edinburgh 1 Nov., 1746. He was called to the Scotch bar, 1768, and, though young, was admitted a member of the Faculty of Advocates, where he soon raised himself to high distinction as a lawyer and pleader. In 1783 he held for a short time the high official situation of lord advocate of Scotland, and afterwards became dean of the Faculty of Advocates. In 1806 he was reappointed to the situation of lord advocate, but retired again at the same time that his brother in England was deprived of the great seal. Mr. Henry Erskine was a man of infinite wit, and wrote some epigrams of considerable merit. Died 8 Oct., 1817.

ERSKINE, JOHN, baron of Dun, was born near Montrose 1508 or 1509. At an early period he embraced the Protestant religion, which he pro-

motivated with great zeal, and became a preacher, after having been a warrior. He was one of the ecclesiastical superintendents appointed by the Scotch parliament, and in that capacity assisted in compiling the book of discipline, or model of church government. Died 21 March, 1591.

ERSKINE, JOHN, of Carnock, an eminent Scotch lawyer, was born 1695, and died 1 March, 1768. He wrote 'The Principles of the Law of Scotland,' and 'Institutes of the Laws of Scotland.'

ERSKINE, JOHN, D.D., a Scotch divine, born 2 June, 1721. He became a student of the university of Edinburgh, and while at college wrote an essay entitled 'De rectæ rationis usu legitimo, sive de libertate cogitandi.' In 1744 he was ordained minister of Kirkintilloch, from whence he removed, in 1754, to Culross, and, in 1758, to the New Gray Friars church at Edinburgh; but the next year he and Dr. Robertson were admitted joint ministers of the Old Gray Friars church. Died 19 Jan., 1803. Dr. Erskine published Theological Dissertations; Sketches of Church History, 2 vols.; and a volume of Sermons. He corresponded with Bishop Horsley, who, in his collection of controversial letters with Priestley, inserted some strictures written by Dr. Erskine. A volume of his letters, and another of his sermons, were printed after his death.

ERSKINE, RALPH, the brother of Ebenezer, was born at Monilaws, Northumberland, 15 March, 1685. He was educated at Edinburgh, and became minister of Dunfermline; but in 1734 he joined the Seceders, and was deposed by the general assembly. Died 6 Nov., 1752. His works were printed 1764 in 2 folio volumes.

ERSKINE, THOMAS, LORD ERSKINE, was the third and youngest son of Henry David Erskine, tenth earl of Buchan in Scotland. He was born at Edinburgh 29th Jan., 1749-50, and received his education partly in that city and partly at the university of St. Andrew's; but at the age of 14 he became a midshipman, and four years afterwards quitted the naval service for the army, as an ensign in the first regiment of foot. With this corps he went to Minorca, where he resided three years, and then removed to Gibraltar; but after being upon the rock nearly as long, upon some misunderstanding he gave up his commission, and returned to England with the resolution of studying the law. Accordingly, at the age of 26 he entered Trinity College, Cambridge, as a fellow-commoner, and at the same time inscribed his name as a student on the books of Lincoln's Inn. One of his college declamations, delivered in the chapel, on the subject of the Revolution, gained the first prize, and was an earnest of his future eminence. The circumstances of Mr. Erskine, which were originally circumscribed within very narrow limits, were rendered more so by an early marriage and an increasing family. His embarrassments were, therefore, very great previous to his being called to the bar, which was in 1778; but the same year he had the good fortune to start into popularity and practice. The first cause in which he was engaged was for Captain Baillie, who had been dismissed by Lord Sandwich from a situation in Greenwich Hospital. The conduct of Erskine in this trial gave such satisfaction that he was retained as counsel for Carman the bookseller, to plead his cause against the claim of the Stationers' Company and the two universities to the sole right of printing almanacs. His next employ-

ment was that of conducting the defence of Admiral Keppel at Portsmouth, for which he was rewarded with a thousand guineas. Never was a counsel, at the outset of his professional course, engaged in more important concerns than Mr. Erskine. In 1781 he advocated the cause of Lord George Gordon, who was indicted in the Court of King's Bench for being the promoter of the riots of the preceding year. The eloquence and ability displayed by him on this trial procured him a silk gown, at the particular recommendation of Lord Mansfield. This was in 1783, and the same year he was chosen M.P. for Portsmouth. Soon after this he defended the dean of St. Asaph, who was tried at Shrewsbury on a charge of libel; and on this occasion he had a remarkable dispute with his old preceptor Mr. Justice Buller, who, having reprimanded him for the asperity of his language, received a caustic retort, uttered in such a lofty tone of defiance, that the judge, who was not formed of very pliable materials, felt abashed and checked his passion. But, perhaps, the most popular period of Mr. Erskine's life was when he pleaded the cause of Hardy, Tooke, and Thelwall, in 1794 at the Old Bailey. These trials, for constructive treason, brought all his great powers as an orator into play, and he certainly then distinguished himself by extraordinary energy. His undertaking the defence of Paine, however, threw a momentary shade over him, and he was actually for a time dismissed from the office which he held as attorney-general to the prince of Wales. But in 1802 he was restored to that honour, and soon afterwards appointed chancellor to his royal highness, and keeper of the seals for the duchy of Cornwall. On the death of Mr. Pitt, 1806, Mr. Erskine was all at once elevated to the peerage and the woollack. His lordship did not hold the seals many months, the administration of which he formed a part being suddenly dissolved early in the following year. Lord Erskine now retired into private life; the prince of Wales became regent, and conferred on him the order of the Thistle. He died at Amondell House, near Edinburgh, 17 Nov., 1823. Lord Erskine was a decided Whig, and a close adherent of Mr. Fox. As an orator at the bar few excelled him, but in parliament he was not equally successful. His speeches have been published. In 1797 he wrote a tract entitled 'A View of the Causes and Consequences of the War with France,' which went through several editions. Subsequently he printed a political romance, called 'Armata,' a pamphlet in favour of the Greeks; and some poems.

ERXELEBEN, JOHN CHRISTIAN POLYCARP, professor of philosophy at Gottingen, was born 22 June, 1744, and died 19 August, 1777. He wrote 'Elements of Natural History,' and many other esteemed works in the German language.

ERYCEIRA, FERDINAND DE MENESES, count DE, of Lisbon, distinguished himself in military affairs. He wrote a History of Tangiers; History of Portugal, &c. Born 27 Nov., 1614; died 22 June, 1699.

ERYCEIRA, FRANCIS XAVIER DE MENESES, count DE, great-grandson of the preceding, was born at Lisbon 29 Jan., 1673. He also became a general; and died 21 Dec., 1743. He was a member of various learned societies, and composed a host of works, including Memoirs on the Coins of Portugal; Reflections on Academical Studies; and a MS. epic poem entitled 'Henriqueida.'

ESCHENBURG, JOHN JOACHIM, a German scholar, born at Hamburg 7 Dec., 1733. He was for many years professor in the Carolinum at Brunswick, where he died 29 Feb., 1820. To him Germany is indebted for an acquaintance with many good English writers in the department of æsthetics, viz., Brown, Webb, Burney, and Hurd, whom he translated and in part accompanied with notes and additions. His greatest desert, however, lies in his translation of Shakspeare (Zurich 1775-87, 14 vols; 1798-1806, 12 vols.). Students in this country are familiar with his useful 'Manual of Classical Literature,' which has been translated into English by N. W. Fiske.

ESCOBAR Y MENDOZA, ANTHONY, a Spanish Jesuit, and writer on casuistry, was born at Valladolid 1589, and died 4 July, 1669.

ESCOBAR, BARTHOLOMEW, a Spanish Jesuit, born at Seville, 1562; died at Lima 1624. He published Latin Sermons, &c.

ESCOBAR, MARINE DE, a pious virgin, born at Valladolid 8 Feb., 1554; died 9 June, 1633. She was the foundress of the order of St. Bridget.

ESCOQUITZ, DON JUAN, a Spanish statesman and writer, born 1762; died 19 Nov., 1820. He translated into Spanish Milton's 'Paradise Lost' and Young's 'Night Thoughts.'

ESMENARD, JOSEPH ALPHONSE, a French poet and dramatist, born in Provence 1770, died 25 June, 1811.

ESPAIGNAC, JEAN BAPTISTE JOSEPH DAMAZIT DE SAHUGUET, baron d', a French general, and writer on military science, born 25 March, 1713; died at Paris 28 Feb., 1783.

ESPAINET, JEAN D', president of the parliament of Bordeaux, rendered himself famous by his writings on alchemy. Flourished 1623.

ESPEN, ZEGER BERNARD VAN, an erudite canonist of Louvain, born 1646; died 2 Oct., 1728.

ESPENCE, CLAUDE D', a learned doctor of the Sorbonne, born 1511; died 5 Oct., 1571. His theological works were printed at Paris 1619.

ESPER, JOHN FREDERICK, a German naturalist and astronomer, born at Drossenfeld, in Baireuth, 6 Oct., 1732; died at Wunsiedel 18 July, 1781. His brother, Eugene John Christopher (b. 2 June, 1742; d. 1810), was professor of philosophy at Erlang, and published many valuable works on natural history.

ESPERIENTE, PHILIP CALLIMACHUS, was born in Tuscany 1457, his real name being Buonacorsi. He formed a society at Rome, all the members of which were to adopt Greek names, in consequence of which he took that of Callimachus. Subsequently he adopted the name of Esperiente or Experience, in allusion to the vicissitudes of his life. The foundation of the society at Rome rendered Esperiente obnoxious to the Pope. He accordingly fled to Poland, where he became tutor to the children of Casimir III., who sent him on several embassies. He died at Cracow 1 Nov., 1496. He wrote 'De Gestis Attilæ,' and other historical works.

ESPRIT, JACQUES, a member of the French Academy, was born 23 Oct., 1611 at Beziers, where he died 6 July, 1678. He wrote Paraphrases on some of the Psalms; and the Fallacy of Human Virtues. He is generally styled the Abbé Esprit, though he was never in orders.

ESSENIUS, ANDREW, a Lutheran divine, professor of theology at Utrecht, was born Feb., 1618,

and died 18 May, 1647. He wrote a great number of polemical treatises, chiefly in Latin.

ESSEX, ARTHUR CAPEL, EARL OF, son of Arthur, Lord Capel, was born 1635 and created earl of Essex at the Restoration. He was also sent ambassador to Denmark, and made lord lieutenant of Ireland. In 1679 he became first lord of the treasury, but resigned that place a few months afterwards. In July 1683 he was charged with being concerned in the Rye House Plot, and committed to the Tower, where on the 13th he was found with his throat cut.

ESSEX, JAMES, F.S.A., an architect, was born in 1723, at Cambridge. He was brought up under his father, who was a builder, and whom he succeeded in his business. He was much employed in public works, particularly in repairing King's College chapel, and the cathedrals of Ely and Lincoln. Died 14 Sept., 1784. He wrote some excellent papers on Gothic Architecture, in the 'Archæologia.' His MSS. and drawings came to the Rev. Thomas Kerrieh, who bequeathed them to the British Museum.—*Cooper's Annals of Cambridge.*

ESSEX, ROBERT DEVEREUX, second EARL OF, son of Walter, the first earl, was born 10 Nov., 1567, at Netherwood, Herefordshire. He had his education in Trinity College, Cambridge, and on being introduced at court, became a great favourite with Queen Elizabeth. In 1585 he went to the Low Countries, and distinguished himself at the battle of Zutphen. On his return he was made master of the horse, and commanded the cavalry in the camp at Tilbury. After this he went on two expeditions against Cadiz, the last of which failed, owing to a difference between the Earl and Raleigh. On his return home, Essex was made Earl Marshal of England, and master-general of the ordnance. But he had now attained the height of royal favour, and his fall was hastened by repeated acts of indiscretion. At the council-board he contradicted the queen, who gave him a box on the ear, and told him to go and be hanged; when, instead of making an apology, he rose in extreme wrath, swore that he would not have taken such an affront from the great Harry, and quitted the presence. An apparent reconciliation took place, but it was a short calm. The earl was sent soon after to Ireland, where he made peace with the rebel Tyrone, contrary to instructions; and next, to complete his ruin, he left the government without leave. After his arrival in London, he created considerable alarm by arming his followers and putting his house in a state of defence; for which he was summoned to appear at the council-board, but he refused to attend; on which a conflict ensued, and being soon compelled to surrender, he was sent to the Tower. His trial and condemnation quickly followed, and he was beheaded 25 Feb., 1600-1. The story of his giving a ring to the countess of Nottingham, to be conveyed to the queen, but which commission that lady, at the instigation of her husband, neglected to perform, though long regarded as fabulous, is now known to be true. The earl married the widow of Sir Philip Sidney. He had a taste for poetry, and his style of composition is vigorous and correct. He was also a great patron of men of learning and genius.—*Athen. Cantab.*

ESSEX, ROBERT DEVEREUX, third EARL OF, son of the preceding, was born 1592, and educated at Eton and Oxford. At the age of 14 he was be-

married to Lady Frances Howard, but immediately afterwards he went on his travels, and in his absence his young wife became enamoured of Carr, afterwards Earl of Somerset. A divorce ensued, that she might be gratified, whereupon Essex went abroad and served in the wars of the Netherlands. On his return he formed another unhappy marriage with the daughter of Sir William Paulet, from whom he was also divorced. At the breaking out of the civil war, he accepted a commission as general of the Parliamentary army, and fought the king in the battle of Edgehill. After this he gained many advantages, for which he received public thanks and the most profuse grants from his employers. Died 14 Sept., 1646.

ESSEX, THOMAS CROMWELL, EARL OF, was born in 1598, being the son of a blacksmith at Putney, in Surrey. Early in life he became clerk or secretary to the English factory at Antwerp, which situation he soon left, and went into several countries as the secret agent of his sovereign. On his return to England he was taken into the service of Cardinal Wolsey, who obtained for him a seat in the House of Commons, where he defended his master with great spirit. On the fall of the cardinal the king took Cromwell into his own service, and gave him several valuable and important offices. He was very instrumental in procuring the dissolution of the religious houses and in promoting the principles of the Reformation. For these services he obtained the title of the Earl of Essex, with many manors and estates, chiefly the spoils of the church. At length his affairs took an adverse turn. He had the imprudence to advise the marriage of the king with Anne of Cleves; but the union did not prove agreeable to the tyrant, who wreaked his vengeance on Cromwell by causing him to be tainted of high treason and heresy. He was beheaded on Tower Hill, 28 July, 1540. With his dying breath he declared his firm belief in the sacraments and doctrines of the church which he had been engaged in persecuting and robbing during the greater part of his career.—*Athen. antab.*

ESSEX, WALTER DEVEREUX, EARL OF, was born at Caermarthen, in or about Dec., 1538. For some time he was known as Lord Ferrers; but in 1558 he succeeded to the title of Viscount Hereford. In 1572 he was created Earl of Essex for his bravery against the northern rebels. He was afterwards sent to Ireland to subjugate the province of Ulster, and in 1576 he was appointed earl-marshal of that kingdom for life. He died at Dublin shortly afterwards, on 22 Sept., 1576. He was the author of a poem entitled 'The Complaint of a Prisoner,' printed in Farr's Select Poetry of the reign of Elizabeth, and in other collections.—*Athen. Cantab.*

ESTACO, ACHILLES. See STADIUS.

ESTAING, CHARLES HECTOR, Comte D', a French naval and military commander, was born at Auvergne, 1729; and was guillotined 28 April, 1794.

ESTAMPES, ANNE DE PISSELEN, Duchesse D', mistress of Francis I., king of France, was born about 1508. She carried on a correspondence with Charles V., and informed him of the state of the mines and the country, by which means he gained the greatest advantages, and nearly ruined France. After the death of Francis she retired to her country-seat, where she died about 1576.

ESTCOURT, RICHARD, an actor and dramatist, born at Tewkesbury, Gloucestershire, 1668. He eloped from school to join a company of strolling players, and, after leading a vagrant life some years, became a comic performer at Drury Lane. He was a great favourite with the Duke of Marlborough; and, when the Beef-steak Club was formed, Dick Estcourt, as he was called, had the office of provisor conferred on him, when, as a mark of distinction, he wore a gridiron of gold suspended about his neck with a green riband. Died 1713. His plays are 'The Fair Example,' a comedy; and 'Prunella,' an interlude.

ESTIUS, WILLIAM, a Catholic divine, born at Gorcum, in Holland, about 1542. He became professor of theology, and afterwards chancellor of the university of Douay, where he died 20 Sept., 1613. His works are 'Martyrium Edmundi Campaniani,' from the French; 'Historia Martyrum Gorcomensium'; 'Orationes Theologicae'; 'Commentarii in quatuor libros Sententiarum,' 4 vols. folio; one of the best theological works, according to Dupin, which the Roman Church can boast of; 'Annotationes in præcipua difficiliora S. Scripturæ loca,' 'In omnes B. Pauli et aliorum apostolorum epistolæ Commentaria,' 2 vols. folio.

ESTOILE, PIERRE DE L', grand auditor of the chancery of Paris, was born 1546, and died Oct., 1611. His Journals of Henry III. and Henry IV. were published after his death. His son Claude (b. about 1547; d. 1652) was a member of the French academy, and wrote some plays and poems.

ESTRADES, GODEFROID, comte D', marshal of France, distinguished himself both as a soldier and diplomatist. He was born at Agen, 1627, and in 1661 was sent ambassador to England, where he maintained his right of precedence over the Spanish ambassador, and negotiated the sale of Dunkirk. He was despatched again to London, 1666; and the year following went to Holland, where he concluded the treaty of Breda. In 1673 he distinguished himself at the conference of Nimeguen for a general peace. Died 26 Feb., 1686. His 'Negotiations' have been several times printed.

ESTRÉES, CÉSAR D', cardinal, and abbat of St. Germain des Prés, was born at Paris 5 Feb., 1628. He was son of the Duke d'Estrées, and was raised to the see of Laon, 1653. Louis XIV. employed him in several negotiations, particularly at Rome. Died 18 Dec., 1714.

ESTRÉES, FRANÇOIS ANNIBAL D', son of Jean d'Estrées, became a duke and marshal of France. He was born 1573, and educated for the church, which he quitted to follow the profession of arms. He distinguished himself on many occasions in the field, and was no less eminent as a diplomatist. Died at Paris, 5 May, 1670. He wrote 'Memoirs of the Regency of Mary de Medicis'; 'Relation of the Siege of Mantua,' &c. His sister, Gabrielle d'Estrées, was the mistress of Henry IV., by whom she had three children. She died suddenly 10 April, 1599.

ESTRÉES, JEAN D', grand master of the artillery of France, distinguished himself at the taking of Calais, 1558, and on several other occasions. Born 1486; died 1567.

ESTREES, LOUIS CÉSAR LETELLIER, maréchal D', a French soldier and statesman, born 2 July, 1605; died 2 Jan. 1771. In 1756 he was appointed to the command of the army in Ger-

many, where he obtained signal advantages over the duke of Cumberland.

ESTREES, VICTOR MARIE, duc d', vice-admiral and marshal of France, was born 30 Nov., 1660, and died 28 Dec., 1737. He was a man of letters as well as a soldier.

ESTYE, GEORGE, B.D., was educated at Caius College, Cambridge; became preacher at St. Mary's church, Bury St. Edmund's, 1598; died 2 Aug., 1601, æt. 36. He wrote seven theological treatises in English, published in one volume, 1603; and 'De Certeitudine Salvit, et perseverantia Sanctorum non intercisa.'—*Athen. Cantab.*

ETHELBERT, king of Kent in 560; died 616.
- **ETHELBERT**, king of England, the second son of Ethelwolf, succeeded his brother Ethelbald 860, and died 866.

ETHELRED, king of England, the son of Edgar, succeeded his brother Edward the Martyr 978, and died 1016.

ETHELWOLF, king of England, ascended the throne 838, and died 857.

ETHEREGE, GEORGE, a native of Thame, Oxfordshire, received his education at Corpus Christi College, Oxford (M.A. 1539), and became Greek professor in that university; but, adhering to the Catholic religion, he was deprived on the accession of Elizabeth, whereupon he removed to the metropolis, and established a school for Catholic youths. One of his pupils was William Giffard, afterwards archbishop of Rheims. Mr. Etherege, who underwent much persecution on account of his religion, was living in 1588. He wrote some Latin Poems; Observations on the Classics, &c.

ETHEREGE, Sir GEORGE, was born about 1636, in Oxfordshire. In 1664 he produced a comedy, called 'The Comical Adventure, or Love in a Tub;' the favourable reception of which encouraged him to write another in 1668, entitled, 'She Would if She Could;' and in 1676 appeared the 'Man of Mode, or Sir Fopling Flutter.' He received the honour of knighthood about 1683. He was sent envoy to Ratisbon, where, having drank too freely, he fell down stairs, and broke his neck, about 1689.

ÉTOILE. See **ESTOILE**.

ETTMULLER, MICHAEL, professor of botany, anatomy, and chemistry at Leipsic, was born 26 May, 1644, and died 9 March, 1683. His works were published in a collected form at Naples, 5 vols., folio, 1729. His son, *Michael Ernest* (b. 26 Aug., 1673; d. 25 Sept., 1732), became director of the Academy Naturæ Curiosorum. Many of his works are in the collections of that academy, and in the 'Acta Eruditorum.'

ETTRICK, WILLIAM, M.A., an English clergyman, died at High Barnes, Sunderland, 19 Jan., 1847, aged 90. He was an excellent biblical scholar, and the author of several works on the subject of Sacred Prophecy.

ETTY, WILLIAM, a painter, born 10 March, 1787, at York, where he died 13 Nov., 1849. In 1807 he was admitted a student in the Royal Academy, and was also a private pupil of Sir Thomas Lawrence for a year. By degrees he succeeded in building up a reputation, and in 1821 his 'Cleopatra's Arrival at Cilicia,' in which the nude female form was depicted with great correctness, and with a voluptuous glow of colour, brought him into considerable notice. In 1822 he went to Italy, and spent many months in the study of the Venetian colourists. In 1848

an exhibition of his works was opened in London, prominent among which were the nine great paintings which he considered the triumphs of his artistic career, and in which he says he aimed 'to paint some great moral on the heart.' They comprise 'The Combat,' the three 'Judith' pictures, 'Ennaiah, David's Chief Captain,' 'Ulysses and the Sirens,' and the three pictures of 'Joan of Arc.' Etty is one of the chief artists of the modern English school.

EUBULIDES, of Miletus, a philosopher, the disciple and successor of Euclid, flourished B.C. 360.

EUCLID, the mathematician, lived at Alexandria, about 300 B.C. His native place is not known. He was a teacher of mathematics, particularly of geometry, in which branch he was the most distinguished scholar among the Greeks. His 'Elements' have gone through countless editions. Of his other works the principal are the 'Data,' containing geometrical theorems, and the 'Phenomena,' relating to astronomy.

EUCLID, an ancient Greek philosopher, was a native of Megara, a circumstance which led to his sect being designated the 'Megaric.' It was also called 'Eristic,' from its disputatious character, and 'Dialectic,' from the form of discourse practised by its disciples. Euclid flourished about 400 B.C.

EUDEMON, JOHN ANDREW, a native of Crete, who entered the society of Jesus, and became rector of the Greek College at Rome. He was also chaplain to Cardinal Barberini, when he went into France, where he gave much offence by his book entitled 'Admonitio ad Regem Ludovicum XIII.' Died 24 Dec., 1625.

EUDOCIA, or EUDOXIA, wife of Theodosius II., emperor of Rome, died 460, aged 67. She composed several poems which are lost. There is attributed to her a singular work entitled 'Homocentra,' being a Life of Jesus Christ, in 2343 hexameter lines, formed by verses and hemistichs selected from Homer. The authorship is, by some, ascribed to one Pelagius, who lived in the 5th century.

EUDOXUS, a Pythagorean philosopher of Cnidus, a city of Caria, lived about 370 B.C.

EUGÈNE, the PRINCE, Francis of Savoy, commonly called Prince Eugene, was born at Paris 18 Oct., 1663. His father was Eugene Maurice, general of the Swiss, governor of Champagne, and earl of Soissons; his mother, Donna Olympia Mancini, niece of Cardinal Mazarin. After the death of his father and the exile of his mother, he and his brother Philip went to Vienna, where they met with a gracious reception. In the war which broke out with Turkey, Prince Philip fell in battle, and left his command to Eugene, who signalled himself at the siege of Vienna in 1683, as he afterwards did at Buda. He next served against the French in Italy; and in 1697 commanded the army in Hungary, where he gained a splendid victory, in which the Turks lost above thirty thousand men, with their commander the Grand Vizier. On the breaking out of the war occasioned by the disputes about the Spanish succession, Eugene commanded the Imperialists in Italy, where he was opposed to Villeroi, whom he made prisoner. After this he acted in conjunction with Marlborough; but the history of their campaigns would far exceed our limits. In 1712 the prince came to England, to prevail upon our court to continue the war, but could not succeed. Com-

pelled now to act on the defensive, he exerted himself to the utmost; and in 1714 settled preliminary articles with Marshal Villars at Rastadt, which ended soon after in a general peace. In 1716 the war with the Turks was resumed; and the prince again took the field in Hungary, where he attacked the enemy in their camp, and obtained a complete victory, which was followed by the capture of Temeswar and Belgrade. From this time to 1733 Eugene remained at Vienna, employed in the councils of the emperor; but in that year he assumed the command in Italy, where he experienced various success in the contest with the combined powers of France, Spain, and Sardinia. He was found dead in his bed 21 April, 1736. The prince was a man of letters, and left memoirs of his own life, printed at Weimar 1809.

EUGENIUS, an illustrious bishop of Carthage, died 6 Sept., 505.

EUGENIUS I., Pope, elected 654; died 657.

EUGENIUS II., a Roman, elected Pope 824; died 27 Oct., 827.

EUGENIUS III. was elected Pope 1145; died 8 July, 1153.

EUGENIUS IV. *Gabriel Condolmerio*, was elected Pope 1431, and died 23 Feb., 1447.

EULER, LEONARD, a mathematician, was born at Basle 14 April, 1707. In 1727 he followed his friends, Nicholas and Daniel Bernouilli, to Petersburg, whither they had gone four years before to become professors in the academy of that city. Here he was associated with them in the mathematical class; and in 1733 was appointed professor of philosophy. In 1735 he lost the sight of one of his eyes by a fever, brought on through excessive labour on a calculation which he performed in three days, when other mathematicians had required as many months for the completion of it. In 1740 he divided a prize given by the Academy of Sciences at Paris for a paper on the tides, having previously gained one for a memoir on the nature of fire. In 1741 he went to Berlin to assist in the formation of the academy there; and the early volumes of that institution were enriched with many of his papers. In 1749 appeared his great work on the construction and manœuvring of ships, for which he received a handsome present from the king of France, and another from the English government, for that and his lunar tables. In 1766 he returned to Petersburg, where he employed himself incessantly in preparing papers for the academy, besides publishing separate works. At length he lost his sight entirely, but still continued his studies, the result of which he dictated to an amanuensis. He died 7 Sept., 1783. The catalogue of his works, which makes fifty pages, is too voluminous even for an abstract.

EUNAPIUS, a native of Sardis in Lydia, in the fourth century, was a physician and historian. He wrote the *Lives of the Philosophers and Sophists*, in which he is very severe on Christianity.

EUNOMIUS, an Arian of the fourth century, was born at Dacora in Cappadocia, and became the head of a new sect, called Eunomians. In 360 he was made bishop of Cyzicum by his patron, Eudoxius of Antioch. Died about 394.

EUPHORION, a Greek poet and historian, who flourished B.C. 274.

EUPHRANOR, a sculptor and painter of Athens, was the disciple of Aristides, and lived about 362 years B.C.

EUPOLIS, an Athenian comic poet, who lived about the year 435 B.C.

EURIPIDES, a Greek tragic poet, born at Salamis, of Athenian parents, 480 B.C. He was instructed in rhetoric by Prodicus, and by Anaxagoras in philosophy. Socrates was his familiar friend. He died B.C. 406, at the court of Archelaus, king of Macedon. Most of his plays, of which he composed at least seventy-five, are lost. Seventeen or eighteen, however, remain, besides some fragments, and the 'Cyclops,' which was a performance of Euripides belonging to the satirical drama. These have been repeatedly edited and translated into most modern languages.

EUSDEN, LAURENCE, a poet, born at Spofforth, Yorkshire, and educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he took his master's degree, after which he entered into orders. In 1718 he was made poet laureate, which procured him many enemies, and among the rest Pope, who gave him a place in the Dunciad. He afterwards obtained the rectory of Coningsby, Lincolnshire, where he died 27 Sept., 1730. Some of his best poems are in Nichols's 'Select Collection.'

EUSEBIUS, a Greek, who succeeded Pope St. Marcellus 2 April, 310, and died 17 Aug., in the same year.

EUSEBIUS PAMPHILUS, bishop of Caesarea in Palestine, one of the most learned men of his age, was born about 267, and died 338. He left many valuable works. The most important is an Ecclesiastical History, in ten books. There were several other ecclesiastics of the same name, the principal of whom was Eusebius, bishop of Samosata, in the fourth century, who opposed the Arians, and was murdered by a woman of that party in Syria.

EUSTACE, JOHN CHETWODE, an English clergyman of the Roman communion, was born in or about 1762. He was educated in the Benedictine seminary of St. Gregory at Douay; but after taking the habit quitted without making his profession, though he ever retained a warm attachment to the order. He became travelling tutor to some noblemen and gentlemen, and died at Naples 1 Aug., 1815. He published 'A Classical Tour through Italy, An. MDCCCII,' 2 vols., 4to., London, 1813. This much-admired work has gone through eight editions. Mr. Eustace was also author of an 'Answer to a Charge delivered by the Bishop of Lincoln in his Triennial Visitation in 1812.'

EUSTACHIUS, BARTHOLOMEW, a celebrated Italian anatomist, professor at Rome, died 1574.

EUSTATHIUS (ST.), was a native of Sida in Pamphylia. He was bishop of Berea, and afterwards of Antioch. He opposed the Arians, who procured his deposition and banishment to Thrace, where he died about 337. His 'Treatise on the Pythoness' was printed 1689.

EUSTATHIUS, a native of Constantinople, became archbishop of Thessalonica, and died about 1198. He wrote commentaries on Homer and the *Periegesis* of Dionysius.

EUSTRATIUS, archbishop of Nice in the twelfth century, wrote commentaries on Aristotle's *Analytics* and *Ethics*.

EUTHYMIUS ZIGABENUS, a Greek monk of the twelfth century, author of a treatise against heresies, entitled 'Panoplia,' and of other works.

EUTOCIUS, a mathematician of the sixth century, was a native of Ascalon in Palestine. He wrote Commentaries on the *Conics* of Apollonius, and others on the works of Archimedes.

EUTROPIUS, FLAVIUS, a sophist and historian, was secretary to Constantine the Great, and afterwards a soldier under Julian, whom he attended in his last expedition against Persia. He also bore the offices of proconsul and prætorian prefect. His *Compendious History of Roman affairs* comes down to the reign of Valens, to whom it is dedicated.

EUTYCHES, a monk of the fifth century, who was elected abbat of the convent near Constantinople, where he lived in great repute, till, in his zeal against the Nestorian heresy, he fell into an opposite one, by asserting that the human body of Christ was only apparent. For this he was deposed in the council of Constantinople in 448; but the sentence was reversed in another held at Ephesus the year following. A third council was then called at Chalcedon in 451, in which Eutyches and his opinions were condemned. When he died is unknown. There was a grammarian of this name in the sixth century, who wrote a treatise 'De Aspiratione,' and two books, 'De discernendis conjugationibus.'

EUTYCHIUS, a Christian writer and physician, was born at Cairo 876. Towards the close of life he studied divinity, and in 933 was chosen patriarch of Alexandria. He wrote annals from the beginning of the world to the year 900, which were published by Pocock. Died 950.

EVAGRIUS, a monk of the fourth century, surnamed Ponticus, from the place of his birth near the Euxine Sea. He became archdeacon of Constantinople; but being obliged to fly from thence on account of some charges of immorality, he retired to Syria, where he died in 399. He espoused the doctrines of Origen, and added others to them similar to Pelagianism. He wrote some works which are extant.

EVAGRIUS SCHOLASTICUS, was born at Epiphania in Syria, about 536. He practised law at Antioch, where he was raised to the rank of counsellor, quæstor, and prefect. It is uncertain when he died. His ecclesiastical history has been printed several times.

EVANS, ABEL, D.D., a divine and poet, of whom little is known, except that he was of St. John's College, Oxford, where he took his doctor's degree in 1711. He was bursar of his college and vicar of St. Giles's, Oxford. Many of his poems are in different collections, and his epigrams are evident proofs of his wit.

EVANS, ARISE, an astrologer, was a native of Wales, and educated at Oxford. On taking orders he obtained a curacy in Staffordshire, but was dismissed on account of his irregularities. He then came to London, where he taught mathematics and practised astrology. He also obtained fame as a necromancer. He died during the great rebellion. The noted Lilly was his pupil.

EVANS, BENJAMIN, a dissenting minister, born at Ffynnon-Adder, in the parish of Meline, Pembrokeshire, 23 Feb., 1740. He officiated first at Llanywchyllyn; next at Haverfordwest; and finally at Trewen in Cardiganshire, where he resided from 1779 till his death 2 March, 1821. All his published works are in the Welsh language. They include a work on Infant Baptism, to which the 'Serious and Plain Discourse concerning Baptism,' by Dr. Richards of Lynn, originally published in Welsh, was intended as a reply; and a Catechism on the Constitution and Order of Christian Churches. Mr. Evans was a good poet

in Welsh and English, and left a number of MSS. in both languages.

EVANS, CALEB, D.D., a Baptist minister at Bristol, where he was born 1737. He succeeded his father in his meeting, and also in his academy, which he conducted with great reputation. He received the degree of doctor in divinity from Aberdeen in 1789, and died 9 Aug., 1791. Dr. Evans published *Sermons on the Deity of the Son and Holy Spirit*, with a Preface against Harwood, 1766; *Hymns for public Worship*; *Address to Christian Professors*; *Christ crucified*; four discourses; and *Occasional Sermons*.

EVANS, Sir DAVID WILLIAM, recorder of Bombay, and a writer on legal subjects, died 4 Dec., 1821.

EVANS, EVAN, a Welsh poet, born in Cardiganshire about 1730. He entered at Jesus College, Oxford; after which he took orders and officiated as curate in several places. He died at his native place in 1790. In 1764 he published a volume in 4to., entitled 'Dissertatio De Bardis,' to which were subjoined 'Specimens of the ancient Welsh bards, translated into English.' His other works are an English poem on 'The Love of our Country;' some Welsh poems; and two volumes of sermons in Welsh, translated from Tillotson and others.

EVANS, JOHN, D.D., a dissenting divine of the Independent persuasion, born at Wrexham, Denbighshire, 1680. He became assistant to Dr. Daniel Williams, and succeeded him in his meeting in London. He was also a lecturer at Salter's Hall, and obtained a doctor's degree from the universities of Edinburgh and Aberdeen. Died 16 May, 1730. Dr. Evans is advantageously known by two volumes of excellent sermons on the Christian Temper; and another volume of discourses to young people.

EVANS, JOHN, LL.D., was born at Usk, Monmouthshire, 2 Oct., 1767, and received a liberal education at the universities of Aberdeen and Edinburgh. In 1792 he was appointed pastor of a Baptist congregation in Worship Street, London, and officiated in that capacity till his death, which occurred 25 Jan., 1827. He published a 'Sketch of the Denominations of the Christian World,' and numerous other works.

EVANS, PHILIP, a Welsh Jesuit, who was executed at Cardiff 22 July, 1679, æt. 34.

EVANS, ROBERT WILSON EVANS, B.D., was born at Shrewsbury 30 Aug., 1789, and educated at the grammar school there. Thence he went to Trinity College, Cambridge, and after being tutor of his college for some years became vicar of Tarvin, near Chester (1836-1842). In 1842 he took the college living of Heversham, Westmorland; and in 1856 was appointed archdeacon of Westmorland. Died 10 March, 1866. He wrote 'The Rectory of Valehead;' 'Scripture Biography;' 'Biography of the Early Church;' 'The Ministry of the Body;' 'The Bishopric of Souls;' 'Tales of the Ancient British Church;' 'England under God,' &c.

EVANS, THOMAS, an ingenious bookseller of London, born 1742. He kept a shop in the Strand, and died 30 April, 1784. Mr. Evans, besides publishing new editions of rare books, edited 'Four Volumes of Old Ballads with Notes.'

EVANS, THOMAS SIMPSON, LL.D., was first assistant astronomer-royal to Dr. Maskelyne, but in 1797 took charge of a private observatory at Black-

heath, belonging to Mr. William Larkins. On the death of that gentleman he was elected master of Travers's mathematical foundation in Christ's Hospital. In 1803 he was appointed mathematical master in the military academy at Woolwich, and in 1813 he succeeded to the royal mathematical school at Christ's Hospital. Dr. Evans, who was a man of rare scientific acquirements, died 28 Oct., 1818, aged 41. He contributed some interesting papers to the *Philosophical Magazine*, and left behind him, among other translations from foreign scientific works, the whole treatise of Cagnoli on Plane and Spherical Trigonometry, besides a vast number of unfinished papers in several departments of philosophy.

EVANSON, EDWARD, was born at Warrington, Lancashire, April, 1731. He took his degrees in arts at Emanuel College, Cambridge; after which he obtained the vicarage of South Mimms, near Barnet, and next the rectory of Tewksbury, in Gloucestershire, with which he held the living of Longton. On turning Socinian he altered the church service, for which being prosecuted by the parishioners of Tewksbury, he thought proper to give up his preferments when he found that he could hold them no longer. Died 25 Sept., 1805. Mr. Evanson published some pamphlets in justification of his conduct and principles; but his most remarkable performance is entitled 'The Dissonance of the four generally received Evangelists,' in which he attempts to destroy the authenticity of the principal part of the New Testament.

EVARISTUS, Pope, successor of St. Anacletus, 96. He suffered martyrdom in 108.

EVEILLON, JACQUES, a French ecclesiastic of Angers, author of works on Excommunications, Ecclesiastical Processions, &c., was born 1572, and died Dec., 1651.

EVELYN, JOHN, was born at Wotton 31 Oct., 1620. He received his education first at Lewes, and next at Balliol College, Oxford. In 1640 he was entered a student of the Middle Temple, but soon afterwards went into Italy. In 1647 he married the daughter of Sir Richard Brown, in whose right he became possessed of Saye's Court, in Kent. For his exertions in promoting the restoration of Charles II. he was appointed a commissioner for the sick and wounded during the Dutch war. He was also one of the first members of the Royal Society. It was by his persuasion that Lord Henry Howard gave the Arundelian marbles to the university of Oxford, for which Mr. Evelyn received the thanks of that learned body, and the degree of doctor of laws. He was likewise appointed one of the commissioners for the rebuilding of St. Paul's, had a place at the board of trade, and was nominated a member of the council for the management of the plantations. After the accession of King James he was made one of the commissioners for executing the office of lord privy seal, and in 1695 he became treasurer of Greenwich Hospital. When Peter the Great was in England, he took up his residence at Mr. Evelyn's house, where he and his attendants did much damage, particularly to the gardens. After a long life spent in useful employment and scientific researches, this worthy man died at Wotton 27 Feb., 1705-6. The principal works of Mr. Evelyn are *An Essay on the First Book of Lucretius*, in English verse; *The French Gardener*; *Pumifugium*, or the inconveniences of the air and smoke of London dissipated; *Sculpture*, or the History and

Art of Chalcography and Engraving on copper; *Sylva*, or a Discourse of Forest Trees, to which is added *Pomona*, concerning Fruit Trees; *A Parallel of the Ancient Architecture with the Modern*; *Calendarium Hortense*, or the Gardener's Almanac; *Public Employment and an Active Life preferred to Solitude*; *An Idea of the Perfection of Painting*; *A Discourse on the History of Trade and Navigation*; *Terra*, a philosophical Discourse of Earth; *Numismata*, or a Discourse of Medals. To modern readers Evelyn is chiefly known by his *Memoirs*, comprising his Diary from 1641 to 1705-6, and a selection of his familiar letters. These first appeared in 1818, 2 vols. 4to., under the editorship of W. Bray.

EVELYN, JOHN, third son of the preceding, was born at Saye's Court, near Deptford, 14 Jan., 1654-5. He was entered of Trinity College, Oxford, 1668, and while there wrote a Greek poem, prefixed to the second edition of his father's 'Sylva.' In 1673 he published a translation in verse of Rapsin's poem on Gardens. He also translated from the French the lives of the grand viziers, Mahomet and Achmet Coprogli; and the life of Alexander the Great, from Plutarch. He became one of the clerks of the treasury, and a commissioner of revenue in Ireland. Died 24 March, 1698.

EVERARD, GILES, M.D., an English physician, known as the author of a curious little book entitled 'Panacea, or a universal Medicine, being a Discovery of the wonderful Virtues of Tobacco,' 8vo., London, 1659. Prefixed is a portrait of the author smoking his pipe.

EVERARD, JOANNES SECUNDUS, second son of Nicholas, mentioned below, was born at the Hague 1511, and studied the civil law at Bourges. In 1533 he became secretary to the archbishop of Toledo, and while in that situation he wrote his 'Basia,' a series of amatory poems, the elegance of which will not atone for their licentiousness. They have been translated into English. Everard served at the siege of Tunis with the Emperor Charles V., who appointed him his Latin secretary. Died 8 Oct., 1536.

EVERARD, NICHOLAS, a Flemish lawyer, president of the councils of Holland and of Mechlin, was born 1462, and died 1532. He wrote 'Topica Juris;' and 'Concilia, sive responsa juris.'

EVERARD, NICHOLAS GRUDIUS, son of the preceding, became treasurer of the States of Brabant and secretary of the Golden Fleece. He was a good Latin poet. Died 1571.

EVERARD, PATRICK, D.D., Catholic archbishop of Cashel, died 31 March, 1821.

EVERARD, ROBERT, an English gentleman, who turned Catholic, and published in 1664 'An epistle to the several congregations of the Non-conformists.'

EVERARD, THOMAS, a Jesuit, who died in London, 16 May, 1633, æt. 73. He translated a dozen Latin, French, and Spanish treatises on ascetic subjects.

EVERDINGEN, ALDRET VAN, a painter, nephew of Cæsar van Everdingen, was born at Alkmaer 1621, and died 1675.

EVERDINGEN, CÆSAR VAN, an historical painter, born at Alkmaer 1606; died 1699.

EVERETT, EDWARD, an American statesman and writer, born at Dorchester, Massachusetts, 1794; died at Boston 15 Jan., 1865. In 1815 he was elected Greek professor at Harvard University,

but before entering on the duties of that office he spent four years in Europe—two at Gottingen. In 1821 he was returned to congress, and soon acquired a high reputation for eloquence. He belonged to the Whig party, and always supported a Conservative policy. In 1835 he was elected governor of Massachusetts, and in 1840 appointed minister to the court of St. James's. He returned home in 1845, and in 1846 was chosen president of Harvard university. In 1852 he was appointed secretary of state and subsequently elected a member of the senate. During the American civil war he was a strong supporter of President Lincoln's policy. Three volumes of his orations and speeches have been published.

EVREMOND, ST. See SAINT EVREMOND.

EWALD, JOHN, a Danish poet, born 1743, at Copenhagen, where he died 1781.

EWING, GREVILLE, an eminent Scotch minister of the Congregational church, was born at Edinburgh 27 April, 1767, and died 2 Aug., 1841. He published a number of sermons and theological works; also 'Elements of the Greek language, and a Greek and English Lexicon for the use of those who wish to make themselves acquainted with the New Testament in the original, and also containing all the words which occur in the Septuagint and Apocrypha as well as the Testament.'

EXETER, THOMAS CECIL, first EARL OF, only son of William Cecil, first Lord Burghley, was born at Cambridge, 1542, and probably studied in that university. In 1555 he received the honour of knighthood. He distinguished himself in the wars of the Low Countries, and was constituted governor of the Brill, one of the cautionary towns pledged by the States of Holland to Queen Elizabeth. On the death of his father in 1598 he succeeded to the title of Lord Burghley. In the 43rd Elizabeth, he was engaged in commanding the forces against the earl of Essex and his adherents, and in 1601 he was installed a knight of the Garter. King James I. made him earl of Exeter. He died 7 Feb., 1622-3.

EXIMENO, ANTHONY, a Spanish Jesuit, born 1729; died at Rome 1808. He wrote a Military History of Spain, and a celebrated Italian work on music, entitled 'Dell' origine e delle regole della musica, colla storia del suo progresso, decadenza, e rinnovazione.'

EXMOUTH, EDWARD PELLEW, VISCOUNT, was born at Dover 19 April, 1757, and entered the navy at an early age. In 1793, soon after being appointed to the command of 'La Nymphe,' he captured the French frigate 'La Cléopâtre,' after a most gallant and determined action. His conduct on this occasion was rewarded with the honour of knighthood. Subsequently, when in command of the 'Arctusa,' he was engaged in several encounters both with batteries on shore and the enemy's vessels at sea. In 1796, while in command of the 'Indefatigable,' he displayed the greatest bravery and humanity in saving the crew of the 'Dutton,' East Indiaman, which had been driven on the rocks near the garrison at Plymouth. This led to his being created a baronet. He afterwards distinguished himself in numerous engagements with the French. On the renewal of the war after the peace of Amiens, he was appointed to the 'Tonnant,' 84 guns; and in 1804 he was promoted to the rank of rear-admiral, and appointed commander-in-chief in the East Indies. In 1808 he was advanced to the rank of vice-admiral of the

blue, and in the commencement of the following year he returned home. He was employed in the blockade of Flushing, 1810, and shortly afterwards was appointed commander-in-chief in the Mediterranean. In 1814 he was created Baron Exmouth, and raised to the rank of full admiral. During his command in the Mediterranean, besides assisting in the restoration of Joachim king of Naples, and reducing the rebellious Toulonese, he concluded treaties with Algiers, Tunis, and Tripoli, for the abolition of Christian slavery. On his return to England, however, he learnt that the Algerines had violated the treaty in the most flagrant manner. The British government deemed it necessary to inflict signal chastisement on the refractory Dey and his nest of pirates. Lord Exmouth was accordingly sent out, and the memorable bombardment of Algiers ensued. His lordship received on his return the thanks of both houses of parliament, and was created a viscount 1816. The several powers whose subjects he had set free (to the number of 1,200 Christians) also acknowledged the obligation by sending him their several insignia of knighthood. His lordship died 6 Feb., 1833.

EXPILLY, CLAUDE, a French lawyer, born 21 Dec., 1561; died at Grenoble 25 July, 1636. He wrote legal works, French poems, &c.

EXPILLY, JEAN JOSEPH, a French ecclesiastic and traveller, author of several esteemed works on geography, was born 1719, and died 1793.

EXTON, Sir THOMAS, LL.D., master of Trinity Hall, Cambridge, judge of the Admiralty, and vicar-general of the province of Canterbury, died 4 Nov., 1688.

EYBEN, HULDERIC, a lawyer of Helmstadt, born 1629; died 1699.

EYCK, VAN. See ENCINA

EYCK, HUBERT VAN, a painter, who is regarded as the founder of the Flemish school, was born at Maceyk 1366. He was much distinguished by his paintings in distemper; and after the introduction of oil-painting by his brother, he practised in that with equal success. Died 18 Sept., 1426.

EYCK, JOHN VAN, called also *John of Bruges*, was brother of the preceding, and was born at Maeseyk about 1370. He acquired very great reputation even during his lifetime, by his great share in the introduction of oil-painting, the invention of which has been incorrectly ascribed to him by many. He also rendered great service to the art by his improvements in linear and aerial perspective, and in painting upon glass. Died 1445 or 1446.

EYCK, MARGARET VAN, sister of the preceding, was likewise distinguished as a painter. She died about 1430.

EYKENS, PETER, called the *Old*, a painter of Antwerp, born 1599; died 1649.

EYNDIUS, of Helmstedt, JAMES, a Dutch poet and historian, who died 1614.

EYRE, FRANCIS, a Catholic gentleman of Warkworth Castle, Northamptonshire, who died 1804. He was the author of Remarks on the History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire, 8vo., 1778; A Short Appeal to the Public on the same, 8vo., 1795; A Short Essay on the Christian Religion, 8vo., 1799; A Letter to the Rev. Mr. Churton, in defence of the Roman Church, 8vo., 1795; and a Reply to Mr. Churton, 1798.

EYRE, Sir JAMES, was born in Wiltshire 1734, and educated at Oxford. Going to the bar, he

became one of the city council, and afterwards recorder. In 1772 he was made a baron of the Exchequer; in 1787 chief of that court; in 1792 one of the commissioners of the great seal; and the next year chief justice of the Common Pleas. Died 6 July, 1799.

EYRE, JAMES, an English clergyman, who received his academical training at Catharine Hall, Cambridge. He became head master of the grammar school at Solihull, Warwickshire, and rector of Winterbourne Stoke and Nettleton, Wiltshire, and died 1813, æt. 65. He made numerous annotations on Johnston's Dictionary, which are incorporated in Todd's edition of that valuable work, 1818.

EYSEL, JOHN PHILIP, a medical writer, professor at Erfurt, was born 1652, and died 17 July, 1717.

EYSTON, BERNARD, an English Franciscan friar, author of 'The Christian Duty,' died at Douay 28 May, 1709, æt. 82.

F.

FABER, BASIL, a German Lutheran divine, rector of the college of Erfurt, was born 1520, and died 1575. He was one of the Magdeburg Censoriatus, and published a dictionary entitled *Thesaurus Eruditionis Scholasticæ*.

FABER, FRANCIS WILLIAM, D.D., nephew of George Stanley Faber, mentioned below, was born at Durham 1814, and educated at Harrow School and University College, Oxford, where he obtained a fellowship, which he resigned 1843, on being appointed to the college living of Elton, Huntingdonshire. At this period he was noted for his 'high church' principles, and he wrote and said many harsh things against the Roman church, which, however, he formally joined in 1845, and of which he became a distinguished ornament. For some time after his reconciliation, he was a resident of St. Wilfrid's, Staffordshire, where he founded a confraternity. In 1849 he came to London, and established the Oratory of St. Philip Neri, first located in King William Street, Strand, but removed in 1854 to Brompton. Here he laboured zealously till his death, which occurred 26 Sept., 1863. In his earlier days he was considered one of the most graceful and charming of young poets, 'The Sherwell Water-lily and other Poems' being a most popular book in the days of his Oxford career. After his secession from the Anglican establishment, he published a number of works which breathe a spirit of deep earnestness and piety. Among them may be named 'All for Jesus,' which gained extraordinary popularity; 'The Saints and Servants of God'; 'The Spirit and Genius of St. Philip Neri'; 'Spiritual Conferences'; 'Growth in Holiness'; 'Jesus and Mary'; 'Tales of the Angels'; 'Discourse on the sacraments'; &c. Many of his works have been translated into French, German, and Dutch.

FABER, GEORGE STANLEY, B.D., was born 25 Oct., 1773, and educated at Oxford. In 1832 he was appointed to the mastership of Sherburn Hospital, which he held till his death, 27 Jan., 1854. He published a great number of works on prophecy and controversial subjects.

FABER, JOHN, called the 'Hammer of Heretics,' was born in Swabia about 1470. He became

archbishop of Vienna 1531, and died 12 June, 1541. His works were printed at Cologne, 3 vols. folio, 1537-41.

FABER, JOHN, the name of two engravers in mezzotinto. The first was born in Holland, and besides engraving he drew portraits with a pen on vellum. He died at Bristol May, 1721. His son, *John Faber*, probably died in London 1756. The principal of his portraits are the Kit-Kat Club, the beauties of Hampton Court, and the Perceval family, in the history of the house of Yrry.

FABER, TANAGUIL, or TANNEQUI LE FEVRE, a distinguished French scholar, born at Caen, in Normandy, 1615. He was educated at the Jesuits' college of La Fleche, but refusing to take orders in the Roman church, he left Normandy for Paris, where he was appointed by Richelieu inspector of the press of the Louvre. After the cardinal's death he retired to Langres, and finally to Preuilly, where he openly professed the doctrines of the reformed faith. He was immediately offered a chair in the university of Saumur, which he shortly afterwards exchanged for a more eligible appointment at Heidelberg, where he died 12 Sept., 1672. Faber left Notes on Anacrethus, Longinus, Phædrus, Apollodorus, Eutropius, Aurelius Victor, Justin, Terence, Virgil, Horace, Aelian, and on Lucian's Timon and Peregrini. Also two volumes of letters, 1659 and 1665, 4to.; 'Lives of the Greek Poets,' and several other works. His poem of 'Adonis' and his 'Fables of Lockman' are particularly admired. He left a son of the same name, who was an author, and returned to the Catholic church; and also a daughter, the famous Anne Dacier, who edited the classics for the use of the dauphin.

FABERT, ABRAHAM, marshal of France under Louis XIV., was born 11 Oct., 1599, and died at Sedan 17 May, 1662.

FABIANUS, a Roman, who succeeded Anterus as Pope 236, and died 20 Jan., 250.

FABIUS MAXIMUS RULLIANUS, QUINTUS, a Roman, who attacked and defeated the Samnites B.C. 324, against the orders of the Dictator Papius, who ordered him to be put to death, but an appeal to the people saved his life. He was five times consul, twice dictator, and once censor, and triumphed over seven nations near Rome.

FABIUS MAXIMUS, QUINTUS, the fourth in descent from the preceding, was also consul five times. He distinguished himself by his policy in defending the republic against Hannibal; and died 203 B.C., at the age of 100.

FABIUS PICTOR, QUINTUS, a Roman historian who lived in the third century before Christ. He wrote the history of the war with Hannibal, and also the annals of Rome. Of his works only fragments remain.

FABRE, JEAN CLAUDE, a French priest of the oratory, who wrote two dictionaries, an indifferent translation of Virgil, and a continuation of Fleury's Ecclesiastical History. Born at Paris 15 April, 1668; died 22 Oct., 1753.

FABRE D'EGLANTINE, PHILIPPE FRANÇOIS NAZAIRE, an agent in the French revolution, was born at Carcassone 28 Dec., 1755. He was an actor, painter, musician, and poet. As a writer for the stage he possessed merit, and by gaining the prize of the églantine at the Floralia, he added that to his name. He published a periodical work called 'Les Etrennes du Parnasse,' and a poem, entitled 'Chalons sur Marne.' His comic-

dies, 'Le Philinte,' and 'L'Intrigue epistolaire,' are much admired. He was guillotined 5 April, 1794.

FABRETTI, RAPHAEL, a Roman antiquary, born at Urbino 1618; died at Rome 7 Jan., 1700. His works are—*De Aquis et Aqueductibus veteris Romæ*; *De Columna Trajana Syntagma*; *Jasithel ad Gronovium Apologema*; *Inscriptionum Antiquarum Explicatio*.

FABRI, HONORÉ, a Jesuit, born about 1607 at Bellay; died at Rome 9 March, 1688. He studied medicine and anatomy, and assumed the merit of having discovered the circulation of the blood. His works consist of a *System of Optics*; an *Apology for the Peruvian Bark*; and essays on plants and animals.

FABRIANO, GENTILE DA, an historical painter, born at Verona 1332; died 1412.

FABRICIUS, CAIUS, a Roman general, who died about 250 B.C.

FABRICIUS, FRANCIS, was born at Amsterdam 10 April, 1663. He studied the Oriental languages at Leyden, where he was chosen to the pastoral office and the divinity professorship, to which was afterwards added that of eloquence. Died 27 July, 1738. His works consist of five volumes of dissertations on biblical subjects.

FABRICIUS, FREDERICK ERNEST, Baron, a statesman, was a native of Hanover. The duke of Holstein sent him as his minister to Sweden, where he became a great favourite with Charles XII. He was afterwards in equal esteem with Stanislaus of Poland and George I. of England. The baron is known by his letters, which were published in English 1761.

FABRICIUS, GEORGE, was born at Chemnitz, in Misnia, 24 April, 1516, and died master of the school at Meissen 13 July, 1571. He wrote Latin poems; a *Description of Rome*; and *Origines Saxonicæ*.

FABRICIUS, JAMES, a physician, born at Rosstock 1577. He became professor of medicine and mathematics at his native place, but afterwards removed to Copenhagen, where he was appointed physician to the court, and died 16 Aug., 1652. He wrote several medical works in Latin.

FABRICIUS, JAMES, a Lutheran divine, professor at Stettin, was born 1593, and died 1654.

FABRICIUS, JEROME, an eminent physician, also known by the name of *Aquapendente*, his native place, was born 1537, and became the pupil and successor of Fallopius. He applied himself chiefly to surgery and anatomy, of which he was professor at Padua for forty years. The republic of Venice gave him a pension of one thousand crowns in gold, and honoured him with a statue and a gold chain. He died 21 May, 1619, leaving various learned works on anatomy and surgery. Some authors assert that his pupil, Harvey, learnt the circulation of the blood from him and Fra Paolo.

FABRICIUS, JOHN ALBERT, was born at Leipsic 11 Nov., 1668. He lost his parents at an early age, but was carefully brought up by his guardian, Valentine Albert, a professor of Leipsic, who sent him to Quedlinburg school, and afterwards took him under his own instruction. In 1692 he was admitted a preacher, and soon afterwards settled at Hamburg, where he was appointed librarian to a gentleman of distinction; and in 1699 chosen professor of eloquence. He died there 30 April, 1736. His principal works are—*Bibliotheca Latina*, 2 vols.

4to., 1728; and again by Ernesti, in 3 vols. 8vo.; *Vita Procli Philosophi*; *Codex Apocryphus N. T. collectus*; *Bibliotheca Græca*, 14 vols. 4to.; *Curtaria Fabriciorum Scriptis clariorum*; *Memoriae Hambergenses*, 7 vols. 8vo.; *Codex Pseudepigraphus Vet. Test.*; *Bibliographia Antiquaria*; *Bibliotheca Ecclesiastica*; *Delectus argumentorum et syllabus Scriptorum*; *Conspectus Thesauri Literarum Italiae*; *Salutaris Lux Evangelii*; *Bibliotheca mediæ et infimæ Latinitatis*, 5 vols. 8vo. Besides these publications, he sent to the press an immense number of others.

FABRICIUS, JOHN LOUIS, a Protestant divine and statesman at Heidelberg, was born 1639, and died 1697.

FABRICIUS, VINCENT, a Latin poet and miscellaneous writer, born at Hamburg 25 Sept., 1612; died at Warsaw 11 Sept., 1667.

FABRICIUS, WILLIAM, *Hildanus*, a German physician and surgical writer, who practised with reputation at Berne. Born 25 June, 1560; died 17 Feb., 1634.

FABRICY, GABRIEL, a French Dominican, who was a learned bibliographer and biblical scholar. Born about 1725; died at Rome 1800.

FABRONI, ANGELO, an Italian ecclesiastic and biographer, born 7 Sept., 1732; died 22 Sept., 1803.

FABROT, CHARLES ANNIBAL, a French lawyer, professor at Aix, in Provence, was born 1580, and died 16 Jan., 1659. He edited Cujas and other writers on the civil law.

FABYAN, ROBERT, an alderman of London, was a native of Essex, and a member of the Drapers' company. He was actively employed in the city on many public concerns; but in 1502 he resigned his gown to avoid the mayoralty. Died 28 Feb., 1511-12. He wrote a chronicle, called 'The Concordance of Histories,' partly in prose and partly in verse, printed first in 1516.

FACCIO, NICOLAS (of Duillier), was born in Switzerland 16 Feb., 1664, and educated at Geneva. Here he became acquainted with a Count Fenil, who formed the design of seizing, if not assassinating the prince of Orange, afterwards William III. This design Faccio communicated to Bishop Burnet, who, of course, imparted it to the prince. In his travels, Burnet speaks of Faccio as an incomparable mathematician and philosopher, who, though only twenty-one years old, was already become one of the greatest men of his age, and seemed born to carry learning some sizes beyond what it had hitherto attained. In 1687 he came to England, and was honoured with the friendship of Newton. About 1704 he taught mathematics in Spitalfields. During the latter years of his life he was an ardent supporter of the fanatical sect of French Prophets, for which he was pilloried at Charing Cross in 1707. He died at Worcester 28 April, 1753. He wrote MS. commentaries on Newton's Principia; and a number of papers and letters, which are preserved in the British Museum. Among them is a Latin poem entitled 'N. Facii Duellerii Auriacus Throno-Servatus,' in which he claims the merit of having saved King William from the above-mentioned conspiracy.

FACCIOIATI, JAMES, an Italian writer, professor of philosophy and afterwards of logic at Padua, was born 4 Jan., 1682, and died 25 Aug., 1760. His works are numerous, and on various subjects of criticism, grammar, theology, and antiquities.

FACINI, PETER, a painter of history, born at Bologna about 1566; died 1602.

FACIO. See **Fazio**.

FACUNDUS, bishop of Hermianum, in Africa, who defended the books called the 'Three Chapters' at the council of Constantinople, in 547, for which he was banished. He wrote some pieces which are extant.

FAERNO, GABRIEL, a distinguished Latin poet, was a native of Cremona, and died at Rome 17 Nov., 1561. His most celebrated work is a collection of Fables in Latin verse.

FAESCH. See **Fesch**.

FAGAN, CHRISTOPHE BARTHÉLEMI, a French comic dramatist, born 1702; died 28 April, 1755.

FAGAN, JAMES, D.D., Catholic bishop of Meath, died at Rome in Aug., 1713.

FAGAN, LUKE, Catholic bishop of Meath, was translated to Dublin 1729, and probably died 1733.

FAGE, RAIMOND DE LA, a French engraver and designer, born 1648; died 4 Nov., 1690.

FAGIUS, PAUL, one of the reformers, whose German name was Buchlein, was born at Rheinfelden, in the Palatinate, 1504. He received his education first at Heidelberg, and next at Strasburg, after which he became a schoolmaster, but quitted that occupation for the ministry at Isne. Thence he removed to Strasburg, where he obtained a professorship, and next to Heidelberg. In 1549 he came to England with Bucer, on the invitation of Cranmer, who intended to settle them at Cambridge, but Fagius died almost immediately after his arrival there 25 Nov., 1549. He published several works on Hebrew and rabbinical literature. — *Athen. Cantab.*

FAGNANI, PROSPER, a canonist of great fame at Rome, died 1678, aged 80. He compiled a Commentary on the Decretals.

FAGNANO, JULIUS CHARLES, COUNT OF, and marquis of Toschi, a celebrated mathematician, born at Sinigaglia, in the Roman States, 1682; died 26 Sept., 1766. His works contain an account of his discoveries relative to the property and use of the geometrical curve, commonly called the *Lemniscate*.

FAGON, GUI CRESCENT, physician to Louis XIV., was born at Paris 11 May, 1638, and died 11 March, 1718.

FAGUNDEZ, STEPHEN, a celebrated casuist among the Jesuits, was a native of Viana, in Portugal, and died 13 Jan., 1645, aged 68.

FAHIB, Sir WILLIAM CHARLES, a British admiral, born 1763; died 1833.

FAHRENHEIT, GABRIEL DANIEL, an experimental philosopher, born at Dantzic 1686. He improved the thermometer, by making use of mercury instead of spirit of wine. He also formed a new scale for the instrument, which the English have adopted; though the French prefer that of Reaumur. Fahrenheit died 16 Sept., 1736.

FAILLE, GERMAIN, syndic of Toulouse; a French antiquary and topographer; born 1616, died 12 Nov., 1711.

FAIRFAX, EDWARD, an English poet, was the son of Sir Thomas Fairfax, of Denton, Yorkshire. He had a liberal education, but led a retired life at Pyistone, his favourite seat, where he devoted himself to the Muses; and died about 1632. He wrote a book on Demonology, in which he declares his belief in witchcraft, grounded on his own experience. But his great work is a transla-

tion of Tasso's poem of 'Godfrey of Boulogne,' which was once very popular.

FAIRFAX, THOMAS, an English Jesuit, who was appointed professor of philosophy at Magdalen College, Oxford, in the reign of James II., and died 2 March, 1716, æt. 60. He was author of 'Some reasons tendered to impartial people why Dr. Henry Maurice, Chaplain to his Grace of Canterbury, ought not to be traduced as a Licensor of a Pamphlet entitled, "A plain answer to a Popish Priest."' This is printed at the end of a work entitled, 'Twenty-one questions further demonstrating the Schism of the Church of England,' Oxford, 1688.

FAIRFAX, THOMAS, Lord Fairfax, the eldest son of Ferdinando Lord Fairfax, was born at Denton, Yorkshire, in Jan., 1611. He studied at St. John's College, Cambridge; but being of a martial disposition, entered early into the military service as a volunteer, under Lord Vere, in Holland; whose daughter he married. At the breaking out of the civil wars, he took a decided part against the king; as his father also did, under whom he served till he obtained a principal command. He contributed to the victory of Naseby; and next went into the West of England, the whole of which he subdued. Cromwell, however, with whom he was associated, deceived him, and Fairfax, when too late, saw his error in pushing things to extremities. In 1647 he succeeded to the family estate and honours, but still continued in public employment under a government which he disapproved. He assisted, however, in the Restoration, and died at his seat 12 Nov., 1671. Lord Fairfax was an encourager of letters, and particularly of antiquarian researches. He wrote some poems, and 'Short memorials of his own life,' published in 1699.

FAIRHOLT, FREDERICK WILLIAM, F.S.A., an English artist, died 3 April, 1866. His works 'On Costume,' his 'Dictionary of Terms of Art,' his 'History of old Civic Pageantry,' 'Up the Nile and Home again,' are well known. He executed the whole of the drawings and engravings of Lord Lonsborough's sumptuous 'Miscellanea Graphica,' the 'Inventorium Sepulchrale' of Bryan Faussett, Mr. Roach Smith's 'Roman London,' and 'Antiquities of Richborough,' Mr. Wright's 'Histories of Domestic Manners and Caricatures,' Mr. Halliwell's folio edition of 'Shakspeare,' &c. His last work, which was left almost, if not quite, completed at the time of his death, is on 'Pageantry in the Middle Ages,' one of the subjects on which he had so well qualified himself to write. Mr. Fairholt's drawings upon wood amount to very many thousands, and his etchings also are exceedingly numerous.

FAISTENBERGER, ANTHONY, a painter, of Innsbruck, born 1678; died 1722.

FAITHORNE, WILLIAM, an engraver, was a native of London. At the breaking out of the rebellion, he became a soldier in the royal army, and was made prisoner at Basing House; upon which he was sent to Aldersgate, in London, where he supported himself by engraving. After his release he went to France, and while there profited by an acquaintance with Nanteuil. About 1650 he returned to England, and opened a shop near Temple Bar, for the sale of prints. After continuing there thirty years, he retired from business, but continued still to work for the booksellers. He also painted portraits in miniature.

FALCANDUS.

Died May, 1691. He published a book entitled 'The Art of Engraving and Etching.'

FALCANDUS, HUGO, the author of a History of Sicily, flourished in that island about 1190.

FALCONBERG, LORD. See FAUCONBERG.

FALCONER, SIR DAVID, lord president of the court of Session, in Scotland, and a legal writer, died 15 Dec., 1685, æt. 46.

FALCONER, HUGH, M.D., an eminent naturalist, born at Forres, in Morayshire, 1808; died at London 31 Jan., 1865. He received his education at Aberdeen and Edinburgh; and afterwards proceeded to India as assistant surgeon in the service of the East India Company, of whose botanical gardens he became superintendent. In this capacity he passed twenty years of his life, first at Seharunpoor, and afterwards at Calcutta. Dr. Falconer ranks high among the botanists of India. He may be said to have created the teas of Assam—the first successful attempt to transfer the tea-plant of China to a foreign region; and it was he also who developed the resources of the great teak forests of Martaban, and first suggested the naturalization of the Jesuits' bark in the Himalaya Mountains and the Neilgherry Hills. Dr. Falconer published 'Fauna Antiqua Sivalonis,' in conjunction with T. Cantley; and 'A Descriptive Catalogue of the Fossil Remains of Vertebrata in the Museum of Bengal,' in conjunction with H. Walker; besides many valuable scientific papers in the transactions of various learned societies.

FALCONER, JOHN, an English Jesuit, who died 7 July, 1656, aged 85. Under the signature of B.D. he published 'The Refutation of the Errors of John Thrask,' 4to., St. Omer, 1618; and 'The Life of the Blessed Virgin Mary,' 12mo., St. Omer, 1632. He also published several English translations under the initials I. F.—*Dodd; Oliver.*

FALCONER, THOMAS, a learned writer, born at Chester 1736; died 4 Sept., 1792. He laboured under a severe malady thirty-two years; notwithstanding which he pursued his studies with uncommon diligence, whereof he left indubitable evidences in his Chronological Tables, from the reign of Solomon to the death of Alexander the Great, printed at Oxford 1769; and his edition of Strabo, published by his nephew, the Rev. Thomas Falconer, 1807, 2 vols. folio. In his life-time Mr. Falconer printed 'Devotions for the Sacrament,' 1786; and 'Observations on Pliny's Account of the Temple of Diana at Ephesus.'

FALCONER, WILLIAM, a poet, born at Edinburgh about 1730. At an early age he went to sea, in the merchant service, where he rose to the station of second mate, and was acting in that capacity when he suffered the hardships which he has so well described in his poem of 'The Shipwreck,' published 1762, and dedicated to Edward duke of York, by whose interest he became a midshipman on board the 'Royal George,' 1763. Previous to this he published 'An Ode on his Patron's Departure from England.' Soon after this he was appointed purser of the 'Glory,' and compiled 'An Universal Marine Dictionary.' In 1765 he attacked Wilkes and Churchill in a poem called 'The Demagogue.' In 1769, being made purser of the 'Aurora,' he sailed to the East Indies; but after quitting the Cape, the ship was never heard of, and is supposed to have been lost in the Mosambique Channel.

FALCONER, WILLIAM, M.D., F.R.S., was born at Chester 1743, and after studying medicine at

FALKLAND.

Edinburgh, settled at Bath, where he obtained a considerable practice as a physician. Died 30 August, 1824. In addition to numerous professional works, he published a translation of Arrian's Voyage round the Euxine Sea; and an anonymous tract entitled 'Observations on the Words which the Centurion uttered at the Crucifixion of our Lord,' 1808. Dr. Falconer was the brother of Thomas Falconer, the editor of Strabo.

FALCONET, CAMILLE, a French physician, book collector, and man of letters, born at Lyons 1 March, 1671; died 8 Feb., 1762.

FALCONET, ETIENNE MAURICE, a French sculptor, born at Paris 1716; died 24 Jan., 1791. His 'Reflections on Sculpture' have been translated into English.

FALCONIA, PROBA, a Latin poetess, who flourished A.D. 395. She composed a cento from Virgil, containing the sacred history from the creation, and the history of Christ in verse.

FALDA, JOHN BAPTIST, an Italian engraver, born about 1640; died about 1700.

FALETTI, JErome, an Italian poet, born about 1518; died at Padua 3 Oct., 1564.

FALIERI, MARINO, doge of Venice in 1354. He formed the design of murdering all the senators to render himself absolute, but the plot being discovered he was beheaded 17 April, 1355.

FALK, JOHN PETER, a Swedish naturalist and traveller, born in Westrogothia 1727; died at St. Petersburg 30 March, 1774.

FALKENSTEIN, JOHN HENRY, was born in Franconia 1682, and in 1714 became director of the academy of noblemen at Erlingen. He abandoned the Protestant for the Catholic religion; and died 3 Feb., 1760. He published the Antiquities of Nordgau, and several other works of a similar kind.

FALKLAND, HENRY CARY, VISCOUNT, was born at Aldenham, Hertfordshire, and educated at Exeter College, Oxford. In 1608 he was made knight of the Bath, and in 1620 created Viscount Falkland in the peerage of Scotland. He was soon afterwards made lord deputy of Ireland, where he continued till 1629. Died Sept., 1633. His writings are 'The History of the most unfortunate Prince, King Edward II.;' Letter to James I.; Epitaph on the Countess of Huntingdon; and Letters to the Duke of Buckingham.

FALKLAND, LUCIUS CARY, VISCOUNT, eldest son of the preceding, was born in Oxfordshire about 1610. He was educated first at Dublin and next at St. John's College, Cambridge, after which he went abroad. In 1639 he served in the army against the Scotch, and in 1640 sat in parliament for Newport in the Isle of Wight. For some time he was an opponent of the court, but when the civil war broke out he raised troops in defence of the king. It was observed of him that he grew more pensive as the breach widened, and was frequently heard to utter the word 'peace.' He was slain at the battle of Newbury 20 Sept., 1643. His principal work is 'A Discourse on the Infallibility of the Church of Rome.' He assisted Chillingworth in his Religion of Protestants, and wrote some verses on the death of Ben Jonson. Lady Falkland, his widow, was the daughter of Sir Richard Morison, knt. On the death of her husband she devoted herself to works of piety and charity, and died Feb., 1646, æt. 35. A memoir of her by John Duncan appeared in 1648, under the title of 'The holy

FALKNER.

Life and Death of the lady Lettice, viscountess Falkland.

FALKNER, THOMAS, was born at Manchester 1710. After practising as a surgeon at home, he made a voyage to Guinea, and subsequently sailed for the Brazils. Falling dangerously ill at Buenos Ayres, he experienced such charitable and courteous treatment from the Jesuits that he not merely became a convert to Catholicity, but also a candidate for admission into their society. He was duly received, and eventually qualified for the painful life of a missionary among the savage tribes of South America, in whose service he laboured diligently for nearly forty years. Returning to England after the expulsion of himself and his brethren from those countries by the Portuguese government, he retired to Plowden Hall, Shropshire, where he died 30 Jan., 1784. He wrote 'A Description of Patagonia and the adjoining parts of South America,' 4to., Hereford, 1774.—*Oliver*.

FALKNER, WILLIAM, D.D., received his education at Peterhouse, Cambridge, after which he became rector of Glemsford, Suffolk, and one of the town preachers at King's Lynn, where he died 9 April, 1682. He was author of 'Libertas Ecclesiastica,' 'A Vindication of Liturgies,' and other theological publications.

FALE, PHILIP, was born in the island of Jersey 1655. He took his degrees at Exeter College, Oxford, after which he returned to his native place, where he enjoyed the living of St. Saviour's, till he was presented to the rectory of Shenley, Hertfordshire, with which he held a prebend in Durham Cathedral. Died 1742. He published 'An Account of the Isle of Jersey.'

FALLOPIUS, GABRIEL, was born at Modena about 1523, and became professor of anatomy, first at Pisa and afterwards at Padua, where he died 9 Oct., 1562. He discovered the tubes of the uterus, which are called by his name. His works were printed at Venice, 3 vols. folio, 1584.

FALLOWS, Rev. FEARON, F.R.S., an eminent astronomer, was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he obtained a fellowship (B.A., 1813; M.A., 1816). He was appointed astronomer royal at the Cape of Good Hope, where he died 5 July, 1831, aged about 43. Mr. Fallows contributed to the Transactions of the Royal Society catalogue of 273 southern stars, and a series of indulum observations.

FALSTER, CHRISTIAN, a Danish critic and assical scholar, who published several learned works between 1717 and 1732.

FALZ, RAYMOND, a celebrated medallist, born Stockholm 1658; died at Berlin 26 May, 1703.

FANCOURT, SAMUEL, a dissenting minister, born in the West of England 1678. He became pastor of a congregation at Salisbury, from which he was dismissed for denying the Calvinistic doctrines. He then came to London, and established the first circulating library about 1740; in which, however, he had no encouragement; and died poor at Hoxton 8 June, 1768. He published several tracts on the Divine prescience, and the mercy of the human will.

FANSHAWE, Sir RICHARD, was born in Hertfordshire June, 1608. He was educated at Jesus College, Cambridge, from whence he removed to Inner Temple, after which he became secretary to the embassy at Madrid. In the civil wars

FARADAY.

he acted with loyalty, and was made prisoner at the battle of Worcester. On his release he retired into Yorkshire, where he translated the 'Lusiad,' of Camöens. In 1659 he went to Breda, where he was knighted by Charles II. After the Restoration he went ambassador to Portugal, to negotiate the marriage between his sovereign and the Infanta Catharine. In 1664 he went to Spain in the same capacity, and died there 4 June, 1666. Besides his version of the Lusiad, he translated Guarini's 'Pastor Fido,' and wrote several pieces in prose and verse. In 1701 his correspondence was published. His lady, Anne, the daughter of Sir John Harrison, left a manuscript, entitled 'Memoirs of the Fanshawe Family,' which was published by Sir N. Harris Nicolas, 1829. She was born 1625 and died 1679.

FANTONI, JOHN, a celebrated anatomist, professor at Turin, was born in that city 1675, and died 15 June, 1758.

FANTONI, JOHN BAPTIST, father of the preceding, was physician to Victor Amadeus, duke of Savoy, and died 1692. He wrote several medical works.

FARADAY, MICHAEL, a distinguished man of science, born at Newington, Surrey, 1794. He was one of those men who have attained distinction in spite of every disadvantage of origin and of early education. His father was a smith, and he himself, after a very imperfect elementary education, was apprenticed to a bookbinder named Riebau, in Blandford Street. He was, however, already inspired with the love of natural science. His leisure was spent in the conduct of such chemical experiments as were within his means; and he ventured on the construction of an electrifying machine, thus foreshowing the particular sphere of his greatest future discoveries. He was eager to 'quit trade for the humblest position as a student of physical science; and his tastes becoming known to a gentleman who lived in his master's neighbourhood, he obtained for him admission to the chemical lectures which Sir Humphry Davy, then newly knighted, and in the plenitude of his power, was delivering at the Royal Institution. This was in 1812. Faraday not only attended the lectures, but took copious notes of them, which he carefully re-wrote and boldly sent to Sir Humphry, begging his assistance in his desire 'to escape from trade and to enter into the service of science.' The trust in Davy's kindness which prompted the appeal was not misplaced. Sir Humphry warmly praised the powers shown in the notes of his lectures, and hoped he might be able to meet the writer's wishes. Early in 1813 the opportunity came. The post of assistant in the laboratory in Albemarle Street became vacant, and Sir Humphry offered it to Faraday, who accepted it with a pleasure which can be easily imagined; and thus commenced, in March, 1813, the connection between Faraday and the Royal Institution, which terminated with his life. Faraday became very soon firmly attached to Davy. The only instance of a suspension—for it was a suspension, and not a breach—of his connection with the Royal Institution occurred from October, 1813, to April, 1815, during which time he accompanied Sir Humphry, as his scientific assistant and secretary, in his travels on the Continent. His life, after his return, was devoted uninterruptedly to his special studies. In 1821, while assisting Davy in pursuing the investigation of the relations between

electricity and magnetism, first started by Oersted, he made the brilliant discovery of the convertible rotation of a magnetic pole and an electric current, which was the prelude to his wonderful series of experimental researches in electricity. These investigations procured him the honour of being elected corresponding member of the Academy of Sciences in 1823, and F.R.S. in 1825. In 1827 he published his first work, a volume on 'Chemical Manipulation;' and in 1829 he was appointed chemical lecturer at the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich, a post which he held, in conjunction with his duties at the Royal Institution, for many years. In 1831 his first paper appeared in the 'Philosophical Transactions,' on the subject of electricity, describing his experimental studies of the science; and from that time for many years the 'Transactions' annually contained papers by Faraday, giving the method and results of his investigations. These papers, with some others contributed to scientific journals on the same subject, were subsequently collected, at different intervals, in three volumes, under the title of 'Experimental Researches in Electricity.' The first volume appeared in 1839, the second in 1844, and the third in 1855. It is not too much to say that by the experiments thus described Faraday formed the science of electricity. He established the identity of the forces manifested in the phenomena known as electrical, galvanic, and magnetic; he ascertained with exactness the laws of its action; he determined its correlation with the other primal forces of the natural world. While he was still pursuing the brilliant career of investigation which thus proved so successful, the chair of chemistry was founded at the Royal Institution in 1833, and Faraday was naturally appointed the first professor. In 1835 he was recommended by Lord Melbourne for a pension of £300 a year, in recognition of his great distinction as a discoverer. From that time his career was one of increasing honour. Oxford conferred on him an honorary degree upon the first occasion of the meeting of the British Association at the university. He was raised from the position of corresponding member to be one of the eight foreign associates of the Academy of Sciences. He was an officer of the Legion of Honour, and Prussia and Italy decorated him with the crosses of different orders. The Royal Society conferred on him its own medal and the Romford medal. In 1858 Queen Victoria allotted to him a residence at Hampton Court, between which and Albemarle Street he spent the last years of his life, and where he died 25 Aug., 1867.

FARDELLA, MICHAEL ANGELO, professor of natural history and astronomy at Padua, wrote several works on mathematics and philosophy. Born 1650; died 2 Jan., 1718.

FARE, CHARLES AUGUSTE, marquis de la, was born at Valenze 1644, and died 1712. He was a captain in the French Guards, and at the age of sixty began to write poetry. His memoirs are spirited and characteristic.

FAREL, GUILLAUME, a French Protestant divine, born in Dauphiné 1489; died at Neuchâtel, 1565.

FAREY, JOHN, a geologist, born at Woburn 1766; died 6 Jan., 1826. For some years he was agent of the Duke of Bedford's Bedfordshire estates. He made a Survey of Derbyshire for the Board of Agriculture, and a large collection of observations respecting the order and nature of the strata throughout Britain.

FARIA Y SOUZA, MANUEL DE, a Portuguese historian and poet, born 1590, and died 3 June, 1649.

FARINACCIO, PROSPER, a learned lawyer, born at Rome 1554; died there 30 Oct., 1618. His works are voluminous.

FARINATO, PAUL, a painter and architect, born at Verona 1525; died 1606.

FARNELLI, a celebrated Italian vocalist, whose real name was *Charles Broschi*. He was born in the kingdom of Naples 1705, and suffered emasculation in consequence of an accident. After obtaining great applause in the Italian theatres, he came to London, where he added to his fame and fortune. He then went to Spain, and gained the favour of Philip V. and of his successor Ferdinand. The latter conferred on him the order of Calatrava. His conduct rendered him deserving of the honour, for he never abused the interest he had at court for an improper purpose. On the death of his patron he went to Bologna, where he died 15 July, 1782.

FARINGDON, ANTHONY, was born at Sunning, Berkshire, 1596, and educated at Oxford. In 1634 he was presented to the vicarage of Bray, but was deprived of it in the civil wars. After this he was chosen minister of St. Mary Magdalen, Milk Street, London, where he died Sept., 1658. His sermons were published in three folio volumes.

FARINGTON, GEORGE, an English artist of great promise, was born 1754, and died in India 1788.

FARMER, HUGH, a dissenting minister, was born near Shrewsbury 1714, and settled at Walthamstow, where he died 6 Feb., 1787. He wrote an Enquiry into Christ's Temptation in the Wilderness; Dissertation on Miracles; Essay on the Demoniacs of the New Testament; and the general prevalence of the Worship of Human Spirits in the ancient heathen nations.

FARMER, RICHARD, D.D., was born at Leicester 28 Aug., 1735. He was educated at the school of his native town, whence he removed to Emmanuel College, Cambridge (B.A. 1757; M.A. 1760). In 1750 he served the office of junior proctor, and the year following published proposals for a History of Leicester, which he never completed, but gave the materials and plates to Mr. Nichols. In 1766 came out his celebrated 'Essay on the Learning of Shakspeare.' In 1775 he was chosen master of his college, and in 1778 was elected librarian of the university. In 1780 he became prebendary and chancellor of Lichfield; in 1782 prebendary of Canterbury; but in 1788 he exchanged the latter preferment for a canonry of St. Paul's. Died 8 Sept., 1797.

FARNABY, THOMAS, an eminent schoolmaster, was born in London about 1575, and admitted a servitor of Merton College, Oxford, 1590. Thence he was drawn away by a Jesuit, whom he accompanied to Spain, but not being inclined to a religious life, he entered on board the English fleet; after which he served as a soldier in the Low Countries. On his return to England he kept a school at Martock, Somersetshire, whence he removed to London, where he gained a great reputation as a teacher. In 1616 he was admitted to the degree of M.A. at Cambridge. In the civil wars he was imprisoned for his loyalty. Died 12 June, 1647. He published Juvenal and Persius; Seneca's Tragedies; Martial; Lucan's Pharsalia; and other classical authors, with notes; Index

FARNESE.

Rhetoricus et Poeticus; Florilegium Epigrammatum Græcorum; Systema Grammaticum; and Phraseologia Anglo-Latina.

FARNESE, PETER LOUIS, first duke of Parma and Placentia, was born about 1490. He was the son of Pope Paul III. by a secret marriage, before he became a cardinal. He was assassinated by his subjects, on account of his oppressive conduct, 1547.

FARNESE, ALEXANDER, a Roman cardinal, was the eldest son of the above, and born in 1520. Charles V. said, that if all the members of the sacred college were like Farnese, it would be the most august assembly in the world. Died 1589.

FARNESE, ALEXANDER, third duke of Parma, and nephew of the preceding. He distinguished himself as an able general in the Low Countries, and afterwards in France, where he was killed 3 Dec., 1592.

FARNEWORTH, ELLIS, was born at Bonteshall, Derbyshire, and educated at Jesus College, Cambridge (M.A. 1738). In 1762 he obtained the rectory of Carsington, in his native county, but died on 25 March in the following year. He translated the Life of Pope Sixtus V. from the Italian; Davila's History of the Civil Wars of France; the works of Machiavel; and Fleury's History of the Israelites.

FARQUHAR, GEORGE, the son of a clergyman at Londonderry, in Ireland, was born there 1678. In 1694 he was sent to Trinity College, Dublin, but quitting the university, he made his appearance on the stage. Having the misfortune to wound a brother-player, by accidentally using a sword instead of a foil, he relinquished the profession of an actor, and came to London, where Lord Orery gave him a lieutenant's commission in his regiment. In 1698 his comedy of 'Love in a Bottle' was performed with applause; and in 1700 he increased his reputation by 'The Constant Couple; or a Trip to the Jubilee.' In 1701 came out the comedy of 'Sir Harry Wildair;' and the next year he published his 'Miscellanies, or collection of poems, letters, and essays.' In 1703 he brought out 'The Inconstant, or The Way to win him;' and the same year he married a lady, who had fallen in love with him, and gave herself out as a person of fortune, to accomplish her object. In 1704 appeared the farce of 'The Stage Coach;' which was followed by the 'Twin Rivals;' and that by his comedy of 'The Recruiting Officer.' His last piece was the 'Beaux Stratagem.' He died in April, 1707.

FARQUHAR, Sir WALTER, bart., M.D., a celebrated London physician, was a native of Peterhead, and died 26 March, 1819.

FARQUHARSON, JOHN, a Scotch Jesuit, born April, 1690. He joined the society at Tournay, and in 1729 landed at Edinburgh to serve the mission. Father Farquharson, who died after 1755, was an accomplished Gaelic scholar, and formed an immense collection of poetry in that language, a folio volume, which he placed in the Scotch College at Douay. Instead, however, of its being carefully preserved, it was suffered to be thrown away and to perish.—*Oliver*.

FARR, SAMUEL, M.D., a physician of Taunton, Dorsetshire, was born 1747, and died 11 March, 1805. He published several professional works.

FARRANT, RICHARD, an English composer of church music, died about 1585.

FARRER, ELIZA, a celebrated actress, who, in

FAUSTUS.

1797, married the earl of Derby. Born 1759; died 23 April, 1829.

FASTOLFF, Sir JOHN, was born in Norfolk about 1378. He distinguished himself in Ireland, and afterwards in France, as a statesman and a warrior; for which he was knighted in the field, and honoured with the Garter. He was dangerously wounded at the battle of Agincourt, but recovered, and had the manor of Fritense, near Hartleup, settled on him for life. After a great variety of service, and many brilliant actions, he returned to England, where he died 6 Nov., 1459. On account of the similarity of names, some have ridiculously supposed that Shakspeare drew his character of Falstaff from this great commander, which would be doing as much injustice to the poet as the knight.

FATHERWOOD, ALFRED, M.D., died in London 19 Feb., 1865, aged 62. He was author of a treatise on the diseases of the air passages, lungs, and pleura.

FAUCHET, CLAUDE, a French historian and antiquary, born 1529; died 1601.

FAUCHET, CLAUDE, a French ecclesiastic, who espoused the revolutionary cause with ardour, and became notorious for blasphemy and profanity. In 1791 he was appointed to what was termed the constitutional bishopric of Bayeux, and two years later he was guillotined. Born 22 Sept., 1744; died 13 Oct., 1793.

FAUCHEUR, MICHEL LE, a French Protestant divine, and celebrated pulpit orator, died at Paris 1 April, 1657. He wrote a treatise on Oratorical Action; Sermons, &c.

FAUCONBERG, THOMAS BELASTYSE, second Viscount, married in 1657 Mary, second daughter of Oliver Cromwell. He deserted the cause of his father-in-law, and concurred in the restoration of Charles II., who sent him as ambassador to Venice and the princes of Italy. He was advanced to the dignity of an earl at the Revolution; and died 31 Dec., 1700. His wife survived till 14 March, 1712.

FAULKNER, GEORGE, an Irish printer of great celebrity, and the friend of Dean Swift and Lord Chesterfield. He was chosen an alderman of Dublin, where he died 28 Aug., 1775.

FAUNT, LAURENCE ARTHUR, a Jesuit, born at Poston, Leicestershire, 1554. He was sent to Merton College, Oxford, but soon left for Louvain, where he joined the society. Being sent to Poland, he became professor of Greek and theology at Posna, and died 28 Feb., 1590-1. He wrote numerous treatises on religious controversy.—*Dodd; Oliver*.

FAUQUES, MARIANNE AGNES DE, a French romancist, known as *Madame de Faucluse*, was born 1720, and died in London after 1777.

FAUR, GUY DE, lord of Pibrac, was born at Toulouse in 1528. He became an advocate, and was sent by Charles IX. to the council of Trent, where he ably defended the liberties of the Gallican church. In 1565 he was appointed advocate-general in the parliament of Paris; and in 1570 he was made counsellor of state. Died 27 May, 1584. He wrote an Apology for the Massacre of Paris; and 'Quatrains,' or Moral Maxims, in French verse.

FAUST, JOHN. See FUST.

FAUSTUS, an English monk of the fifth century, who became abbot of a monastery in the Lérin Islands, and afterwards bishop of Riez, in Provence,

456. In the controversy respecting grace he took the side of the Semi-Pelagians, and maintained the freedom of the human will.

FAVORINUS, a philosopher and orator, who taught at Athens and Rome in the reign of Adrian.

FAYRE, ANTHONY, *Faber*, a lawyer and poet, governor of Savoy, was born at Bourg, in Bresse, 4 Oct., 1557, and died 28 Feb., 1624.

FAWCETT, BENJAMIN, a dissenting minister, born at Sleaford, Lincolnshire, 16 Aug., 1715. He officiated at Taunton 1741-45, and at Kidderminster from 1745 till his death, in Oct., 1780. He published an abridgment of some of Baxter's large works, and a few pious tracts of his own.

FAWCETT, JOHN, a popular comedian, born in London 29 Aug., 1768, being the son of a humble actor at Drury Lane. After receiving a sound education at St. Paul's School, he was apprenticed to a linendraper, but his love of the stage induced him to quit trade and to join a company of strolling players. He made a reputation in the provinces by his admirable rendering of comic characters, and in 1791 made his *début* at Covent Garden. He continued to be a great favourite with the public till 1830, when he retired into private life. Mr. Fawcett produced some little pantomimic dramas at Covent Garden and the Haymarket; the chief of these, 'Obi, or three-fingered Jack,' was for some time very popular. Died 13 March, 1837.

FAWCETT, Sir WILLIAM, K.B., a general, born at Shipdenhall, Yorkshire, 1728. He served in the German war with great reputation, and was appointed aide-de-camp to the marquis of Granby. In 1772 he was promoted to the rank of colonel by brevet, and, in 1777, to that of major-general. The year following he succeeded to the adjutant-generalship, and in 1782 he was made lieutenant-general. In 1786 he received the order of the Bath, and in 1796 the full rank of general. His last promotion was to the governorship of Chelsea College. Died 22 March, 1804. He translated 'The Reveries of marshal Saxe,' 'Regulations for the Prussian cavalry and infantry,' to which he added, 'The Prussian Tactics.' He also published the 'Rules and Regulations for the formation, field exercise, and movements of his majesty's forces,' 1792.

FAWKES, FRANCIS, a poet, born in Yorkshire about 1721. He took his master's degree at Jesus College, Cambridge, 1745, and became curate of Bramham, in his native county, where he wrote 'Bramham Park,' a poem. In 1754 he obtained the curacy of Croydon, where he became known to Archbishop Herring, who gave him the vicarage of Orpington, with St. Mary Cray, Kent, which, in 1774 he exchanged for the rectory of Hayes. Died 26 Aug., 1777. He published, 1765, a volume of original poems and translations; and in 1767 an eclogue, entitled 'Partridge Shooting.' Besides these works he printed translations of Anacreon, Sappho, Bion, Moschus, Musæus, and Theocritus. His name was also prefixed to a family Bible; and after his death appeared his translation of 'Apollonius Rhodius.'

FAWKES, GUIDO, an English Catholic gentleman, who took a leading part in the Gunpowder Plot. He was executed in Palace Yard, Westminster, 31 January, 1605-6.

FAYDIT, ANSELM, a Provençal poet or troubadour, died about 1220. He wrote a poem on the death of his patron, Richard Cœur de Lion; 'The Palace of Love;' and several plays.

FAYDIT, PIERRE VALENTIN, a French priest of

the Oratory, who wrote a work on the Cartesian philosophy, for which he was censured by his superiors; and several other works of little merit. Died 1709.

FAYETTE, LOUISE MOTIER DE LA, a French lady, celebrated for her wit and beauty, was maid of honour to Anne of Austria. Louis XIII. fell in love with her, but she resisted all his attempts on her virtue. In 1637 she retired to a convent, where she died 1665.

FAYETTE, MARIE MADELINE PICHOT DE LA VERGNE, Comtesse DE LA, a French writer, born 1632; died May, 1693. She composed the romances of 'Zaide,' the 'Princess of Cleves,' and the 'Princess of Montpensier.' *Memoirs of the Court of France; History of Henrietta of England, &c.*

FAZIO, BARTHOLOMEW, an Italian writer, secretary to Alphonso, king of Naples, died Nov., 1547. He composed several historical works in Latin.

FAZZELLO, THOMAS, a Dominican friar of Palermo, author of a History of Sicily. Born 1498; died 8 April, 1570.

FEARNE, CHARLES, a legal writer, was a native of London and educated at Westminster School. Going to the bar he became very eminent as a chamber counsel, but neglected business for philosophical experiments and mechanical inventions, by which he benefited others, without receiving any advantage himself. Died 21 Jan., 1704, aged 45. He wrote an *Essay on Contingent Remainders*, and other legal works.

FEATLEY, or FAIRCLOUGH, DANIEL, D.D., was born at Charlton, Oxfordshire, 15 March, 1582. He received his education at Oxford, and having taken orders officiated for some years as chaplain to the English embassy in France. Soon after his return he became chaplain to Archbishop Abbot, who gave him the rectory of Lambeth. Dr. Featley was the last provost of Chelsea College, which post he resigned on his marriage in 1625. At the commencement of the civil wars he was chosen one of the Assembly of Divines, but his views being at variance with those of the majority he was sent to prison. On regaining his liberty he retired to Chelsea College, where he died 17 April, 1645. He wrote several polemical treatises, principally against the Church of Rome. One of his works bears this quaint title: 'The Dippers dipt, or the Anabaptists ducked and plunged over head and ears, at a disputation in Southwark.'

FECHT, JOHN, a Lutheran divine and theological writer, born at Sultzburg, in Brisgau, 1636; died at Rostock 5 May, 1716.

FECKENHAM, JOHN DE, whose real name was Howman, was born near the forest of Peckenharn, in Worcestershire. He was brought up in the monastery of Evesham, on the dissolution of which he was thrown adrift on the world with a pension of £10. After this he became chaplain to Bonner; and in 1549 was sent to the Tower. Queen Mary made him her chaplain, dean of St. Paul's, and abbat of Westminster. He held a conference with Lady Jane Grey, and also disputed at Oxford with Cranmer, Ridley, and Latimer. His conduct towards the Protestants entitled him to respect; and he interceded with Mary for the release of her sister Elizabeth, who nevertheless, on her accession to the throne, caused him to be imprisoned in the Tower. He was subsequently removed to Wisbech Castle, where he died 1585. He was the last mitred abbat who sat in the House of Lords, where he zealously defended the interests of the

Catholic Church. Several of his works are enumerated by Wood. He was a learned and liberal man, and very charitable to the poor.

FEIJOO. See FEYJOO.

FEINAIGLE, GREGORY VON, a celebrated mnemonist, was born in Germany about 1765. In the beginning of 1806 he visited France, and gave lectures on the art of memory, being accompanied by a young man who acted as interpreter. At Paris his lectures attracted much notice, and he was even ridiculed on the stage. Subsequently he came to London, and lectured with success. He died in Dublin 27 Dec., 1819. There is a book well known to mnemonists, entitled 'The New Art of Memory, founded upon the Principles taught by M. Gregory Von Feinaigle, and applied to Chronology, History, Geography, Languages, Systematic Tables, Poetry, Prose, and Arithmetic. To which is added some account of the principal systems of artificial memory from the earliest period to the present time; with instances of the extraordinary powers of natural memory,' Lond., 18mo., 1812; 2nd and 3rd editions 1813. This work, the historical portion of which is most creditably executed, was compiled by John Millard, assistant librarian to the Surrey Institution.

FEITH, EVERARD, a German Protestant, author of a book on the antiquities of Homer, disappeared mysteriously at Rochelle in the seventeenth century.

FEITH, RHYNVIS, of Zwolle, in Over-Yssal, a distinguished Dutch poet, born 7 Feb., 1753; died 1824.

FELIBIEN, ANDRÉ, counsellor and historiographer to the king of France, was born at Chartres May, 1619; and died 11 June, 1695. He left some able works on architecture and painting.

FELIBIEN, JACQUES, brother of the preceding, became canon of Chartres, and published several books of devotion. Born 1636; died 23 November, 1716.

FELIBIEN, JEAN FRANÇOIS, son of André, and his successor in all his places, died at Paris 23 June, 1733, aged 75. He published Historical researches respecting the Lives and Works of celebrated Architects, &c.

FELIBIEN, MICHEL, a younger son of André, became a Benedictine of the congregation of St. Maur, and wrote a History of the Abbey of St. Denys, &c. Born 14 Sept., 1666; died 25 Sept., 1719.

FELICIANUS, JOHN BERNARDINE, a Benedictine of Venice, who published several Latin translations of Greek authors between 1533 and 1545.

FELIX I., succeeded Pope St. Dionysius 269, and died 1 Jan., 274.

FELIX II., anti-pope, was obtruded into the Holy See 356, but three years later was driven from Rome in disgrace, and died 22 Nov., 375.

FELIX III., succeeded Pope Simplicius 6 March, 483, and died 25 Feb., 492.

FELIX IV., succeeded Pope John I. 24 July, 526; died 25 Sept., 530.

FELIX V. See AMADEUS VIII.

FELIX (St.), bishop of Dunwich, in Suffolk, converted to Christianity Siebert, king of East Anglia, and almost all the idolaters of that kingdom. Died 646.

FELL, JOHN, a learned prelate, born at Longworth, Berkshire, 23 June, 1625, being the son of Dr. Samuel Fell, noticed below. He received his education at Christ Church, but in the Rebellion

was ejected from the college for his loyalty. At the Restoration he was made canon and dean of Christ Church, to which college he was a liberal benefactor. He served the office of vice-chancellor several times, and in 1675 was made bishop of Oxford, with leave to hold the deanery in commendam. Died 10 July, 1686. He published the Life of Dr. Hammond; a Paraphrase on St. Paul's Epistles; and annotated editions of St. Cyprian, and other ancient authors.

FELL, JOHN, a dissenting minister, born 22 August, 1735, at Cockermouth, Cumberland. He was ordained over a congregation at Beccles, in Suffolk; whence he removed to Thaxted, and lastly to Homerton as tutor in the dissenting academy. Here he had not been long before he was censured and dismissed for reading a newspaper on Sunday. On this, some of his friends engaged him to preach a lecture at the Scots' Church, London Wall; but after four sermons he died 6 Sept., 1797. His works are 'Genuine Protestantism;' 'The Justice and Utility of Penal Laws for the Direction of Conscience;' 'An Inquiry into the doctrine of Dæmons, in answer to Farmer;' 'Remarks on Rowley's Poems;' 'An Essay towards an English Grammar;' 'The Idolatry of Greece and Rome distinguished from that of other Heathen Nations;' and the lectures above mentioned.

FELL, RALPH, an English writer, author of a 'Life of Mr. Fox,' 'A Tour through Holland,' &c.; died 26 Feb., 1814.

FELL, SAMUEL, D.D., a learned divine, born in London 1594. He was elected from Westminster School to Christ Church, Oxford, 1601; and in 1615 he became minister of Freshwater in the Isle of Wight. In 1619 he was installed canon of Christ Church; and in 1626 appointed Margaret professor of divinity. He was made dean of Lichfield 1637, and the year following dean of Christ Church. He served the office of vice-chancellor 1645; and again 1647, but was ejected the same year by the parliamentary visitors. He died of grief, on hearing of the murder of Charles I., 1 Feb., 1648-9. A few of his discourses have been printed.

FELLENBERG, PHILIP EMANUEL, a Swiss educator and philanthropist, founder of the institutions at Hofwyl, was born in Berne 27 June, 1771, and died there 21 Nov., 1844.

FELLER, FRANCIS XAVIER DE, a Jesuit, born at Brussels 18 Aug., 1735; died at Ratisbon 23 May, 1802. He wrote some ingenious pieces in defence of the Christian religion, and one against the Copernican system.

FELLER, JOACHIM, a Latin poet, professor of poetry at Leipsic, was born at Zwickhau 30 Nov., 1628, and died 5 April, 1691. His son, *Joachim Frederick* (b. 1673; d. 1726), became secretary to the duke of Weimar, and published a Genealogical History of the House of Brunswick Lunenburg, &c.

FELLOWES, ROBERT, LL.D., was born in Norfolk, in or about 1771, and educated at St. Mary Hall, Oxford. He took orders in 1795, and wrote many religious publications, but gradually quitted the doctrines of the established church, and adopted the opinions maintained in his work entitled 'The Religion of the Universe.' He was the intimate friend of Dr. Parr and of Baron Maseres, the latter of whom gave substantial proof of his affection by leaving him nearly £200,000. Dr. Fellowes

was an ardent supporter of the London University, and founded in University College the two Fellowes gold medals for the greatest proficients in clinical science. In addition to his religious works, he published 'Poems, chiefly descriptive of the softer emotions of the heart, original and translated,' 'The Rights of Property vindicated against the claims of Universal Suffrage,' 'Observations on the plan for the more frequent delivery of the Gaols,' 'The Spirit of Hampden, evoked in a series of letters.' Died 6 Feb., 1847.

FELLOWS, Sir CHARLES, an archaeologist, born near Nottingham 1799; died in London 8 Nov., 1860. During his travels in Asia Minor he discovered the ruins of the ancient city of Xanthus, and among them a number of interesting remains and beautiful sculptures, which were eventually brought to this country and deposited in the British Museum. Sir Charles, who was knighted in 1815, published Journals of his travels and some minor works in reference to his discoveries.

FELLTHAM, OWEN, was a native of Suffolk, but no particulars are known of his personal history, farther than that he lived many years in the family of the earl of Thomond. He wrote a book of great merit entitled 'Resolves, Divine, Moral and Political,' of which there have been many editions. Felltham died about 1678.

FELTON, HENRY, D.D., a divine, born at Westminster 3 Feb., 1679. He became principal of St. Edmund Hall, Oxford; and afterwards rector of Bewicke, Yorkshire, where he died 1 March, 1739-40. Dr. Felton dedicated to his pupil, the duke of Rutland, 'A Dissertation on reading the Classics, and forming a just style.' He was also the author of numerous published sermons.

FELTON, JOHN, a Catholic gentleman, who, on 25 May, 1570, affixed to the gates of the bishop of London's palace the bull of excommunication against Queen Elizabeth issued by Pope Pius V. For this he was executed 8 Aug., 1570. His son Thomas was a Franciscan friar, and visiting England as a missionary, was apprehended and executed 1588.

FELTON, JOHN, an Englishman, who assassinated George Villiers, duke of Buckingham, at Portsmouth, 1628, for which crime he was soon afterwards executed.

FÉNÉLON, FRANÇOIS DE SALIGNAC DE LAMOTTE, archbishop of Cambray, was born of an illustrious family, at the castle of Fénélon, in the province of Périgord, 6 August, 1651. He completed his studies at the university of Paris, where while young he distinguished himself as an elegant preacher. In 1686 he was employed as one of the missionaries sent along the coast of Saintonge to convert the Protestants. In 1689 he was made tutor to the dukes of Burgundy, Anjou, and Berri, and in 1693 chosen member of the French academy. The improvement which his pupils made under him gave so much satisfaction, that the king presented him with the abbey of St. Valéry, and shortly after preferred him to the archbishopric of Cambray. About this time he fell into considerable trouble, occasioned by his book, entitled 'An Explication of the Maxims of the Saints,' which abounded with mystical sentiments. Bossuet, bishop of Meaux, who was a violent enemy to Madame Guyon, the celebrated mystic, soon discovered a similarity between her notions and those of the archbishop of Cambray. Several conferences took place between these two prelates on

this subject, and at last the cause was referred to the Pope, who condemned Fénélon's book. The good archbishop submitted quietly to this sentence, and even read it publicly himself in his cathedral of Cambray. He wrote many other books, but that which has conferred immortality on his name is his *Telemachus*. He spent the remainder of his days in his diocese, beloved by all who knew him, and universally admired. In the last war of Louis XIV. with the allies, the duke of Marlborough had so profound a regard for him, that he gave express orders to his army not to injure the lands of the archbishop. Died 7 Jan., 1715. Besides the above works, we must mention as peculiarly excellent his *Dialogues of the Dead*, in 2 vols.; *Dialogues on Eloquence* in general and that of the Pulpit in particular; a treatise on the Education of Daughters; a Demonstration of the Existence of God; *Spiritual Works*; and *Directions for the Conscience of a King*.

FENN, JOHN, was born at Montacute, Somersetshire, and educated in Winchester School, whence he removed to New College, Oxford, where he obtained a fellowship. In the reign of Mary he became master of the free-school at Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk; but when Elizabeth came to the throne he retired abroad, and having taken orders in the Catholic Church, was, during forty years, confessor to the English nuns at Louvain. Died 27 Dec., 1615. His works are, *Vite quorundam martyrum in Anglia*; an English translation of the Catechism of the Council of Trent; another of Osorius's Treatise against Haddon; *Life of St. Catharine of Sienna*, from the Italian; *Mysteries of the Rosary*, from the Italian, &c.

FENN, Sir JOHN, an English antiquary, born 1739; died 14 Feb., 1794. He edited the famous 'Paston Letters,' and received the honour of knighthood in 1787, on the occasion of presenting some of the original MSS. to King George III. It was intended that these documents should be deposited in the Royal Library, but they never reached their destination, and no trace of them has yet been discovered. In 1865, Mr. Merivale wrote an article in the 'Fortnightly Review,' in which he impugned the authenticity of the Paston Letters. This led to the production before the Society of Antiquaries of the complete originals of the fifth printed volume, besides upwards of two hundred unpublished Paston MSS. Mr. Merivale attended the meeting, and withdrew the suspicions which he had raised against the genuineness of the Paston correspondence. Lady Eleanor Fenn, the wife of Sir John, was a most accomplished woman, and published numerous works for children under the assumed names of Mrs. Lovechild, and Mrs. Teachwell. She died 1 Nov., 1813, æt. 70.

FENNER, DUDLEY, a puritan divine, was a native of Kent, and received his education at Peterhouse, Cambridge. He became minister of Cranbrook, Kent, but being dissatisfied with the Church of England, went to Antwerp and was ordained according to the manner of the reformed churches at that place, renouncing his former ordination. On his return to England he was brought into many troubles for nonconformity, and ultimately he went to Middleburg, where he was chaplain to the English merchants. He is said to have died there in 1589, under the age of thirty. He was author of a number of 'Godly and Learned Treatises,' published in a collected

form 1592; and is said to have been concerned in writing the celebrated Marprelate tracts.—*Athen. Cantab.*

FENNER, WILLIAM, B.D., a puritan divine, received his education at Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, being elected to a fellowship in that society. He became rector of Rochford, Essex, 1629; and died 1640 or thereabouts, aged 40. His works were published in a folio volume. London, 1657.

FENTON, EDWARD, a navigator, born in Nottinghamshire about 1550. He was at first in the military service; but afterwards joined Sir Martin Frobisher in his voyage to discover a north-west passage in 1577. He also accompanied the same commander in another expedition, with the title of rear-admiral; and though unsuccessful he had spirit enough to venture upon an enterprise in the South Seas, where he had an engagement with a Spanish squadron, which he defeated, and returned home in May, 1583. In 1588 he fitted out a ship against the armada, and had an active concern on that occasion. He died at Deptford 1603.

FENTON, ELIJAH, a poet, born at Shelton, Staffordshire, 20 May, 1683. He was admitted a pensioner of Jesus College, Cambridge; but after taking his bachelor's degree he quitted the university, and became secretary to the earl of Orrery. After this he was chosen master of the school of Sevenoaks, in Kent; but in 1710 he gave up this appointment upon promises made to him by Bolingbroke, which were never performed. He then returned to the family of Lord Orrery; after which he assisted Pope in his translation of the *Iliad* and the *Odyssey*, for which he was inadequately rewarded. By the interest of Pope he was appointed tutor to the son of Lady Trumbull; at whose seat he died 13 July, 1730. His poems were printed in 1717. He also wrote the *Lives of Milton* and *Waller*.

FENTON, Sir GEOFFREY, brother of Edward, mentioned above. He went to Ireland, where he suppressed more than one rebellion, and contributed to reduce the whole island. He died at Dublin 19 Oct., 1608. Richard Boyle, afterwards earl of Cork, married his daughter. He published *Certain Tragical Discourses*, written out of French and Latin, 1567; *A Dispute at Paris between two Doctors of the Sorbonne and two Ministers of God's Word*; *Golden Epistles gathered out of Guevara's Works*; and a *Translation of Guicciardini's History of the Wars of Italy*.

FENTON, RICHARD, F.S.A., a barrister-at-law, who died at Glynnel, near Fishguard, Pembrokeshire, November, 1821. His principal work is '*A Historical Tour through Pembrokeshire*,' 1811. He also published '*Poems*,' 1773; 2 vols. 1790; '*A Tour in Search of Genealogy*' (*anon.*); and '*Memoirs of an Old Wig*' (*anon.*). He left in MS. an English translation of '*Athenæus*.'

FENWICK, FRANCIS, D.D., an English Benedictine monk, who in 1689 was elected prior of St. Edmund's convent at Paris. He was an eloquent preacher, and in great repute with King James II., who sent him as his agent to the court of Rome, where he died 30 Oct., 1694, æt. 50.—*Oliver*.

FENWICK, GEORGE, B.D., was born in or about 1690, and educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, of which he was elected a fellow. In 1722 he was presented to the rectory of Hallaton, Leicestershire, which he held till his decease 10 April, 1760. Mr. Fenwick published '*The*

Friendly Monitor for Rich and Poor;' '*Help for the Sincere*:' in plain Meditations,' 12mo., London, 1737; '*Thoughts on the Hebrew Titles of the Psalms*, and on some of those in the Septuagint, endeavouring to discover the meaning and point out the use of them,' 1740; '*The Psalter in its original Form*; or, the Book of Psalms reduced to Lines, in an easy and familiar Style; and a kind of Blank Verse of unequal Measures; answering, for the most part, to the original Lines, as supposed to contain each a Sentence, or some entire part of one,' 1759.

FERDINAND I., emperor of Germany, was crowned king of Hungary 1527, elected king of the Romans 1531, and succeeded his brother Charles V. as emperor 1558. Born 1503; died 1564.

FERDINAND II., king of Bohemia and Hungary, and emperor of Germany in 1619. He subdued his revolted Bohemian subjects and waged successful war against Denmark, and other neighbouring powers. Born 1578; died 1637.

FERDINAND III., son of the preceding, was also king of Bohemia, &c., and emperor of Germany. His plans of ambition and aggrandizement were successfully opposed by the Swedes under the duke of Weimar, and by the French, under the great Condé. Born 1608; died 1657.

FERDINAND I., king of Castile and Leon, surnamed the Great, defeated the king of Leon and usurped his throne. He penetrated into the centre of Portugal, and afterwards defeated and killed his brother, the king of Navarre. Died 1605.

FERDINAND II., king of Castile and Leon, and son of Alphonso VIII., died 1188.

FERDINAND III. (St.), obtained the throne of Castile on the abdication of his mother; and that of Leon, on the death of his father, Alphonso IX., in 1230. He made war successfully against the Moors. Born 1200; died 1252.

FERDINAND IV., born about 1285, succeeded to the throne of Castile at ten years of age, and died suddenly in 1312.

FERDINAND V., *The Catholic*, united the kingdoms of Castile and Arragon, by his marriage with Isabella, of Castile. During their reign the Moorish power in Spain was destroyed by Ferdinand, and a new world was added to their dominions by the discoveries of Columbus. Born 1452; died 1516.

FERDINAND VI., *The Wise*, king of Spain, was born 1713, succeeded his father, Philip V., 1746; died 1759.

FERDINAND VII., king of Spain, was born 1784; succeeded to the throne on the abdication of his father, Charles IV., 1808; died 29 Sept., 1833.

FERDINAND, king of Naples and Sicily, was born 1423, and died 1494.

FERDINAND I., king of the Two Sicilies, was born 1751; succeeded to the throne 1759 on the accession of his father, Charles III., to the Spanish crown; died 1825.

FERDINAND II., king of the Two Sicilies, was born 1810, and died 22 May, 1859.

FERDINAND, of Cordova, a Spaniard of the fifteenth century, who for the extent of his knowledge has been called another Crichton. Born about 1420; died about 1480.

FERDINANDI EPIPHANIUS, an Italian physician and medical writer; born at Misagna, in the province of Otranto, 2 Nov., 1569; died 6 Dec., 1638.

FERDUSI, a Persian poet, born 940; died about 1020.

FERG, or FERGUE, FRANCIS PAUL, a landscape painter, born at Vienna 1689; died in London 1740.

FERGUSON, ADAM, LL.D., was born 1724, at Logierait, in Scotland. He was educated at St. Andrew's, and after obtaining his degree of master of arts, he went to Edinburgh to qualify himself for the ministry. His first situation as a clergyman was in the capacity of chaplain to the 42nd regiment of foot, with which he served in Flanders till the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, and then returned to Edinburgh; where, in 1759, he was appointed professor of natural philosophy, which chair he afterwards resigned for that of moral philosophy. In 1767 he published his 'Essay on Civil Society,' and soon afterwards married a niece of Dr. Black. In 1773 he accompanied the earl of Chesterfield on his travels; and in 1776 published an answer to Dr. Price 'On Civil Liberty,' which procured him the favour of the ministry, who appointed him secretary to the mission sent to America, 1778, to effect a reconciliation between the two countries. On his return, Dr. Ferguson sat down to the duties of his professorship, and the composition of his 'History of the Roman Republic,' which was published 1783. He now resigned his professorship to Dugald Stewart, and took that of mathematics as less laborious. In 1793 he reduced his lectures to the form of a 'Treatise on Moral and Political Science,' and not long afterwards went abroad. On his return he settled at St. Andrew's, and died there 22 Feb., 1816. Besides the works already noticed, he published 'Institutes of Moral Philosophy.'

FERGUSON, JAMES, F.R.S., a mathematician, mechanic, and astronomer, born at Keith, Banffshire, 1710. His parents being poor, he was employed by a farmer to keep his sheep; in which situation he acquired a knowledge of the stars, and, from his observations, constructed a celestial globe. This attracted the notice of some gentlemen, who gave him further instructions in mathematics, to which he added a proficiency in drawing. At length his improvement was such that he went to Edinburgh, where he drew portraits in miniature; and this profession he pursued afterwards in England. The king settled on him a pension of £50 a-year, and in 1763 he was chosen F.R.S. without the usual fees. Died 16 Nov., 1776. His works are, Astronomical Tables and Precepts; Tables and Tracts; Introduction to Astronomy; Astronomy explained upon Sir Isaac Newton's Principles; Lectures on Mechanics, Hydrostatics, Pneumatics, and Optics; Select Mechanical Exercises; The Art of Drawing in Perspective; Introduction to Electricity; Three Letters to the Rev. John Kennedy; and several papers in the Philosophical Transactions.

FERGUSON, ROBERT, a nonconformist divine and politician, was a native of Scotland, and benefited in Kent till he was ejected in 1662. After this he became a plotter against government, and was concerned with the duke of Monmouth, whose memorial he drew up. He always contrived to escape, though large sums were offered for his apprehension. At the Revolution he came into favour, but was despised by all men of integrity. Died 1714. Ferguson was a Calvinist, and wrote some books on religious subjects.

FERRUSON, WILLIAM, a Scotch painter, who

excelled in painting dead birds and still life. Died about 1690.

FERGUSSON, ROBERT, a poet, born at Edinburgh 5 Sept., 1750 or 1751. He received his education at Dundee, and next at St. Andrew's, from which university he was expelled for his irregularities. On this he returned to Edinburgh, and became clerk in an attorney's office, but at last became insane, and died in the lunatic asylum 16 Oct., 1774. His poems in the Scotch dialect are much admired by his countrymen.

FERMAT, PIERRE DE, an eminent French mathematician, born at Toulouse, 1608; died 12 Jan., 1665.

FERMOR, WILLIAM, Count Von, a celebrated Russian general, born 1704; died 1771.

FERNE, HENRY, a prelate, was the son of Sir John Ferne, and born at York 1602. He was first a commoner of St. Mary Hall, Oxford, and afterwards fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge. On taking orders he was presented to the livings of Masham, in Yorkshire, and Medborn, in Leicestershire. He was also made archdeacon of Leicester, and in 1642 took his doctor's degree. The same year he published a piece in defence of the king, with whom he was a favourite. After the Restoration he was made master of Trinity College, dean of Ely, and bishop of Chester. He held his bishopric only about five weeks, dying 16 March, 1661-2. Among his works are *The Case of Conscience touching Rebellion*; *Episcopacy and Presbytery considered*; *Sermons and tracts*.

FERNE, Sir JOHN, an antiquary, born in Lincolnshire, and educated at Oxford, whence he removed to the Inner Temple. In the beginning of the reign of James I. he was knighted, and made keeper of the king's signet of the council for the north. Died about 1610. He published 'The Blazon of Gentry,' 1586.

FERNEL, JEAN FRANÇOIS, a French physician and mathematician, born in Picardy, 1497; died 26 April, 1558.

FERRACINO, BARTHOLOMEW, a self-taught mechanician, born at Bassano, in the territory of Padua, 1692; died at Solagna 1777.

FERRAIUOLI, NUNZIO, a Neapolitan painter, born 1660; died 1735.

FERRAND, LOUIS, a French advocate, born at Toulon 3 Oct., 1645, and died at Paris 3 March, 1699. He wrote several works on sacred subjects.

FERRANDUS, surnamed *Fulgentius*, deacon of the church of Carthage in the sixth century, the disciple of St. Fulgentius, and one of the first who declared against the condemnation of 'the three Chapters.' He left a collection of canons and other works.

FERRAR, NICHOLAS, a gentleman remarkable for his piety, was born 22 Feb., 1592, in London, where his father was a merchant. He received his education at a private school, and next at Clare Hall, Cambridge, where he obtained a fellowship. On completing his degrees in arts he went abroad, and at his return, became secretary to the Virginia Company. In 1624 he was chosen a member of parliament; but in 1626 he entered into deacon's orders, and with his family retired to Little Gidding, in Huntingdonshire, which became a kind of Protestant monastery. Here he died, 2 Dec., 1637. He translated Valdeso on Religion from the Spanish. His life has been edited by Mr. J. E. B. Mayor, fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge.

FERRAR, ROBERT, was born in the parish of Halifax, Yorkshire. He became a canon regular of the order of St. Augustine, and studied at Cambridge and Oxford; but on embracing the doctrines of the Reformation he was made chaplain to Archbishop Cranmer, after whose example he took a wife. In 1548 he was consecrated bishop of St. David's; but not being able to pay the first-fruits and tenths, he was imprisoned. In the reign of Mary he was brought before Gardiner, on a charge of heresy, and condemned to the flames, which sentence was executed at Caermarthen March 30, 1555. It is said that he burnt all the records of the see of St. David's.—*Athen. Cantab.*

FERRARI, FRANCIS BERNARDINE, was a native of Milan, and laid the foundation of the Ambrosian Library in that city. His works, which display great erudition, relate to various points of antiquity, both ecclesiastical and profane. Born about 1577; died 3 Feb., 1669.

FERRARI, GAUDENZIO, an Italian painter, born at Valduglia 1484; died 1550.

FERRARI, JOHN ANDREW, a painter of Genoa, excelled in landscapes as well as historical subjects. Born 1599; died 1669.

FERRARI, JOHN BAPTIST, a Jesuit, born at Sienna about 1580, became professor at Rome, and died 1 Feb., 1655. He published a Syriac dictionary; 'De Florum cultura,' &c.

FERRARI, LOUIS, professor of mathematics at Bologna, his native place, discovered the method of resolving biquadratic equations. Born 2 Feb., 1522; died 1565.

FERRARI, OCTAVIAN, was born at Milan 23 Sept., 1518. After being professor of ethics and politics in his native city, he lectured at Padua on Aristotle's philosophy, and then returned to Milan, where he died 1586. He wrote *De Sermonibus exotericis*; *De Disciplina Encyclica*; *De origine Romanorum*; a Latin translation of *Athenæus*; *Notes on Aristotle*.

FERRARI, OCTAVIUS, a Milanese, became professor of rhetoric in the Ambrosian College, and afterwards removed to the university of Padua, which he restored to a flourishing state. Of his works, which are chiefly on classical antiquities, the best known is '*Origines Linguae Italicae*.' Born 1607; died 16 March, 1682.

FERRARS, EDWARD, a gentleman of Warwickshire, who wrote some plays, none of which are extant. He was educated at Oxford, and died 1564.

FERRARS, GEORGE, a lawyer, historian, and poet, was born near St. Albans, Hertfordshire, about 1512, and educated at Oxford, after which he entered Lincoln's Inn. He was in great esteem with Henry VIII., who gave him a large grant of lands in Hertfordshire. He wrote some pieces inserted in the '*Mirror for Magistrates*,' 1559; and the *History of Queen Mary in Grafton's Chronicle*. Died 1579.

FERRARS, HENRY, a gentleman of Warwickshire, who, after receiving a liberal education at Oxford, applied himself to the study of antiquities, and made collections for a history of his native county, which were made use of by Dugdale. Died 1633, aged 84.

FERREIN, ANTOINE, a French surgeon and anatomist, born 1693; died 28 Feb., 1769.

FERREIRA, ANTHONY, a Portuguese poet, author of the celebrated tragedy of '*Ines de Castro*,' was born at Lisbon 1528, and died 1569.

FERRERAS, JUAN DE, a Spanish ecclesiastic, who composed a great number of works, the chief of which is a *History of Spain*. He also had a considerable share in the compilation of the great *Spanish Dictionary*. Born 7 June, 1652; died 14 April, 1735.

FERRETI, EMILIUS, an Italian civilian, who, after being professor of law at Rome, where he was appointed secretary to Leo X., went to France, and was there patronized by Francis I., who sent him on an embassy to Venice and Florence. He next attended Charles V. in his African expedition, and eventually settled, as professor of law, at Avignon. He published legal works, and an edition of Cicero's *Orations*. Born 1489; died 15 July, 1552.

FERRETI, JOHN BAPTIST, a native of Vicenza, who became a monk in the famous Benedictine monastery of Monte Cassino, and published, 1672, '*Musæ Lapidariæ*,' a collection of inscriptions on ancient monuments. Born 1639; died 1682.

FERRETO, or FERRETUS, of Vicenza, a poet and historian of the fourteenth century, who contributed to the revival of literature. He wrote Latin poems, and a history of his own times from 1250 to 1318.

FERRI, CIRO, an Italian painter and architect, born 1634; died 1689. He was employed by Pope Alexander VII.

FERRI, PAUL, a Protestant divine of Metz, born 24 Feb., 1591; died 27 Dec., 1669. He published a *Catechism of the Reformation*, which was refuted by Bossuet; and other works.

FERRIAR, JOHN, M.D., was born at Chester 1764. After graduating at Edinburgh he settled in practice at Manchester, where he became senior physician to the infirmary, and also to the lunatic asylum. Died 1815. He published *Medical Histories*, 3 vols.; *Illustrations of Sterne*, in which the plagiarisms of that writer were detected; *The Bibliomania*, an *Epistle*; and an *Essay towards a history of Apparitions*.

FERRIER, ARNAUD DE, professor of law at Toulouse, where he was born about 1508. In 1562 he was sent ambassador to the Council of Trent, where his bold language gave much offence. He afterwards visited Venice in the same capacity, and assisted Father Paul in writing his celebrated history. He ultimately turned Protestant; became chancellor to the king of Navarre; and died Oct., 1585. He was the author of several works.

FERRIER, JAMES FREDERICK, was born at Edinburgh 1808, and educated at Oxford. In 1842 he was elected to the chair of history in the university of Edinburgh, and in 1845 to that of moral philosophy in the university of St. Andrews, which office he held till his death, on 11 June, 1864. He wrote '*Theory of Knowing and Being*,' and was a frequent contributor to *Blackwood's Magazine*.

FERRIER, JEAN, a French Jesuit, author of several books against the Jansenist sect, was born 1614, and died 1674.

FERRIER, JÉRÉMIE, a Protestant minister of Nîmes, who embraced the Catholic faith after maintaining that Clement VIII. was the Antichrist. He was employed by the king of France in several important affairs; and died 26 Sept., 1626. Ferrier wrote a book called '*Le Catholique d'Etat*.'

FERRIER, Miss SUSAN, a novelist, was born 1782, at Edinburgh, where she died in Nov., 1854. Her works, which display great talent, are '*Mar-*

'riage,' 1818; 'The Inheritance,' 1824; and 'Destiny, or the Chief's Daughter.'

FERRIERES, CLAUDE DE, a civilian, born at Paris 1639; died at Rheims 11 May, 1714. All his works are on legal subjects. His son, *Claude Joseph* (d. about 1749), who published a Dictionary of Law, was dean of that faculty at Paris.

FERRON, ARNOUL LE, counsellor in the parliament of Bordeaux, wrote continuations of *Paulus Æmilius*, and of *Du Haillan's History of the Kings of France*. Born 1515; died 1593.

FESCH, JOSEPH, cardinal and archbishop of Lyons, was born at Ajaccio, Corsica, 3 Jan., 1763, being the half-brother of *Letizia Ramolino*, mother of *Napoleon Bonaparte*. The influence of his nephew raised him to the archbishopric of Lyons 1802, and obtained a cardinal's hat for him 1803. An ambassador of France at Rome in 1804, after conducting the negotiations, he accompanied *Pius VII.* on his way to Paris to crown the emperor. Many civil dignities and emoluments were afterwards bestowed on him, but in 1809 he declined the archbishopric of Paris. He was president of the council which sat in Paris 1810, and also of the national council of 1811, called to consider the disagreement between *Napoleon* and the Holy See concerning the nomination of bishops. In this capacity he did not satisfy the emperor. For a time he disappeared from court and afterwards adhered to the Pope, greatly to the displeasure of his nephew. His latter days were spent in Rome, where he died 13 May, 1830. His magnificent collection of paintings was dispersed after his death.

FESCH, or FABSCH, SEBASTIAN, professor of law at Basle, was born there 1647, and died 1712. He wrote on legal and philological subjects.

FETI, DOMENICO, a Roman painter, born 1589; died 1624.

FEU-ARDENT, FRANÇOIS, *Feu-ardentius*, a Cordelier, and doctor of the Sorbonne, born at Coutance 1539; died 1 Jan., 1610. He preached zealously against heretics, and also wrote against them with a degree of fire and ardour which discovered much analogy between his temper and his name. Having joined the League, he declaimed from the pulpit against *Henry III.* and *Henry IV.* His publications are numerous, and comprise editions of some works of the Fathers.

FEUERBACH, PAUL JOHN ANSELM, a Prussian writer on criminal jurisprudence, born at Jena 14 Nov., 1775; died 9 May, 1833.

FEUILLE, LOUIS, a French Minim friar, born at Manc, near Forcalquier, 1660; died at Marcellès 18 April, 1732. This learned ecclesiastic contributed greatly to the advancement of astronomy, geography, and various departments of natural history. He wrote several works embodying the results of his laborious and perilous researches during his protracted travels in different parts of South America and India, which countries he explored under the patronage of *Louis XIV.*

FEUQUIÈRE, MARQUIS DE PAS, Marquis DE, a French commander, born at Saumur, 1 June, 1590. He contributed greatly to the capture of *Rochelle*; after which he was sent ambassador to Germany, and died 14 March, 1640, of the wounds he had received at the siege of *Thionville*. His negotiations were printed at Paris in 1753, in 3 vols. 22mo. *Isaac de Pas, marquis de Feuguère*, his son, was lieutenant-general in the army, councillor of state, and governor of *Verdun*. He died

6 March, 1688. *Antoine de Pas, marquis de Feuguère*, son of the last mentioned, was born in 1648. He rose to the rank of marshal-de-camp, and distinguished himself greatly in the wars of Italy, where he died 27 Jan., 1711. His memoirs have been published.

FICVARDNTHUS. See *FEU-ARDENT*.

FIVRE, See *LEFIVRE*.

FIVRE, TANNIGUI LE. See *FABRE, TANAQUIE*.

FIVRET, CHARLES, a French civilian, author of a treatise, 'De l'Abus,' and other learned works, was born at Semur 16 Dec., 1583, and died 12 Aug., 1661.

FIVRET DE PONTETTER, CHARLES MARIE, great-grandson of the preceding, was born at Dijon 14 April, 1710, practised law there with success, and died 16 Feb., 1772. He published a greatly improved edition of *Le Long's 'Bibliothèque Historique de la France.'*

FLOYDEAU, MATHIEU, a Jansenist writer, born at Paris 1610; died in exile 24 July, 1694.

FLOYDY MONTENIGRO, FRANCIS BENEDICT XEROME, a celebrated Spanish Benedictine, who endeavoured to enlighten his countrymen, by displaying their vices and defects, in his 'Teatro Critico,' 14 vols. A selection of his *Rayas* or Discourses was translated into English by *John Brett*, 4 vols. 8vo., 1786. *Floydy* was born at Compostella 6 Feb., 1701, and died at the monastery of St. Vincent, at Oviedo, whereof he was abbat, 16 May, 1764.

FIRR. See *CARTORIUS*.

FICHARD, JOHN, a jurist and biographer of Frankfurt, born 1512; died 7 June, 1584.

FICHT, ALEXANDER, a French Jesuit, professor at Lyons, published several works, the best known of which is 'Arcana Studiorum omnium methodus, et Bibliotheca Scientiarum, librorumque earum ordine tributorum universalis.' Born 1688; died 30 March, 1699.

FICHT, JOHN THOMAS, a German metaphysician, born at Kimmenden in Livonia 19 May, 1762. After studying at Wittenberg and Leipzig, he became a tutor in the family of a gentleman at Königsberg, where he contracted an intimacy with *Kant*, whose principles he zealously espoused. In 1792 he published 'A Critical Review of all Revelations,' and in the following year his 'Contributions towards rectifying the opinions of the public respecting the French Revolution,' which excited a violent controversy. This work however did not prevent his election to the philosophical chair at Jena, which he held till his open avowal of principles tending to atheism occasioned his removal to Berlin. In 1805 he obtained a professorship at *Elbingen*; and eventually became rector of the University of Berlin, where he died 20 Jan., 1814. His works are numerous, but extremely obscure. They are all in German.

FICINUS, MARULLUS, was born at Florence 19 Oct., 1433, and educated at Bologna. Having studied the philosophy of *Plato*, his patron, *Cosmo de Medici*, who was much attached to that system, formed an academy for the cultivation of it, of which *Marsilius* became president. Died 1 Oct., 1499. He published a complete translation of *Plato* into Latin; and his own works were collected in 2 vols. folio, 1641.

FICORONI, FRANCIS, a Roman medallist and antiquarian writer, born 1664; died 23 Jan., 1747.

FIDDES, RICHARD, D.D., was born at Hunningby,

near Scarborough, Yorkshire, 1671, and educated at Oxford. In 1694 he took orders, and soon afterwards obtained the rectory of Halsham in his native county; but the air being bad in that marshy place, he contracted an illness, which affected his speech and deprived him of the power of preaching. He then removed to London and subsisted chiefly by writing, though he was appointed chaplain to Lord Oxford and to the garrison of Hull. He died at Putney 1725. His principal works are 'The Life of Cardinal Wolsey,' which brought on him the charge of being well-affected towards the Roman Church; 'A Body of Divinity'; 'Fifty-two Practical Discourses,' and a 'Treatise of Morality.'

FIDELIS. See CASSANDRA.

FIELD, JOHN, was, according to Wood, born in London 1519, and educated at Oxford, but the correctness of these statements is open to doubt. He published 'Ephemerides' for the years 1557-1559, and 1560, which are remarkable as being the earliest publications in which the Copernican system was made the basis of calculations for practical purposes by any English mathematician. Field afterwards retired to Ardsley, or Ardslowe, near Wakefield, Yorkshire, where he died 1587.—*Memoir by Hunter.*

FIELD, JOHN, a celebrated English pianist and musical composer, born at Bath 1783; died at Moscow Jan., 1837.

FIELD, NATHANIEL, was one of the actors of the Globe and Blackfriars theatres, among whom he is named in the list prefixed to the folio of Shakspeare's works printed in 1623. It is supposed that his death occurred in or about 1641. He wrote two comedies, 'A Woman is a Weathercock,' and 'Amends for Ladies;' and a part of the fine tragedy of 'The Fatal Dowry,' printed among the works of its other poet, Massinger.—*Nat. Cycl.*

FIELD, RICHARD, D.D., was born at Hempsted, Hertfordshire, 15 Oct., 1561, and educated at Oxford. In 1598 he was made chaplain to Queen Elizabeth, and about 1610 dean of Gloucester. He died 15 Nov., 1616, just as he was about to be nominated to the see of Oxford. Dr. Field wrote a learned work 'Of the Church.'

FIELDING, COPLEY VANDYKE, an English artist, president of the Old Society of Water Colours, died at Worthing 3 March, 1855, æt. 68.

FIELDING, HENRY, was born at Sharpham Park, Somersetshire, the seat of his father, General Fielding, 22 April, 1707. He was allied to the Denbigh family; and his mother was the daughter of the first judge Gould, and aunt to Sir Henry Gould, one of the justices of the Common Pleas. He was educated at Eton, after which he went to Leyden, and on his return began to write for the stage. His first piece was 'Love in several Masques,' which was well received; as also was his comedy of the 'Temple Beau.' He was not equally successful in his subsequent performances; and to one of them he prefixed in the title-page, 'As it was damned at the Theatre Royal, Drury Lane.' While thus employed he married a Miss Craddock, of Salisbury; and about the same time, by the death of his father, became possessed of an estate of about £200 a year, which he soon dissipated. He now turned to the law as a profession, went through the customary terms at the Temple, and was called to the bar, in which he might have shone, but for his irregular habits. He still continued to write, and produced a number of political tracts and poems; but his genius appeared to most advantage

in his novel of 'Joseph Andrews,' which was surpassed by his 'Tom Jones.' This was followed by 'Amelia,' which, though free from the grossness of the former novels, is far inferior to them in humour and interest. While thus engaged, Fielding exerted his talents in support of the government against the Jacobites, for which he was put into the commission of the peace. At length, worn out by an hereditary gout and intemperate living, he was advised to go to Lisbon, where he died 8 Oct., 1754. Besides the works already mentioned, he published 'The Champion,' 'A Journey from this World to the next,' 'The History of Jonathan Wild,' and after his death appeared his 'Voyage to Lisbon.'

FIELDING, SIR JOHN, half-brother of the novelist, and his successor in the magistracy, in which he distinguished himself by his activity, though blind from his youth. He was knighted 1761; and died at Brompton Sept. 1780. He published 'An Account of the Origin and Effects of a Police; Extracts from the Penal Laws, relating to the Peace; The Universal Mentor, containing Essays on the most important Subjects in Life; and Charges to Grand Juries.'

FIELDING, SARAH, sister of the novelist, was born 1774, and died, unmarried, at Bath, April, 1768. Her novel of 'David Simple' was once very popular. Besides this work she wrote 'The Cry, a dramatic fable,' 'The Governess, or little Female Academy,' 'The Lives of Cleopatra and Octavia,' 'History of the Countess of Delwyn,' and the 'History of Ophelia.' She understood the learned languages, and translated from the Greek Xenophon's Memoirs of Socrates.

FIENNES. See LINCOLN, Earl of.

FIENNES, NATHANIEL, second son of William, Lord Say and Sele, was born at Broughton, Oxfordshire, 1668, and educated at New College, Oxford. He was governor of Bristol when Prince Rupert made himself master of that place, for which the Parliament caused him to be tried, and he was sentenced to lose his head. By the interest of his father he obtained a pardon, and afterwards became a great favourite with Cromwell, whom he persuaded to assume the title of king. Died 16 Dec., 1669. He published speeches and tracts.

FIENNES, WILLIAM, Lord Say and Sele. See SAY AND SELE.

FIENUS, THOMAS, a physician and medical writer, was born at Antwerp 1567, and became professor at Louvain, where he died 15 March, 1631.

FIESCHI, JOSEPH MARIE, a Corsican, was the principal actor in the attempt to assassinate Louis Philippe, king of the French, at Paris, by means of an infernal machine, 28 July, 1835. The king miraculously escaped; but Marshal Mortier and ten other persons were killed on the spot. Fieschi was executed 19 Feb., 1836.

FIESOLE, FRA GIOVANNI DA. See ANGELOICO, GIOVANNI.

FIGG, JAMES, a famous English gladiator and prize-fighter, died 7 Dec., 1734.

FIGRELIUS, EDMUND, a learned Swede, professor of history at Upsala, published 'De Statu illustrium Romanorum,' 1656; and died 24 Aug., 1676.

FILANGIERI, GAETANO, a political writer, of Naples, born 1752; died 21 July, 1788.

FILELFO, FRANCIS, professor of eloquence at Padua, was born 1398. In 1419 he was sent by the republic of Venice to Constantinople, where

he married the daughter of Emanuel Chrysostomus. The Emperor, John Paleologus, sent him to the Emperor Sigismund to implore succours against the Turks. He died at Florence 31 July, 1481. The best known of his works are his treatises 'De Morali Disciplina,' 'De Exilio,' 'De Joci et Seris,' 'Convivia,' and poems.

FILICIA, VINCENTO DA, an Italian poet, born at Florence 1622; died there 27 Sept., 1707.

FILIPPI, SEBASTIAN, a painter of Ferrara, born 1532; died 1602.

FILLANS, JAMES, an eminent sculptor, of London and Glasgow, was born in Lanarkshire about 1808, and died 27 Sept., 1852.

FILMER, Sir ROBERT, was son of Sir Edward Filmer, of East Sutton, Kent, and received his education at Trinity College, Cambridge. He wrote 'The Anarchy of a limited and mixed Monarchy,' 'Patriarcha,' in which he endeavours to prove that government was monarchical in the patriarchal ages; and 'The Freeholder's Grand Inquest.' The 'Patriarcha' was answered by Locke in his 'Two Treatises on Government.' Filmer died 1647. His son, Edward Filmer, became a civilian at All Souls College, Oxford, where he took his doctor's degree 1681. He defended the stage against Collier, and wrote 'The Unnatural Brother,' a tragedy, 1697.

FINÆUS, or FINÉ, ORONTIUS, a French mathematical writer, professor in the Royal College at Paris, was born 1494, and died 6 Oct., 1555.

FINCH, ANNE, afterwards Viscountess Conway. See CONWAY.

FINCH, ANNE, countess of Winchelsea. See WINCHELSEA.

FINCH, DANIEL, second earl of Nottingham, and earl of Winchelsea. See WINCHELSEA.

FINCH, FRANCIS OLIVER, an English painter in water-colours, died 27 Aug., 1862.

FINCH, HENEAGE, earl of Nottingham. See NOTTINGHAM.

FINCH, Sir HENRY, was the son of Thomas Finch, Esq., of Eastwell, Kent, and educated at Oriel College, Oxford, whence he removed to Gray's Inn. He was made a serjeant and knighted by James I. Died 11 Oct., 1625. He wrote 'Nomotechnia, ou description del commun Leys d'Angleterre,' 1613. This he afterwards printed in English, with the title 'Of Law, or a Discourse thereof.' His son, Sir John Finch, became keeper of the great seal, and was created Lord Fordwich.

FINCH, ROBERT, F.S.A., was born in London 27 Dec., 1783, and educated at Balliol College, Oxford (M.A. 1809). He took orders, but in 1814 quitted England, and never returned to it except as an occasional visitor. He died at Rome 16 Sept., 1830. His valuable collection of books, pictures, and antiquities he bequeathed to the Ashmolean Museum.

FINCK, THOMAS, a Danish physician and mathematician, professor at Copenhagen, was born 1561, and died 26 April, 1656.

FINDEN, WILLIAM, an English engraver, born 1787; died 20 Sept., 1852.

FINDLAY, ROBERT, D.D., a Scotch divine, born 1721. He was educated at the university of Glasgow, after which he went to Leyden, and on his return spent some time at Edinburgh with a view to the medical profession, but soon relinquished that design, and devoted himself to the church. In 1744 he was ordained minister of the parish of Stewarton, from which he removed to Galston the

year following, and next went to Paisley. In 1756 he became minister of the north-west parish of Glasgow, and in 1782 professor of divinity in that university. He died in 1814. The works of Dr. Findlay are Vindication of the Sacred Books, and of Josephus against Voltaire; The Divine Inspiration of the Jewish Scriptures asserted.

FINET, Sir JOHN, was born near Dover, 1571. He became a great favourite with James I., who conferred on him the honour of knighthood, and sent him to France on missions of importance. In 1626 he was made assistant-master of the ceremonies. Died 1641. In 1656 James Howell published 'Fincti Philoxenus: some choice observations touching the reception and precedence, &c., of foreign ambassadors in England.' Sir John also translated from the French 'The beginning, continuance, and decay of Estates,' 1606.

FINIGUERRA, TOMMASO, a goldsmith and engraver of Florence, who discovered the art of copperplate printing about 1452.

FINLAY, JOHN, a Scotch poet and biographer, born at Glasgow 1782; died at Moffat 8 Dec., 1810. His principal poem, 'Wallace, or the Vale of Elerslie,' was published when he was only 19 years old. The more important of his other works are 'Scottish Historical and Romantic Ballads, chiefly Ancient, with Explanatory Notes,' and a 'Life of Cervantes.' He also edited Blair's 'Grave,' and Smith's 'Wealth of Nations.'

FINLAYSON, GEORGE, was born at Thurso, in Caithness, about 1790, and studied medicine at Edinburgh. He became an army surgeon, and afterwards accompanied the embassy sent by the governor-general of India to Siam and Cochin China. On the return journey he died, in Aug., 1823. An account of this mission, extracted from Mr. Finlayson's journals, was published in 1825, with a biographical memoir by T. S. Raffies, F.R.S.

FINNERTY, PETER, a London journalist, for many years employed on the 'Morning Chronicle,' died 11 May, 1822.

FIORAVANTI, LEONARD, a physician and medical writer of Bologna, who died 1588.

FIRENZUOLA, ANGELO, an Italian poet and ecclesiastic, born at Florence 1493; died at Rome 1545.

FIRMICUS MATERNUS, JULIUS, a Christian writer of the fourth century, whose book, 'De Errore profanarum Religionum,' has been frequently printed. An Astronomical Treatise, printed first at Venice in 1497, has also been ascribed to him.

FIRMILIAN (St.), bishop of Cæsarea in Cappadocia, and the friend of Origen, died 269.

FIRMIN, GILES, was born in Suffolk 1617, and educated at Cambridge; after which he went to New England and practised as a physician. On his return he became minister of Shalford, from whence he was ejected in 1662. He then resumed the practice of physic, and died April, 1697. He wrote 'The Real Christian,' and other works.

FIRMIN, THOMAS, was born at Ipswich June, 1632. He was bound apprentice to a tradesman in London, and when out of his time began business for himself in the linen trade, in which he had good success. He erected a warehouse for the employment of the poor in the linen manufacture, and when the French Protestants came over he set up another for their use at Ipswich. He was one of the governors of Christ's and St. Thomas's Hospitals, to which he was a liberal benefactor.

In his religious sentiments he was a Socinian, but this did not narrow his sentiments of charity. Died 20 Dec., 1697. He published 'Some Proposals for the employing of the Poor, and especially in and about the city of London, and for the Prevention of Begging.'

FISCHER, JOHN ANDREW, a physician and medical writer of Erfurt, born 1667; died 13 Feb., 1720.

FISCHER, JOHN CHRISTIAN, an eminent musician and performer on the hautbois, was born at Fribourg, and settled in London, where he died 29 April, 1800.

FISH, SIMON, was a native of Kent. After studying at Oxford he went about 1525 to Gray's Inn, to study the law. Having acted a part in a play intended to ridicule Wolsey, he incurred that minister's resentment; to avoid which he fled to Germany, where he wrote 'The Supplication of the Beggars,' a satire upon the Catholic clergy, which was answered by Sir Thomas More in his 'Supplication of Souls.' Henry VIII., however, was so pleased with the wit of Fish, that he granted him a his protection.' He died about 1531.

FISHACRE, or FIZACRE, RICHARD, a Dominican friar, was a native of Devonshire, and educated at Oxford. He was the intimate friend of Robert Bacon, and celebrated for his knowledge in philosophy and divinity. His works are numerous. Died 1248.

FISHER, JOHN, an eminent cardinal, was a native of Beverley, Yorkshire, and received his education at Michaelhouse (now Trinity College), Cambridge (B.A. 1487; M.A. 1491). He became a fellow of his house, and in 1497 was elected master. About this time he was appointed confessor to the king's mother, the Lady Margaret, countess of Richmond and Derby; and it was by his advice that she undertook the foundations of St. John's and Christ's Colleges at Cambridge. In 1501 Fisher took his D.D. degree, and the same year was chosen chancellor of the university. In 1503 he was appointed Lady Margaret's professor of divinity; and, in 1504, bishop of Rochester, from which diocese he refused to be translated, saying that he would not change his little old wife for a wealthier. In 1505 he became president of Queen's College, Cambridge. He was one of the first in England who wrote against Luther. He also had the spirit to declare against the divorce of Henry VIII.; and he strenuously resisted the novel doctrine of the royal supremacy. Such conduct made him obnoxious at court; and an opportunity was soon taken to make him feel the royal resentment. The bishop unfortunately became involved in the absurd business of Elizabeth Barton, the Holy Maid of Kent, and for not having communicated to the king her pretended prophecies, he was in 1533 attainted of misprision of treason, and subjected to the forfeiture of his personal estate and to imprisonment for life. It would appear that he was, nevertheless, permitted to have his liberty. For his refusal, however, to take the oath relating to the succession, he was sent to the Tower 26 April, 1534, and his see declared void. While he was in confinement the pope created him a cardinal, which only hastened his end; for Henry, on being informed that he intended to accept the hat, said, 'Yea, is he so lusty? Well, let the Pope send it him when he will; he shall wear it on his shoulders then; for

I will leave him never a head to set it on.' And he was as good as his word; for a special commission was appointed to try the bishop, who, of course, was found guilty. This good and learned man was accordingly beheaded on Tower Hill 22 June, 1535. His last moments were in every respect consistent with his honest and courageous character, and the unaffected piety by which his life had been distinguished. He was author of numerous controversial works against Luther, Ecclampadius, Velenus, Clichtovaeus, and Faber, and of various sermons and devotional treatises. He also wrote a history of the king's divorce, which is preserved in MS. in the Cambridge University library.—*Athen. Cantab.*

FISHER, JOHN, a celebrated Jesuit, whose real name was *Piercy*. He was a native of Durham, and at an early age became a convert to the Catholic faith. He was educated at Tournay and Rome; and joined the society 1594. On his arrival in England he was committed to Bridewell, but at the end of seven months he effected his escape. He was an active missionary and made many proselytes, among whom was the duchess of Buckingham, whose conversion led to a conference between Fisher and Laud. He died in London 3 Dec., 1641, aged above 70. His works are 'A Treatise of Faith, wherein is briefly and plainly shown, a direct way by which every man may resolve and settle his mind in all Doubts, Questions, and Controversies, concerning matters of Faith,' London, 1600; 8vo., St. Omer, 1614; 'A Reply made unto Mr. Anthony Wotton and Mr. John White, Ministers, wherein it is showed that they have not sufficiently answered the Treatise of Faith, and wherein also the chief points of the said Treatise are more clearly declared, and more strongly confirmed,' 4to, St. Omer, 1612; 'An Answer unto the Nine Points of Controversy, proposed by our late Sovereign, of famous memory (James I.), unto M. Fisher, of the Society of Jesus; and the Rejoinder unto the reply of Dr. Francis White, Minister; with the Picture of the said minister, or Censure of his Writings prefixed,' 4to., St. Omer, 1625.—*Dodd; Oliver.*

FISHER, JOHN, an Anglican prelate, was born 1748, and educated at Peterhouse, Cambridge. In 1780 he was appointed tutor to Prince Edward, afterwards duke of Kent; and the next year chaplain to the king, and one of the deputy clerks of the closet. He was promoted to a canonry of Windsor 1786. In 1803 he was raised to the bishopric of Exeter; was appointed preceptor to the Princess Charlotte of Wales the same year; translated to Salisbury 1807; and died 8 May, 1825. He published a Charge and some single sermons.

FISHER, PAYNE, or, as he called himself in his Latin compositions, *Paganus Piscator*, was born at Warnford, Dorsetshire, 1616, and educated at Hart Hall, Oxford, whence he removed to Magdalene College, Cambridge, where he took the degree of B.A. After this he became a soldier in the royal army, but abandoned that cause in its declining state, and joined the triumphant party, for which he was made poet-laureate to Cromwell. Died 2 April, 1693. His works are, 'Marston Moore, sive de obsidione prælioque Eboracensi carmen,' 'Threnodia gratulatoria,' in honour of Cromwell; 'Oratio Anniversaria,' on the inauguration of Cromwell; 'Threnodia triumphans,' on the death of Cromwell; 'Epinicion; vel elogium

FISHER.

foelicesimi sereniss. fortiss. Ludovici XIV.;' A Synopsis of Heraldry, 1682.

FISHER, THOMAS, F.S.A., was a native of Rochester, where his father carried on the business of a bookseller. He became searcher of records at the India House; and died 20 July, 1836, æt. 65. Mr. Fisher was a frequent contributor to the 'Gentleman's Magazine,' and published some valuable plates illustrative of the topography of Bedfordshire, and 'Allegorical, Historical, and Legendary Paintings at Stratford-upon-Avon.'

FITCH, WILLIAM. See CANSFIELD, BENEDICT.

FITZALAN. See ARUNDEL, EARL OF.

FITZGERFREY, CHARLES, a divine and poet, born in Cornwall 1775. He became a commoner of Broadgate Hall, now Pembroke College, Oxford, and obtained the rectory of St. Dominick in his native county, where he died 1836. He wrote, 'The Life and Death of Sir Francis Drake,' in verse; 'Affianis sive Epigrammata et Cenotaphia,' Sermons; 'A Curse for Corn-boarders,' and 'The blessed Birthday,' a religious poem.

FITZGERALD, LORD EDWARD, son of the duke of Leinster, was born 15 Oct., 1763. He joined the disaffected party in Ireland during the rebellion of 1798, was proscribed, and was apprehended in a house in Thomas Street, Dublin, while secreting himself in disguise. In a scuffle with the officers he mortally stabbed one of them with a dagger, but was shot through the body by another, and died in prison a few days afterwards, 4 June, 1798. —*Rose.*

FITZGIBBON, JOHN, earl of Clare, was the son of an Irish barrister, and born 1749. He was educated at Dublin and Oxford, after which he studied the law; and, in 1784, became attorney-general for Ireland. In 1789 he received the great seal, and was created Baron Fitzgibbon. In 1793 was made Viscount Clare, and in 1795 raised to the earldom. To these honours was added an English barony in 1799. He was the great promoter of the union of the two countries, and died at Dublin 28 Jan., 1802.

FITZGIBBON, PHILIP, an Irish scholar, who died at Kilkenny April, 1792. He left an Irish Dictionary and other works in MS.

FITZHERBERT, MARIA ANNE, was born 26 July, 1756, being the youngest daughter of Walter Smythe of Bimbridge, Hampshire. She was first married in 1775 to Edward Weld, Esq., of Lulworth Castle, Dorsetshire, uncle to Cardinal Weld. He died, however, without issue the same year, and she was secondly united in marriage to Thomas Fitzherbert, Esq., of Norbury, Derbyshire, who also died without issue at Nice 7 May, 1781. Soon afterwards her beauty and fascinating manners attracted the particular admiration of the prince of Wales (afterwards George IV.), and she consented to a marriage with him according to the rite of the Roman Church. As under the Act of Settlement such a marriage incapacitated his royal highness from succeeding to the Crown, great pains were taken to keep the matter secret, and when a rumour respecting it got abroad, the prince sent Mr. Fox to the House of Commons to deny in the most explicit terms that the marriage had taken place. Mrs. Fitzherbert died at Brighton 27 March, 1837. A Memoir of her, by the Hon. Charles Langdale, was published in 1856.

FITZHERBERT, SIR ANTHONY, was born at Norbury, Derbyshire, and educated at Oxford, from whence he removed to one of the Inns of

FITZ-SIMONS.

court. In 1511 he was called to be a serjeant-at-law; knighted in 1516; and in 1523 made one of the justices of the Court of Common Pleas. He opposed Wolsey, and enjoined his children never to purchase church lands. Died 27 May, 1538. His works are, 'The Grand Abridgment,' often printed; 'The Office and Authority of Justices of Peace,' 1538; 'The Office of Sheriffs, &c.,' 1528; 'Of the Diversity of Courts,' 1520, in French; the new 'Natura Brevium,' in French, and afterwards translated; 'Of the Surveying of Lands,' 1539; and 'The Book of Husbandry,' 1534.

FITZHERBERT, NICHOLAS, a grandson of the judge, was born about 1550, and educated at Exeter College, Oxford. About 1572 he went to Italy, and became secretary to Cardinal Allen. He was drowned in 1612. He wrote a description of the University of Oxford; on the Antiquity and Continuance of the Catholic Religion in England; the Life of Cardinal Alan, &c.

FITZHERBERT, THOMAS, grandson of Sir Anthony, was born at Swynnerton, Staffordshire, 1552, and educated at Oxford. On account of his zeal for the Catholic religion he went abroad; and in 1614 entered the society of Jesus. In 1618 he became rector of the English College at Rome, and held that office till his death 17 Aug., 1640. His writings are wholly controversial.

FITZHERBERT, SIR WILLIAM, of Tlissington, Derbyshire, bart., was born 1748, and educated at St. John's College, Cambridge. He became a barrister, but did not practise. He was created a baronet in 1784 and was one of the gentlemen-ushers to King George IV. Died 30 July, 1791. Sir William wrote two tracts: one entitled 'Maxims,' and the other 'A Dialogue on the Revenue Laws.' He is said also to have been the author of a pamphlet 'On the Knights made in 1778.'

FITZJAMES. See BELWICK, DUKE OF.

FITZMAURICE, HENRY PETTY, marquis of Lansdowne. See LANSDOWNE.

FITZROY, HENRY AUGUSTUS, duke of Grafton. See GRAFTON.

FITZROY, JAMES, duke of Monmouth. See MONMOUTH.

FITZROY, ROBERT, a famous meteorologist, born in Suffolk 1805; died by his own hand at Norwood, Surrey, 30 April, 1865. He entered the navy at an early age, and ultimately became vice-admiral. He is chiefly known in connection with the meteorological department of the Board of Trade, of which he was the head. To him are owing the storm signals and other modes of warning which are now used for the benefit of seamen. He published 'Narrative of the Surveying Voyages of H.M.S. "Adventure" and "Beagle";' 'Remarks on New Zealand'; and 'Sailing Directions for South America.'

FITZSIMON, PATRICK, appointed Catholic archbishop of Dublin 1763; died 1769.

FITZ-SIMONS, HENRY, a Jesuit, born at Dublin 1569. He was educated first in Hart Hall, and next at Christ Church, Oxford; but left the university on embracing the Catholic religion, and went to Louvain, where he entered the society of Jesus. On account of his singular talents, he was sent by his superiors as a missionary to Dublin, where he was imprisoned some years, during which Usher, then a mere lad of nineteen, undertook to dispute with him, and continued to do so until the Jesuit thought proper to decline the contest. On gain-

ing his liberty he went into the Low Countries, and thence to Rome. Some years afterwards he was again sent to Ireland, where he made many proselytes; and died miserably during the rebellion 1 Feb., 1643-4. He wrote 'A Catholic Confutation of Rider's Claim of Antiquities;' 'The Justification and Exposition of the Divine Sacrifice of the Masse, and of all Rites and Ceremonies thereto belonging;' 'Britannomachia Ministrorum in perisquæ et Fidei Fundamentis et Fidei Articulis dissidentium;' 'Catalogus Sanctorum Hiberniæ.'

FITZSIMONS, WALTER, LL.B., appointed archbishop of Dublin 1484; died 14 May, 1511. He was instrumental in crowning Lambert Simnell, but was pardoned, and afterwards taken into great favour by the king, who made him chancellor and lord deputy of Ireland.

FITZSTEPHEN, WILLIAM, an historian, was a native of London. He became a monk of Canterbury, and secretary to Archbishop à Becket, who appointed him a remembrancer in his exchequer, and reader of bills and petitions, when his grace sat to hear causes in chancery. This worthy monk is supposed to have died in 1191. He wrote, in Latin, a 'Description of the City of London,' of which an excellent translation by Dr. Pegge was published in 1772.

FITZWILLIAM, RICHARD, Viscount Fitzwilliam, founder of the Fitzwilliam Museum at Cambridge, died 5 Feb., 1816. He had been educated at Trinity Hall, in that university.

FITZWILLIAM, WILLIAM, earl of Southampton. See SOUTHAMPTON.

FIXLMILLNER, PLACIDUS, an astronomer, born at Achleiten, in Austria, 1721. He embraced the rule of St. Benedict 1737, and became professor of canon law, and also astronomer in the monastery of Kremsmunster, where he made a number of observations which tended greatly to the promotion of astronomical science. He was one of the first who calculated the orbit of the planet Uranus. He wrote theological as well as astronomical works; and died 27 Aug., 1791.

FIZES, ANTOINE, a physician of Montpellier, born 1690; died 14 Aug., 1765.

FLACCUS, CAIUS VALERIUS, a Latin poet, who lived in the reign of Vespasian. A poem of his on the Argonautic expedition is extant.

FLACIUS ILLYRICUS, a Lutheran divine, born in Istria 1520; died at Frankfort 11 March, 1575. His real name was *Matthias Franckowitz*. He was the principal author of the 'Centuriæ Magdeburgenses,' and a zealous defender of the rigid principles of Luther against those who held more moderate doctrines.

FLAMEEL, or FLEMAEL, BARTHOLOMEW. See BERTHOLET-FLEMAEL.

FLAMEL, NICOLAS, a notary of Paris, who accumulated a vast property, which he appropriated to benevolent purposes. The ignorant multitude ascribed his great wealth to his being possessed of the philosopher's stone; and more than a century after his death, which occurred 22 March, 1418, some forged books on alchemy were published with his name.

FLAMINIO, JOHN ANTHONY, an Italian poet and biographer, professor of belles lettres at Bologna, was born about 1464, and died 18 May, 1536.

FLAMINIO, MARK ANTHONY, son of the above, was born 1498; became secretary to Cardinal Pole, whom he accompanied to the Council of Trent; and died at Rome 18 Feb., 1550. He composed

'Carmina Sacra,' and some prose works on divinity.

FLAMSTEED, JOHN, an astronomer, born at Denby, Derbyshire, 19 Aug., 1646. He received his education at the free school of Derby till he was sixteen, when he was taken home, where he followed his studies, particularly mathematics, without assistance. On sending some astronomical observations to the Royal Society, he received in return a letter of thanks. In 1671 he visited London, and soon afterwards became a student of Jesus College, Cambridge, where he wrote a tract on the true and apparent diameters of the planets, which, being communicated to Newton, was made use of by him in his Principia. In 1673 he wrote an Ephemeris, which procured him the friendship of Sir Jonas Moore, at whose desire he drew up one for the king. He also made a barometer, which was presented to his majesty, who appointed him royal astronomer, with a salary of one hundred pounds a year. About this time, having taken his master's degree, he entered into orders; but the only preferment he enjoyed was the living of Burstow, Surrey. In 1675 the royal observatory was founded at Greenwich; and here Mr. Flamsteed continued for the remainder of his life, employed in the promotion of his favourite science. Died 31 Dec., 1719. His great work, the 'Historia Cœlestis Britannica,' was published 1725, in 3 vols. folio.

FLANDRIN, PIERRE, of Lyons, was celebrated for his knowledge of the veterinary art and of comparative anatomy. He wrote a treatise on the management of cattle and other works. Born 1752; died June, 1796.

FLATMAN, THOMAS, a poet, born in London about 1633. He was educated at Winchester School, whence he removed to New College, Oxford, and next to the Inner Temple, where he was called to the bar, though he never followed the law. From one of his poems it appears that he painted portraits in miniature. Died 1688. Wood says that in his younger days he wrote a ballad against marriage, and that, on taking a wife, his comrades serenaded him that night with the same song. His poems were printed in 1682.

FLAVEL, JOHN, a nonconformist divine, born in Worcestershire about 1627, and educated at University College, Oxford. In 1650 he was ordained among the Presbyterians at Salisbury; after which he settled at Dartmouth, in Devonshire, but was ejected in 1662. He died at Exeter 1691. His works have been published in 2 vols. folio, and also in 6 vols. 8vo.

FLAVIAN, patriarch of Antioch, died 404.

FLAVIAN, patriarch of Constantinople, flourished 447.

FLAVIGNY, VALÉRIEN, a doctor of the Sorbonne, and writer on biblical criticism, was born at Villiers, near Laon, and died at Paris 29 April, 1674.

FLAVIUS BLONDUS. See BLONDUS.

FLAXMAN, JOHN, a sculptor, born in York 6 July, 1755. In the workshop of his father, a moulder of figures, who had established himself in London, he acquired his first ideas of form. Being a boy of delicate health, he was allowed to follow his own tastes, and showing a strong inclination for modelling, he was placed at the Royal Academy. After many years of severe study, during which he supported himself by designing for the Wedgwoods and others, and produced some

meritorious works, including a monument to the poet Collins, he went, in 1787, to Rome. He had previously read the Greek poets in the original, and soon testified his sense of their beauty and of the purity of antique art by his two series of outline illustrations of Homer and Æschylus, by which he is, perhaps, more widely known than by any of his other works. A series of illustrations of Dante, almost equally celebrated, was subsequently executed for Mr. Thomas Hope. After seven years' sojourn in Rome, he returned to England, and commenced a series of scriptural compositions, remarkable for religious fervour and pathos. Of the numerous statues which he executed those of Nelson, Howe, Sir Joshua Reynolds, Mandelst, and Kemble are the best known. His 'Shield of Achilles' is one of the finest achievements of modern art. Flaxman was a member of the Royal Academy, in which he also filled the chair of professor of sculpture, to which he was appointed in 1810. Died 7 Dec., 1826.

FLECHUR, EAPRIT, a French prelate, born 10 June, 1632, at Pernes, in the diocese of Carpentras. He was greatly admired as a preacher at Paris, and his funeral orations put him on a level with Bossuet. In 1685 he was made bishop of Lavaur, being translated to Nîmes two years later. Died 16 Feb., 1710. He wrote a History of Theodosius the Great; Miscellaneous Works; Panegyrics of the Saints; Funeral Orations; Sermons; the Lives of Cardinals Ximenes and Commendon, &c.

FLECKNOE, RICHARD, an English poet, who lived in the reign of Charles II. Though a priest of the Roman church, he incurred the resentment of Dryden, who has conferred a lasting importance on his name by prefixing it to one of the severest satires in our language. Flecknoe wrote some plays, one only of which was ever acted; and several poems of no repute. Died 1678.

FLEETWOOD, CHARLES, a parliament general in the civil wars, was the son of Sir William Fleetwood, knight, cup-bearer to James I. and Charles I., and comptroller of Woodstock Park. In 1644 the subject of this article was made colonel of horse, and governor of Bristol. He was afterwards raised to the rank of lieutenant-general, and had a share in the defeat of Charles II. at Worcester. On the death of Ireton he married his widow, and being now related to Cromwell, he was appointed deputy of Ireland, in which place he was succeeded by the Protector's younger son Henry. Fleetwood joined in deposing Richard, after which he became one of the council of state, and commander-in-chief of the forces. He was favourable to the Restoration, after which event he lived in retirement at Stoke Newington, where he died 1692.

FLEETWOOD, WILLIAM, a native of Lancashire, studied at Oxford, became recorder of London, and died 28 Feb., 1593-4. He wrote Annals of Edward V., Richard III., Henry VII., and Henry VIII.; The Office of a Justice of Peace; Notes on Lambard's Archaion, &c.

FLEETWOOD, WILLIAM, a bishop, was born 21 Jan., 1656, in the Tower of London, where his father had resided. He was educated at Eton, whence he was elected to King's College, Cambridge. After taking orders he became chaplain to William and Mary, vice-provost of Eton, fellow of the college, canon residentiary of St. Paul's, and rector of St. Austin's, London. A little before the

death of the king he was nominated to a canonry of Windsor, on which he resigned his city living in order that he might reside near Eton. In 1706 he was made bishop of St. Asaph, and in 1714 translated to Ely. Died 4 Aug., 1733. His works were published in a folio volume 1737. The principal are Inscrupulum Antiquorum Scilicet, Essay on Miracles; Practical Discourses, Chronicon Preclousum, or an Account of English Money; Life and Miracles of St. Whithred.

FLEMMAR, BARTHOLOMEW. See BARTHOLOMET-FLAMMAR.

FLEMING, ABRAHAM, was born in London in or about 1552, and educated at Peterhouse, Cambridge (B.A. 1581-2). He took orders, and became chaplain to the Countess of Nottingham. In 1593, Archbishop Whitgift gave him the rectory of St. Pancras, Soper Lane, London. He died at Rotherford, Leicestershire, 18 Sept., 1607. Mr. Fleming, though a poor poet, was a diligent and excellent antiquary. He published many works, including English translations of Virgil's *Æneid* and *Bucolics*; A Panoplie of Epistles, from the Latin 'Of English Dogges,' translated from Chaucer; 'A Paradoxe, proving by reason and example, that baldness is much better than bushie haire, &c.,' translated from Synesius; 'The Diamond of Devotion,' an edition of Holinshed's *Chronicles*. He left a large collection of antiquarian MSS., which were formerly in the possession of the Rev. Francis Peck.—*Athen. Cantab.*

FLEMING, CALEB, a dissenting minister, born at Nottingham, 1698. He became assistant and successor to Dr. Foster, at Plumer's Hall; and died 1779. He was a Socinian, and wrote several pamphlets, of little interest; the principal is entitled, 'A Search after Soul.'

FLEMING, PATRICK, an Irish priest of the Roman church, was born in the county of Louth, 17 April, 1599. He studied at Louvain, and next at Douay, where he took the habit of St. Francis. He continued his studies at Rome, in the Irish college of St. Isidore, and both there, and afterwards at Louvain, was appointed to lecture on philosophy. From Louvain, where he remained some years, he removed to Prague, and was appointed first superior and lecturer on divinity. There he stayed until the city was besieged by the Elector of Saxony, when he was obliged to fly; but he had scarcely escaped the season's toils, when he was met by some peasants in arms, who murdered him, 7 Nov., 1631. He wrote 'Collectanea Sacra,' or Lives of Irish and Scotch saints; 'Vener. patris Hugonis Cassini' (St. Hughwell); and an abridgment of a work entitled 'Chronicon consecrat. Petri Katisbonæ.'

FLEMING, ROBERT, a Scotch divine, born at Bathens 1630. He was pastor of Cambuslang; but on the establishment of episcopacy at the Restoration he retired to Holland, where he died 25 July, 1694. He wrote a noted book, called 'The Fulfilling of the Scriptures.'

FLEMING, ROBERT, son of the above, was born in Scotland and educated in Holland. After officiating to the Scotch church at Amsterdam, he came to London, and was appointed pastor of a congregation in Louthbury. He was also one of the preachers of the lecture at Salters' Hall; and died 24 May, 1716. He published numerous sermons and tracts, in which he is supposed to have predicted the downfall of the French monarchy.

FLEMING, THOMAS, a Franciscan, became professor of theology at Louvain, and in 1623 was appointed archbishop of Dublin by Urban VIII. Died 1666.

FLEMMING, RICHARD, a bishop, born at Crofton, Yorkshire, and educated at University College, Oxford. In 1406 he was presented to a prebend in the church of York, and for some time was zealous in supporting Wickliffe's doctrines, which he afterwards as strenuously opposed. He became rector of Boston, and in 1420 bishop of Lincoln. In 1424 he was sent to the council of Sienna, the result of which was, that four years later he executed the decree passed for the burning of Wickliffe's bones. Died 25 Jan., 1430-1. This prelate founded Lincoln College, Oxford.

FLEMMING, ROBERT, nephew of the above, was educated at Oxford, and in 1451 made dean of Lincoln. He visited Italy, where he was much admired for his learning and eloquence, particularly by Pope Sixtus IV., to whom he presented a Latin poem, entitled 'Lucubraciones Tiburtine.' Died 12 Aug., 1483.

FLETCHER, ABRAHAM, a mathematician, born 1714 at Little Broughton, in the parish of Bridekirk, in Cumberland. He was brought up a tobacco-pipe maker; and the only education he ever had was three weeks' schooling, which cost as many pence. However, by unremitting application, he learned writing, arithmetic, and the mathematics, without any other assistance than what he derived from books. Such was his improvement, that he was enabled to keep school; and to this profession he added that of a village practitioner in medicine and astrology; by which means he left £4,000 at his death, 1 Jan., 1793. He compiled a good book called 'The Universal Measurer,' 1762.

FLETCHER, ALEXANDER, D.D., a Presbyterian divine, born in Perthshire 8 April, 1787. In 1810 he came to London, and occupied, in succession, the pulpits of Mile End Road, Miles's Lane, Albion Chapel, Moorfields, and Finsbury Chapel. Died 30 Sept., 1860. His fame rests mainly upon his talent in preaching to children, and upon his 'Family Devotion,' which work has passed through very many editions.

FLETCHER, ANDREW, a political writer, was the son of Sir Robert Fletcher, of Saltoun, and born in 1633. He was educated under Dr. Gilbert Burnet; after which he travelled through Europe, and, on his return, became a member of the Scotch parliament. He acted with such violence in opposing the government, that proceedings were about to take place against him, when he withdrew into Holland, where he engaged in the enterprise of the duke of Monmouth, whose cause he injured by shooting a gentleman for refusing him a horse. After this he engaged in the Hungarian service, but, at the Revolution, returned home, and took possession of his estate. Died 1716. His 'Political Works' have been published in one volume, with his life prefixed.

FLETCHER, GILES, LL.D., brother of the bishop, was born in or about 1549 at Watford, Hertfordshire, though previous biographers have erroneously named Kent as his native county. From Eton he was elected to King's College, Cambridge, where he obtained a fellowship. After taking his doctor's degree, he was sent to Scotland with Thomas Randolph, the English ambassador in that country, and at a subsequent period he was

employed in negotiations in Germany, Hamburg, and Stade. In 1588 he was despatched on a special embassy to Russia, where he was treated with the greatest indignity; but he nevertheless contrived to secure for the English merchants very considerable concessions. He returned to England 1589, and appears to have been appointed shortly afterwards a master of requests in ordinary. About the same time he was constituted secretary, or remembrancer, to the city of London. He was appointed treasurer of the church of St. Paul 1597; and died in London Feb., 1610-11. Dr. Fletcher wrote a remarkable work 'Of the Russe Common Wealth; or, Manner of Government by the Russe Imperour (commonly called the Imperour of Moskouia) with the manners and fashions of the people of that country.' The appearance of this book in 1591 excited much alarm among the Eastland merchants of London, at whose instance it was quickly suppressed; and it was not until 1856 that the work was republished in its integrity under the editorship of Mr. Edward A. Bond. Fletcher also wrote 'Licia, or poems of Love,' and 'An Essay upon some probable grounds, that the present Tartars, near the Cyprian Sea, are the Posterity of the ten Tribes of Israel,'—*Athen. Cantab.* iii. 34.

FLETCHER, GILES, B.D., son of the preceding, was born 1588, and educated at Trinity College, Cambridge. He was presented to the living of Alderton, Suffolk, where he died 1623. He wrote 'Christ's Victory,' a poem.

FLETCHER, JAMES, assistant in a school at St. John's Wood, London, wrote, 'The History of Poland,' which acquired some reputation. He was also the author of some poems, 'The Siege of Damascus,' 'The Gem,' &c. Induced by the success of his work on Poland, he foolishly gave up his situation at Christmas 1831, and devoted himself solely to literary pursuits; but becoming peculiarly embarrassed, he put an end to his existence 3 Feb., 1832, at the early age of 27.

FLETCHER, JOHN, a dramatic poet, was the son of the bishop, and born in Northamptonshire 1576. He received his education at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, and then removed to London, where he became an associate with Beaumont in writing plays. He died of the plague 28 August, 1625. *See* BEAUMONT, FRANCIS.

FLETCHER, JOHN WILLIAM, or DE LA FLETCHERE, was born at Nyon, in the Pays de Vaud. He was educated at Geneva for the ministry, but went into the military service in Portugal, which country he soon left, and came to England, where he became tutor in the family of Sir Richard Hill. Here he joined the Methodists, and obtained orders, after which he superintended the institution of Lady Huntington, at Trevecca, in Wales, but quitted it, and became vicar of Madely, Shropshire, where he died of consumption 1788. His works are mostly controversial, against Calvinism.

FLETCHER, PHINEAS, son of Dr. Giles Fletcher, was educated at Eton and King's College, Cambridge. In 1621 he was presented to the living of Hilgay, in Norfolk, and died there about 1650. He wrote several poems; 'Placatory Belogues,' and a dramatic piece, entitled, 'Sicelides,' but his principal performance is the 'Purple Island,' in Spenser's manner, and which Milton has imitated.

FLETCHER, RICHARD, a prelate, was born in Kent, and educated at Trinity College, Cambridge,

whence he removed to a fellowship in Corpus Christi College in 1569. In 1572 he obtained a prebend in St. Paul's, and in 1581 took his doctor's degree. Two years afterwards he was made dean of Peterborough, in which capacity he attended Mary queen of Scots at her execution. In 1589 he was advanced to the bishopric of Bristol; translated to Worcester 1592; and in 1594 to London, where he gave offence to the queen by taking a second wife. Died 15 June, 1596.—*Athen. Cantab.*

FLEURIEU, CHARLES PIERRE CLARET, Comte DE, a French hydrographer, born 1738; died 18 Aug., 1810.

FLEURY, ANDRÉ HERCULE, a cardinal, was born 22 June, 1653, at Lodève, in Languedoc. He received his education at Paris, where he became a doctor of the Sorbonne. In 1698 Louis XIV. made him bishop of Prejuss, and the same monarch appointed him preceptor to his grandson. In 1726 he was created a cardinal, and soon afterwards became prime minister, in which office he acted as a lover of peace, and with strict integrity: Died 29 Jan., 1743.

FLEURY, CLAUDE, was born at Paris 6 Dec., 1640. He was at first a lawyer, but afterwards took orders and obtained the abbey of Loc Dieu and the priory of Argenteuil. He was also appointed confessor to Louis XV.: Died 14 July, 1723. His chief works are, *The Manners of the Israelites*; *The Manners of Christians*; and an *Ecclesiastical History*. All these have been translated into English.

FLEURY, JULIEN, canon of Chartres and editor of *Apuleius, in usum Delphini*, died 13 Sept., 1725.

FLEXMORE, ROBERT, a popular pantomimist, died in Lambeth 20 Aug., 1860, aged 37.

FLINCK, GOVAERT, a painter, born at Cleves 1616; died 1660.

FLINDERS, MATTHEW, was born at Donington, Lincolnshire, and bred to the sea. In 1795 he went as midshipman with Captain Hunter to New South Wales, where he formed an acquaintance with George Bass, a surgeon, who had a great ardour for voyages of discovery. These two friends ventured, in a small boat called 'Tom Thumb,' to explore the coast of that extensive country. An account of the discoveries they made was published by Colonel Collins, in his account of that settlement. In 1801 Mr. Flinders was sent out in command of the 'Investigator,' to prosecute his researches in those seas, which mission he discharged with great credit; but his vessel was afterwards lost, and on his voyage home, aboard a schooner, he was obliged to put into the Isle of France, where the governor, De Caen, in defiance of the law of humanity, condemned the vessel and detained the commander above six years. Though he obtained his liberty at last, he could not recover his journal, which the French kept, in order to appropriate to themselves the merit of those discoveries in Terra Australis which belonged to our countryman. Captain Flinders, however, drew up an account of his voyages, which was just completed at the press when he died, 19 July, 1814, of a disorder occasioned by the cruelty he had experienced.

FLODOARD, a French historian, born 894; died 966.

FLOËL, CHARLES FREDERICK, professor of philosophy in the Academy of Nobility at Leignitz, wrote a *History of the Human Understanding*;

Present State of the Belles Lettres in Germany; *History of Comic Literature, &c.*, all in German. Born 3 Dec., 1729; died 7 March, 1788.

FLOOD, HENRY, son of the chief justice of the King's Bench in Ireland, was born 1732, and educated at Dublin University and at Oxford. He sat in the Irish House of Commons, and acquired great popularity by his eloquence. Died 2 Dec., 1791. Several of his orations and poetical pieces are in print.

FLOREZ, HENRY, a Spanish friar, who wrote on ecclesiastical history, chronology, and numismatics. Born 1701; died 20 August, 1773.

FLORIAN, JEAN PIERRE CLARIS DE, was born in Languedoc 6 March, 1755. He was allied to Voltaire, on whose recommendation the duke de Penthièvre gave him a commission in his regiment, and encouraged him in his literary pursuits. He became a member of the Academy, but in the reign of terror was thrown into prison, where he wrote his poem on the story of William Tell, and finished that of Ebrahim. He was released on the downfall of Robespierre, and died 13 Sept., 1794. His pastoral romances, *Estelle and Galathea*, are much admired, as also are his *Numa Pompilius and Fables*. His *Theatre*, in 2 vols., contains likewise some pleasing pieces.

FLORIO, JOHN, *the Resolute*, as he used to style himself, was a native of London, but descended from an Italian family, who, being Waldenses, settled in England till the reign of Queen Mary obliged them to go into Germany, where John received his education. On the accession of Elizabeth he settled at Oxford, where he taught French and Italian. James I. appointed him tutor to Prince Henry; and he was also made clerk of the closet to the queen. He fell a victim to the plague 1625, aged about 80. His works are 'First Fruits, which yield familiar speech, merry proverbs, witty sentences, and golden sayings,' 1578 and 1591; 'Perfect Introduction to the Italian and English Tongues,' printed with the preceding work; 'Second Fruits to be gathered of twelve trees, of divers but delightful tastes to the tongues of Italian and English men,' 1591; 'Garden of Recreation, yielding six thousand Italian Proverbs,' printed with the preceding work; 'Dictionary, Italian and English,' 1597, afterwards published in 1611, by way of compliment to his royal mistress, under the title of 'Queen Anna's New World of Words,' 'The Essays of Montaigne' translated into English.

FLORIS, FRANCIS, a painter of Antwerp, styled the Raphael of Flanders, died 1570, aged 50.

FLORUS, LUCIUS ANNEUS, a Roman historian of the second century, who wrote a concise history of Rome, from the foundation of the city to Augustus.

FLOWER, BENJAMIN, was originally engaged in commercial pursuits. In 1783, being then a partner in the house of Anstice and Worstead, grocers, of London, he lost the whole of his property by a speculation in the funds. He was afterwards a printer at Cambridge, where, in 1793, he commenced a weekly newspaper, 'The Cambridge Intelligencer.' The freedom of his remarks in this print subjected him to prosecution and imprisonment. His paper declined, and was discontinued. In 1816 he was residing at Harlow, Essex, where he was still engaged in the printing business, being also the conductor of a monthly work, entitled the *Political Review*. He died at Dalston 18 Feb.,

1829, aged 74. Mr. Flower published numerous political tracts, and edited the Miscellaneous Works of Robert Robinson, with his life, 4 vols. 8vo., 1808.

FLOYD, JOHN, a Jesuit, was a native of Cambridgeshire. He joined the society at Rome 1592, and died at St. Omer 16 Sept., 1649. He wrote numerous controversial pieces against the Protestants, some of them under the pseudonym of *Daniel à Jesu*.

FLOYER, Sir JOHN, M.D., born at Hinters, Staffordshire, about 1649. He became a commoner of Queen's College, Oxford, after which he settled at Lichfield, and received the honour of knighthood. Died 1 Feb., 1734. His works are *The Touchstone of Medicines*; *The preternatural State of the Animal Humours*; *An Inquiry into the Use of Baths*; *History of Cold Bathing*; *Treatise on the Sibylline Oracles*; *Comment on Hippocrates's Book of Epidemics*; *Essay to restore the Dipping of Infants in Baptism*; *A Treatise on the Asthma*; *The Physician's Pulse Watch*; *The Galenic Art of preserving Old Men's Health*; *Essay on the 2d Book of Esdras*.

FLUDD, ROBERT, in Latin *De Fluctibus*, an English philosopher, was the son of Sir Thomas Fludd, and born at Milgate, in the parish of Bearsted, Kent, 1574. He received his education at St. John's College, Oxford, where he took his degrees in arts, and then travelled abroad. In 1605 he returned to England and settled in London, where he became fellow of the College of Physicians. Died 8 Sept., 1637. His writings are numerous, but extremely perplexed, and full of cabalistical mystery.

FOES, or FOESIUS, ANUTIUS, a physician of Mentz; editor of Hippocrates; was born 1528, and died 15 Nov., 1595.

FOGGINI, PETER FRANCIS, a Roman prelate, prefect of the Vatican library, published several learned works on ecclesiastical antiquities, and edited Virgil from the famous MS. in the library of the Medicis. Born at Florence 1713; died 2 June, 1783.

FOGLIETTA, UBERTO, a Genoese historian, born 1518; died at Rome 1581.

FOIX, GASTON DE, duke of Nemours, son of John de Foix, count d'Etampes, and of Mary of Orleans, sister of Louis XII., signalised himself at the age of twenty-three in his uncle's wars in Italy. He beat an army of Swiss and gained the battle of Ravenna; soon after which he was killed, at the age of twenty-four, in April, 1512.

FOIX, MARC ANTOINE, a French Jesuit, who wrote a treatise on the Art of Preaching, and another on the Education of Princes. Born 1627; died June, 1687.

FOIX, PAUL DE, archbishop of Toulouse, a celebrated French statesman and diplomatist, was born 1528, and died May, 1584.

FOLARD, JEAN CHARLES DE, a Frenchman, was author of several works on military tactics. The principal are, *A Book of Discoveries in Wars* and *A Treatise on the Defence of Places*. He also wrote a commentary on Polybius. Born 1669; died 23 March, 1752.

FOLENGO, JOHN BAPTIST, a Benedictine monk, author of Commentaries on the Psalms, &c., was born at Mantua 1490, and died 5 Oct., 1559.

FOLENGO, JEROME, or THEOPHILUS, brother of the preceding, likewise assumed the Benedictine habit, but reflected no honour on his profession.

He published some macaronic poetry, under the pseudonym of Merlin Coccaie. Born 8 Nov., 1491; died 9 Dec., 1544.

FOLEY, Sir THOMAS, a distinguished British admiral, who died 3 Jan., 1833.

FOLIGNO. See FREZZI.

FOLKES, MARTIN, D.C.L., F.R.S., was born in London 29 Oct., 1690, and educated at Clare Hall, Cambridge. In 1714 he was chosen a fellow of the Royal Society, of which he became president 1741. In 1746 he was honoured with the degree of D.C.L. by the university, and he was also chosen a member of the Academy of Sciences at Paris. Died 28 June, 1754. He communicated several papers to the Royal and Antiquarian Societies, which were printed in their respective Transactions; and published 'A Table of English Gold Coins.'

FOLLETT, Sir WILLIAM WEBB, was born at Topsham, Devonshire, 2 Dec., 1798, and educated at Trinity College, Cambridge. In 1818 he entered the Inner Temple, and in 1821 commenced practice as a special pleader. He was called to the bar 1824, and joined the western circuit, where his rise to eminence was rapid. He was returned to parliament for Exeter in 1835, being re-elected in 1837, 1841, and 1844. In politics he was always a decided conservative. In 1834, on Sir Robert Peel's first accession to place as prime minister, Mr. Follett was appointed solicitor-general, and the same year was honoured with the dignity of knighthood. On Peel's resumption of office in 1841, Sir William was again appointed solicitor-general, and in 1844 he succeeded Sir F. Pollock as attorney-general. Died 28 June, 1845.

FONBLANQUE, JOHN DE LA GRENIER, an English jurist, was descended from an ancient family of Languedoc, and inherited the title of marquis, though he never assumed it in England. After receiving a liberal education at Harrow and Oxford, he was called to the bar in 1783. In 1802 he was returned to parliament for Camelford, which borough he represented till the dissolution of 1806. He was an able advocate of the Whig party, and a personal friend of the prince of Wales, for whom he is supposed to have written the celebrated letter to the king on the subject of his royal highness's exclusion from the army, which was generally attributed at the time to Lord Moira. He received the rank of king's counsel with a patent of precedence 1804, and died 4 Jan., 1837, aged 77. As an equity lawyer Mr. Fonblanque stood high; and his *Treatise on Equity*, originally published in 1793-4, was admitted as an authority in the courts during the life-time of its author.

FONBLANQUE, JOHN SAMUEL MARTIN, was born in London March, 1787, and educated at the Charterhouse and at Caius College, Cambridge. Whilst at the university he burst a blood-vessel on the lungs, and being advised that only change of climate could save his life, he obtained a commission in the 21st Fusiliers. With this regiment he served at Cadiz, Gibraltar, in Sicily and the Greek Islands, then in Italy under Lord W. Bentinck, from whom, at Genoa, he received the appointment of Deputy Judge-Advocate-General. Thence he went to America, was present at the taking of Washington, at the battle of Baltimore, and ultimately at the fatal repulse before New Orleans, when he was made prisoner within the enemy's lines, being one of the very few who had succeeded in crossing the works. His last military

service was with the Army of Occupation in France. He left Valenciennes in Nov., 1816, and was almost immediately afterwards called to the bar, having kept the necessary terms at Lincoln's Inn during his residence at Cambridge. Early in the following year, Lord Eldon appointed him one of the then seventy Commissioners of Bankruptcy. The abuses and imperfections of the bankruptcy system did not escape his attention, and long before law reform had become fashionable, he published a pamphlet on the subject. In or about 1826 Mr. Fonblanque and others started 'The Jurist,' a quarterly journal of jurisprudence and legislation, being the first periodical which systematically advocated the amendment of the law. Mr. Fonblanque having attracted the notice of Lord Brougham as a law reformer, was appointed one of the original commissioners of the newly-instituted Court of Bankruptcy. In 1823 appeared his 'Treatise on Medical Jurisprudence,' published by him in conjunction with Dr. Paris. Mr. Fonblanque died at Brighton 3 Nov., 1865.

FONCEMAGNE, ÉTIENNE LAUREAULT DE, a French writer, preceptor to the duc de Chartres, was born at Orleans 1694, and died 26 Sept., 1779.

FONSECA, PETER DA, a Jesuit, styled the Portuguese Aristotle, was born at Cortizada 1528, and died 4 Nov., 1599. Philip II. appointed him a member of his council of ministers, and Pope Gregory XIII. employed him in several important negotiations. He wrote 'Institutiones Dialecticæ,' and a commentary on Aristotle's Metaphysics.

FONSECA, RODRIGUEZ, a celebrated Portuguese physician, professor at Pisa, and afterwards at Padua, where he died 1622. His nephew, *Gabriel Fonseca*, became chief physician to Pope Innocent X., and died 1668.

FONTAINE, JEAN LA. See LAFONTAINE.

FONTAINE, NICOLAS, a French theological writer of great piety, learning, and industry, was born at Paris 1625, and died at Melun 28 Jan., 1709.

FONTAINES. See DESFONTAINES.

FONTANA, DOMINIC, an Italian architect and engineer, born at Milan 1543; died 1607. *John*, his brother, excelled in hydraulic works, and died 1614.

FONTANA, FELIX, a celebrated Italian naturalist, born at Pomarolo, in the Tyrol, 15 April, 1730; died 11 Jan., 1805. His works on physiology, natural philosophy, and chemistry, are very numerous. His brother, *Gregory Fontana*, was born near Roveredo 7 Dec., 1735, entered into the ecclesiastical state, held the mathematical professorship at Milan for thirty years, and died 24 Aug., 1803. His works are numerous.

FONTANA, PROSPERO, an historical painter, born at Bologna 1512; died 1597. His daughter, *Lavinia* (born 1552; died 1614), was an excellent portrait painter, and was patronized by Pope Gregory XIII.

FONTANINI, GIUSTO, archbishop of Ancyra, was born in Friuli 30 Oct., 1666, and died at Rome 17 April, 1736. His numerous works include 'Bibliotheca della Eloquenza Italiana,' and the 'Literary History of Aquileia.'

FONTE MODERATA, a learned Venetian lady, whose real name was *Modesta Pozzo*. She wrote some elegant poems and a prose work, in which she maintained that the understanding of women is equal to that of men. Born 1555; died 2 Nov., 1592.

FONTENAY, JEAN BAPTISTE BLAIN DE, a French painter of fruit, flowers, and insects, was born at Caen 1654, and died 1715.

FONTENAY, PIERRE CLAUDE, a Jesuit of Orleans, was born at Paris 1683, and died 15 Oct., 1642. He continued Longueval's History of the Gallican Church.

FONTENELLE, BERNARD LE BOVIER DE, nephew of the great Cornelle, was born at Rouen 11 Feb., 1657. He first became known by some trifling poetical pieces, and some dramatic works, which met with no success. The 'Dialogues of the Dead' first gave him a reputation, which was increased by his 'Discourses on the Plurality of Worlds,' and his 'History of Oracles.' These have all been translated into English. He was admitted into the French Academy 1691, and six years later into the Academy of Sciences, of which he became secretary in 1699. During the forty-two years that he held this post, he acquired a well-merited celebrity by his Eulogiums of deceased academicians. He was, indeed, the creator of this class of compositions, in which he never has been surpassed. Died 9 Jan., 1757.

FONTIUS, BARTHOLOMEW, a Florentine, who was appointed keeper of the library formed at Buda by Matthew Corvinus, king of Hungary. He wrote a commentary on Persius, Italian poems, &c. Born 1445; died 1513.

FOOTE, SIR EDWARD JAMES, a British admiral, born 1767; died 23 May, 1833.

FOOTE, SAMUEL, was born at Truro, in Cornwall, about 1726. He was educated at Truro, and next at Worcester College, Oxford, from whence he removed to the Temple; but the law having no charms for him, he neglected that study and made his appearance on the stage. His first attempt was in Othello, but he soon struck into a new path by uniting the two professions of comic writer and actor. This he carried into effect in 1747 at the little theatre in the Haymarket, where he performed an olio, called 'The Diversions of a Morning.' He was at first opposed by the justices, on which he altered the title to 'Mr. Foote giving tea to his friends,' and then went on without molestation. The next season he produced a similar entertainment, called 'An Auction of Pictures.' After this he went to Dublin, where he took off Faulkner the printer, for which an action was brought against him, and he was cast in heavy damages. In 1760 Foote brought out his comedy of 'The Minor,' to ridicule Methodism, which, though successful, gave great offence, and was at last suppressed. In 1766 he had the misfortune to lose his leg, by a fall from his horse, on which the duke of York procured him a patent for his theatre. After a life of great vicissitude and irregularity, he died at Dover, on his way to France, 20 Oct., 1777. His remains were interred in Westminster Abbey. His dramatic works were published in 4 vols. 12mo., 1778.

FOPPENS, JOHN FRANCIS, professor of divinity at Louvain, was born about 1689, and died 16 July, 1761. He is known as the author of 'Bibliotheca Belgica,' and other learned works illustrative of the literary and ecclesiastical antiquities of Belgium.

FORBES, ALEXANDER, LORD, of Pitligo, in Scotland, took a leading part in the Jacobite rebellions of 1715 and 1745; and died at Auchinrich, Aberdeenshire, 21 Dec., 1762. He was author of 'Moral and Philosophical Essays.'

FORBES, DUNCAN, a Scotch judge, born at Cul-

Joden 1685, and educated at Edinburgh, Utrecht, and Paris. In 1710 he was called to the bar, and gained considerable reputation. In 1717 he was appointed solicitor-general, and in 1725 lord advocate. In 1742 he was made president of the court of session. Died 1747. He was a man of piety and learning, and well versed in the Hebrew Scriptures. His works are, 'Thoughts on Religion,' A Letter to a bishop, in favour of Hutchinson's System; 'Reflections on the Sources of Incredulity.' The best edition of his works is that published at Edinburgh in 1816.

FORBES, DR. DUNCAN, author of several well-known manuals for the use of students, in Persian, Hindustani, and other eastern languages, died Aug., 1868.

FORBES, EDWARD, a naturalist, born at Douglas, in the Isle of Man, 1815. He studied medicine at Edinburgh from 1831 to 1839, varying his residence there by excursions to Southern Europe, the Mediterranean, and Algeria. Ultimately he gave up the idea of joining the medical profession. In 1841 he published his 'History of British Starfishes,' and in the spring of the same year embarked in the capacity of naturalist on the surveying ship 'Beacon,' destined for the coast of Asia Minor, where, among other duties, she was to receive the Xanthian marbles, the existence of which had then recently been made known by the explorations of Sir Charles Fellows. During the eighteen months that he remained on board the vessel he established, by innumerable dredging operations in various depths of water, the important law, that the distribution of marine life, like that of terrestrial animals and vegetables, is determined by certain fixed laws, and that the zones which the different species inhabit are as distinctly marked in the one case by the climate and the depth and composition of the water as in the other by temperature, altitude, and other influences. In 1846 he published, in conjunction with Lieutenant Spratt, 'Travels in Lycia, Milyas, and the Cibyratis,' the numerous illustrations in which were from his pencil. In 1842 Mr. Forbes was appointed professor of botany in King's College, London; and in the following year he was constituted curator of the museum of the Geological Society, and palæontologist of the new museum of Practical Geology, established in connexion with the Ordnance Geological Survey. He subsequently became professor of natural history at this institution. One of the most important works in which he took part after his connexion with the Geological Society was the preparation of a palæontological and geological map of the British Isles, to which he appended an explanatory dissertation and a map of the 'Distribution of Marine Life.' In 1852 he was elected president of the Geological Society, and in the succeeding year obtained the professorship of natural history in the university of Edinburgh. Died 18 Nov., 1854. He published a number of scientific works in addition to those mentioned above, and his 'Literary Papers' appeared in a collected form in 1855 with a memoir by Huxley. Although in the universality of grasp of his knowledge, and in the variety of his accomplishments, Forbes showed himself pre-eminent, it has been truly said of him that he made no remarkable discoveries, initiated no critical movement, and never showed himself inventive, like Linnæus, or Cuvier, or even Buffon.

FORBES, JAMES, was born in London 1749.

He went early in life to Bombay as a writer, and travelled over various parts of India, making observations and taking drawings of all the objects worthy of notice. In 1784 he returned, with an ample fortune, to England. In 1803 he went to France, and died at Aix-la-Chapelle 1 Aug., 1819. He published Letters from France, 2 vols.; Reflections on the Character of the Hindoos; and Oriental Memoirs, 4 vols.

FORBES, JOHN, son of Patrick, hereafter noticed, was born 2 May, 1593. From Aberdeen he went to Heidelberg, and on his return home became professor of divinity in King's College, till he was ejected by the Covenanters in 1640. On this he went to Holland, where he published his father's commentary, and his own 'Institutiones historico-theologicæ.' He then returned to Scotland, and died at his seat of Corse 29 April, 1648. In 1703 his works were printed at Amsterdam, 2 vols. folio.

FORBES, JOHN, a young English naturalist of great promise, was a botanical collector in the service of the Horticultural Society of London. He died at Senna, on the Zambesi River, in Eastern Africa, Aug., 1823, æt. 22.

FORBES, SIR JOHN, M.D., was born in Banffshire 18 Oct., 1787, and educated at Aberdeen and Edinburgh, taking the degree of M.D. at the latter university 1817. He practised as a physician first at Penzance, then at Chichester, and removed in 1840 to London. He became physician to the royal household; and died at Whitchurch, Oxfordshire, 13 Nov., 1861. Among his numerous publications are, 'Nature and Art in the Cure of Disease,' 'Physician's Holiday; or a Month's Tour in Switzerland,' 'Of Happiness in its relation to Work and Knowledge,' 'Memorandums made in Ireland in the Autumn of 1852,' 'Sight-seeing in Germany and the Tyrol in 1860,' translations of the treatises of Laennec and Avenbrugger. He also took a very prominent part in organising and elaborating the Cyclopædia of Practical Medicine; and he was founder of the British and Foreign Medical Review.

FORBES, PATRICK, a Scotch divine, born 1564. He was lord of Corse, and baron of O'Neil; but at the age of twenty-eight he took orders, and became minister of Keith. In 1618 he was made bishop of Aberdeen, where he died 28 March, 1635. His Commentary on the Revelations was printed at London 1613.

FORBES, ROBERT, a Scotch prelate, was at one time minister of the episcopal congregation at Leith. When Prince Charles came down from the highlands, Mr. Forbes was suspected of Jacobite leanings, and was accordingly apprehended at St. Ninian's in Sept., 1745, and imprisoned till the following May. After gaining his liberty, he lived in the house of the Dowager Lady Brown, of Kinross, where he steadily pursued his design of collecting from the mouths of the survivors of the enterprise such narratives and anecdotes as they could furnish him with. Ultimately the collection filled ten MS. volumes. These were published in 1834 under the title of 'Jacobite Memoirs of the Rebellion of 1745.' Edited by Robert Chambers. Mr. Forbes was chosen bishop of Caithness and the Orkneys 1762; and died 1776.

FORBES, WILLIAM, bishop of Edinburgh, was born 1585 at Aberdeen. He became principal of Marischal College, and rector of the university of Aberdeen; and on the erection of Edinburgh

into an episcopal see, he was consecrated the first bishop, but died 1 April, 1634, having enjoyed the dignity only three months. His 'Considerationes modestæ et pacificæ controversiarum de justificatione, &c.' appeared after his death in 1658.

FORBES, SIR WILLIAM, baronet, of Pitlago, was born at Edinburgh 5 April, 1739, and became head of the eminent firm of Forbes, Hunter, and Co., in that city. He frequently visited London, and was one of the earliest members of the celebrated Literary Club, which numbered among its associates Johnson, Burke, Reynolds, and Garrick. The leisure of his latter years was devoted to the composition of a life of his friend Dr. Beattie, which was printed with the doctor's works, in 2 vols. 4to., 1805. Died 12 Nov., 1806.

FORBIN, CLAUDE, Chevalier DE, a French officer, born 1656. He served in the East Indies, and was admiral to the sovereign of Siam some years. On his return to Europe, he distinguished himself in the Mediterranean, and in 1708 conveyed the Pretender to Scotland, but could not effect a landing. Died 4 March, 1733. His maxims and reflections were printed 1749.

FORBONNAIS, FRANÇOIS VÉRON DE, a French writer on political economy, born at Mans 1722; died 20 Sept., 1800.

FORBY, ROBERT, a learned philologist, was a native of Stoke Ferry, Norfolk. From the free school at Lynn he went to Caius College, Cambridge, of which he was elected a fellow (B.A. 1781; M.A. 1784). On leaving college he undertook the education of the sons of Sir John Berney, who gave him the small living of Horningtoft, Norfolk, 1787. In 1799 he was collated to the rectory of Fincham in the same county, which he retained till his death 20 Dec., 1825. He wrote a 'Dissertation upon the different uses of the middle Verb in Greek,' printed in Davy's 'Letters upon Subjects of Literature;' but his principal work was not published till after his death, viz.: 'The Vocabulary of East Anglia, an attempt to record the vulgar tongue of the twin sister counties, Norfolk and Suffolk, as it existed in the last twenty years of the eighteenth century, and still exists, with proof of its antiquity from etymology and authority,' 2 vols. 12mo., Lond., 1830.

FORCELLINI, GILES, a learned Italian priest, born near Padua 26 Aug., 1688; died 4 April, 1768. He was the author of one of the works which have most contributed to facilitate the study of the ancient languages and of classical antiquities. It is entitled 'Totius Latinitatis Lexicon,' and contains a vast Latin vocabulary, every word being translated into Italian and Greek, and illustrated by copious examples.

FORD, SIR EDWARD (not Sir John, as he is frequently, but erroneously called), was born at Up Park, Sussex, 1605, and educated at Trinity College, Oxford. He was knighted by Charles I. in 1643. In 1656 he was employed on a plan for raising water from the Thames to supply the city; afterwards in draining mines and lands; and lastly in a copper coinage for Ireland, where he died 3 Sept., 1690. He published 'A Designe for bringing a Navigable River from Richmunsdown, in Hartfordshire, to St. Gyles-in-the-Fields; the benefits of it declared, and the objections against it answered,' 1641; and 'Experimental proposals how the King may have money to pay and maintain his fleets with ease to his people: London may be rebuilt, and all proprietors satisfied: money to be but at

six per cent. on pawns, add the Fishing Trade set up, which alone is able, and sure, to enrich us all. And all this without altering, straining, or thwarting any of our Laws or Customs now in use,' 1666, reprinted in the Harleian Miscellany.

FORD, JOHN, a dramatic poet, born at Ilshington, Devonshire, 1586. He became a member of the Middle Temple; and in 1606 wrote a poem on the death of his patron, the earl of Devonshire. In 1613 was acted his play, entitled, 'A bad beginning makes a good ending;' and he subsequently produced ten others. He is supposed to have died about 1639. His 'Dramatic Works' were published in 2 vols. 8vo., 1827, with notes by W. Gifford.

FORD, RICHARD, was born in London 1796, being son of Sir Richard Ford, who was, for many years, the chief police magistrate of the metropolis. From Winchester School he went to Trinity College, Oxford, and was subsequently called to the bar, though he never practised. He travelled much upon the Continent, especially in the Spanish peninsula, and on his return settled at Heavitree, near Exeter. His literary reputation mainly rests on his 'Handbook for Spain,' a clever work, though full of vulgar prejudices. Mr. Ford also published 'Gatherings from Spain,' and some papers in the Quarterly Review.

FORD, SIMON, D.D., was born at East Ogwell, Devonshire, 1619, and educated at Oxford. He became vicar of St. Laurence, Reading, 1651; vicar of All Saints, Northampton, 1659; chaplain to the king 1665; rector of St. Mary, Aldermanbury, London, 1670; and finally rector of Old Swinford, Worcestershire, where he died 7 April, 1699. Dr. Ford wrote some elegant Latin poems; sermons; a new version of the Psalms; and 'A Discourse concerning God's Judgments.'

FORDUN, JOHN DE, a Scotch historian, is believed to have been a canon of Aberdeen, and to have died in 1386. Almost the whole of the early history of Scotland is founded on his 'Scotichronicon,' which was printed by Hearne in 5 vols. 8vo., 1722; and again by Walter Goodall, 2 vols. folio, Edinb., 1759.

FORDYCE, DAVID, professor of philosophy at the Marischal College, Aberdeen, was born in that city 1711. He was educated for the church, but, though licensed to preach, he never obtained a regular settlement. In 1742 he was appointed to the professorship; and in 1750 he made a tour to the Continent, on his return from whence he was drowned in a storm off the Dutch coast 1751. He wrote the Elements of Moral Philosophy in Dodsley's Preceptor; and Dialogues on Education. After his death were published from his manuscripts 'Theodorus, a Dialogue concerning the Art of Preaching;' and the Temple of Virtue, a Dream.

FORDYCE, GEORGE, M.D., F.R.S., nephew of Sir William, was born at Aberdeen 18 Nov., 1736, and educated in that university, but took his doctor's degree at Edinburgh 1758, and the next year settled in London. He commenced his career as a lecturer on chemistry; to which in 1764 he added a course upon the materia medica and the practice of physic. In 1770 he was chosen physician to St. Thomas's Hospital; and in 1787 admitted a fellow of the College of Physicians. Died 25 May, 1802. His works include 'Elements of Agriculture and Vegetation;' 'Elements of the Practice of Physick;' and a 'Treatise on the Digestion of Food.'

FORDYCE, JAMES, D.D., brother of David, mentioned above, was born about 1720 at Aberdeen, and educated at the Marischal College. His first settlement was at Brechin, from whence he removed to Alloa; and while in that station he distinguished himself by a sermon preached before the general assembly, on unlawful pleasures, for which the university of Glasgow conferred on him the degree of D.D. About 1762 he became assistant to Dr. Lawrence, of Monkwell Street, London, and afterwards his successor. In 1782 he resigned this situation and went to Bath, where he died 1 Oct., 1796. He published a Sermon on the Eloquence of the Pulpit; Sermons to Young Women; Addresses to Young Men; Addresses to the Deity; and a volume of poems.

FORDYCE, Sir WILLIAM, brother of David and James, who have been already noticed, was born 1724, and educated in the Marischal College, Aberdeen, of which he became lord rector. He served as surgeon in the wars of Germany, after which he entered upon medical practice in London, and was knighted 1787. Died 4 Dec., 1792. He wrote several treatises on subjects connected with his profession.

FOREIRO, FRANCIS, in Latin *Forerius*, a learned Dominican friar, born at Lisbon 1523. He appeared with great distinction at the Council of Trent, and was one of the three divines appointed by that august assembly to draw up the Catechism which appeared in 1566. After his return to Portugal he founded a convent at Almeida, where he died 10 Jan., 1587. He wrote a valuable Commentary on Isaías.

FOREST, JEAN, a landscape painter, born 1636 at Paris, where he died 1712.

FORESTI, JAMES PHILIP DE. See BERGAMO.

FORESTUS, PETRUS, or Peter Van Forest, a learned Dutch physician and medical writer, born 1523; died 1597.

FORKEL, JOHN NICHOLAS, a German musician, born at Meeder, near Coburg, 22 Feb., 1749, became director of music in the university of Gottingen; and died 17 March, 1818. He published a General Bibliography of Music and other works on his favourite science.

FORMAN, SIMON, a noted astrologer, born near Wilton, Wiltshire, 30 Dec., 1552. After receiving a very irregular education he studied for a time in the free school adjoining Magdalen College, Oxford, and eventually settled in London, where he practised as an empiric, astrologer, and fortune-teller, being much patronised by the credulous. He was greatly harassed by the College of Physicians, until he managed to get a regular licence to practise physic from the university of Cambridge. Died Sept., 1611. His only published work is 'The Grounds of the Longitude,' 1591; but he left a mass of MSS., most of which are now in the Ashmolean Museum at Oxford.—*Athen. Cantab.* vol. iii.

FORMEY, JOHN HENRY SAMUEL, was born 31 May, 1711, at Berlin. He became pastor of the French church there, and afterwards professor of philosophy and secretary to the Royal Berlin Academy of Sciences. Died 8 March, 1797. Of his many works the most remarkable are an Ecclesiastical History; History of Philosophy Abridged, which, like the former work, has been translated into English; 'Introduction générale aux Sciences, avec des conseils pour former une Bibliothèque choisie'; Researches on the Elements of Matter;

The Christian Philosopher; and Anti-Émile, against Rousseau.

FORMOSUS was elected Pope 19 Sept., 891, and died 4 April, 896.

FORNARI, MARIA VICTORIA, was born at Genoa 1562. She married Angelo Strata, and had by him three sons and two daughters, who all chose the monastic life. After her husband's death, she founded the order of the 'Annonciades Célestes;' and died 15 Dec., 1617.

FORREST, JOHN, D.D., assumed the habit of a Franciscan friar at Greenwich, and afterwards being sent to Oxford, was created a doctor. He became confessor to Catharine of Arragon, queen of Henry VIII., and in the matter of the divorce argued strongly in favour of his royal mistress. In consequence of this he fell under the king's displeasure, and was condemned to die on the pretence that he was guilty both of treason and heresy. He was accordingly hanged 22 May, 1538. Dr. Forrest wrote 'De Auctoritate Ecclesiæ et Rom. Pontif.;' Letters to Queen Catharine, &c.

FORREST, THOMAS, an English navigator, was captain of a vessel in the East India Company's service. Accounts of his discoveries will be found in his description of his 'Voyage (1776-8) to New Guinea and the Moluccas from Balambangan: including an account of Magindano, Sooloo, and other Islands;' and his 'Voyage from Calcutta to the Mergui Archipelago, &c.,' 1792. The latter work is justly of great authority for its details in maritime geography. Died about 1802.

FORSALL, JOSIAH, M.A., F.R.S., an English clergyman, was sometime fellow and tutor of Exeter College, Oxford, subsequently keeper of the MSS., and also secretary of the British Museum, and for thirty-four years chaplain to the Foundling Hospital. He died 18 Dec., 1863, aged 67. In conjunction with Sir Frederick Madden he edited the Wycliffite versions of the Scriptures; and he was also author of a 'Letter to the Archbishop of Canterbury on Church Reform,' &c.

FORSKAL, PETER, a Swedish naturalist, born 1736, accompanied Niebuhr to the east, and died in Arabia 11 July, 1763. His observations on natural history were published by his fellow-traveller.

FORSTER, GEORGE, a naturalist, born at Dantzic 1754, was the son of Dr. John Reinhold Forster, whom he accompanied in the circumnavigation of the globe. He was professor at Cassel, and afterwards at Wilna and Mayence. He next visited Paris, and was about to travel to Thibet when he died in the midst of his preparations 15 Feb., 1792. He wrote a Voyage round the World with Captain Cook; Reply to Wales's 'Remarks' on the previous work; a Letter to the Earl of Sandwich, &c.

FORSTER, JOHN, a Protestant divine, born at Augsburg 1495, taught Hebrew at Wittenberg, where he died 8 Dec., 1556. He published a Hebrew lexicon. There was another German divine of the same name, who wrote commentaries on Scripture, and died 1613.

FORSTER, JOHN REINHOLD, LL.D., a naturalist, born at Dirschau, in Polish Prussia, 22 Oct., 1729. Coming to England, he taught French and German in the dissenting academy at Warrington. In 1772 he went out as naturalist with Captain Cook, and on his return, in 1775, received the degree of D.C.L. from the university of Oxford. Having published, contrary to the engagement entered

into with Government, a botanical account of plants discovered in his voyage, he was treated with such coolness that he quitted England and went to Halle, where he was appointed professor of natural history. Died 9 Dec., 1798. He published *Observations made in a Voyage round the World; History of Voyages and Discoveries in the North*; a dissertation on the Byssus of the Ancients, &c.

FORSTER, NATHANIEL, D.D., was born 3 Feb., 1717, at Stadscombe, in the parish of Plymstock, Devonshire, and educated at Oxford. In 1750 he became chaplain to Bishop Butler, who died in his arms, and in 1754 obtained a prebend in the cathedral of Bristol and the living of Rochdale, Lancashire. He was also appointed chaplain to the King, and preacher at the Rolls Chapel. Died 20 Oct., 1757. He published 'Reflections on the natural antiquity of government, arts, and sciences in Egypt'; 'Platonis dialogi quinque,' with notes; 'Appendix Liviana'; 'Dissertation upon the account supposed to have been given of Jesus Christ by Josephus,' which account Dr. Forster believed to be genuine; 'Biblia Hebraica, sine punctis'; dissertation on the Marriages of Minors.

FORSTNER, CHRISTOPHER, an Austrian lawyer and statesman, born 1598; died 28 Dec., 1667.

FORSYTH, ALEXANDER JOHN, a Scotch clergyman and experimenter in chemistry, especially in fulminative powders, which led to his discovery of the percussion lock. Born 1769; died 11 June, 1843.

FORSYTH, WILLIAM, a Scotch horticulturist, who succeeded Philip Miller in the garden at Chelsea, and in 1784 became superintendent of the royal gardens at Kensington and St. James's. He published two works on fruit trees; and for his discovery of a composition to remedy the diseases in trees he received a grant from parliament. Born 1737; died 25 July, 1804.

FORTESCUE, JAMES, D.D., fellow of Exeter College, Oxford, and afterwards rector of Wotton, Northamptonshire, was author of 'Essays, Moral and Miscellaneous,' 2 vols. 8vo., London, 1759. Died 1777.

FORTESCUE, Sir JOHN, is conjectured to have been born in Devonshire and educated at Oxford, from whence he removed to Lincoln's Inn. He was constituted, in 1442, chief justice of the King's Bench. He was zealously attached to Henry VI., whom he accompanied in his exile to Scotland. From the circumstance of Henry's having entrusted him with the great seal, he is commonly styled chancellor of England, though he never exercised the office. He was afterwards in Flanders, and while abroad wrote his famous book, entitled 'De Laudibus Legum Angliæ,' which, however, was not published till the reign of Henry VIII. He returned to England with Queen Margaret, and was taken prisoner at the battle of Tewkesbury 1471. On being pardoned by Edward IV., he retired to his seat at Ebrington, Gloucestershire, where he died at the age of 90.

FORTESCUE, Sir JOHN FORTESCUE ALAND, LORD, an eminent judge, was son of Edmund Fortescue, of London, by Sarah, daughter of Henry Aland, of Waterford, in honour of whom he took his name. He was born 1670, and received his education at Oxford, whence he removed to the Inner Temple, where he was chosen reader, and called to the bar. In 1714 he was appointed soli-

citor-general to the prince of Wales, and next year to the king. In 1717 he was made one of the barons of the Exchequer; in 1718 removed to the King's Bench; and in 1728 to the Common Pleas, which situation he resigned in 1746. He was created an Irish peer, by the title of Baron Fortescue of Credan, and died 19 Dec., 1746. He was an able lawyer, an impartial judge, and well versed in Saxon literature. Sir John Fortescue published in 1714 a treatise on absolute and limited monarchy. After his death his 'Reports' were printed in folio. This judge was remarkable for a flat nose; and a serjeant who had lost an arm one day arguing a case in an awkward manner, the judge told him that he appeared to handle the matter somewhat lamely, to which the serjeant replied, 'With submission, I trust to be able to make the case as plain as the nose on your lordship's face.' He was very intimate with Pope, and furnished him with the burlesque of 'Stradling versus Styles.'

FORTIGUERRA, NICHOLAS, an Italian prelate, who wrote a burlesque poem, called 'Ricciardetto,' and an Italian translation of Terence. Born 1674; died 17 Feb., 1735.

FORTIS, ALOYSIUS, the twentieth general of the Jesuits, was born at Verona 1748, and died at Rome 1829.

FOSBROKE, THOMAS DUDLEY, F.S.A., was born 27 May, 1770, and educated at St. Paul's School and Pembroke College, Oxford (M.A. 1792). Taking orders, he became curate of Horsley, Gloucestershire, and continued so till 1810, when he became curate of Walford. He obtained the vicarage of Walford 1830; and died 1 Jan., 1842. His works are chiefly antiquarian and are of little value. Their titles are 'British Monachism,' a book which affords a striking proof of its author's ignorance of the subject; 'Economy of Monastic Life,' a poem; 'Abstracts of Records and MSS. respecting the county of Gloucester'; 'History of the city of Gloucester'; 'Encyclopædia of Antiquities and Elements of Archaeology.' He also edited the Berkeley Manuscripts.

FOSCARINI, MICHAEL, a Venetian senator, who continued Nani's History of Venice, and composed two Italian novels. Born 1632; died 31 May, 1692.

FOSCOLO, UGO, an Italian author, was born about 1776, and received his education at the university of Padua. Before he was twenty years old he composed a tragedy, which was represented at Venice in 1797, when it was received with unbounded applause. In 1798 he published the 'Ultime Lettere di Jacopo Ortis,' a romance. He subsequently adopted the military profession, and remained in the Italian army till 1805, but disliking the service of Napoleon after he had become emperor, he quitted it, but retained his military rank as captain. About this time he succeeded Monti professor of literature in the university of Pavia, where he commenced his lectures by an oration, the boldness of which alarmed the Emperor Napoleon, and the professorship was suppressed. In 1812 he produced another tragedy, 'Ajace,' which was performed at Milan. He went to that city in 1814, and was promoted to the rank of major. In 1815 he came to England, where his reputation procured for him a cordial reception. He published 'Ricciarda,' a tragedy; 'Essays on Petrarch,' 1821; and 'Discorso sulla Testa di Dante,' 1826; and also contributed many articles to

the Edinburgh and Quarterly Reviews. He might, by his writings alone, have insured himself independence if he had acted with prudence, but he involved himself in difficulties by erecting a cottage in the Regent's Park, and his pride and violence of temper disgusted all his friends. Dying 14 Sept., 1827, he was buried in Chiswick churchyard.

FOSSE. See LA FOSSE.

FOSSOMBRONI, VITTORIO, an Italian statesman and mathematician, was born at Arezzo 1744; became prime minister to Ferdinand III., grand duke of Tuscany, 1795; and died 1844. He published treatises on mathematics and mechanics.

FOSTER, HENRY, an English navigator, born at Wood Plumpton, Lancashire, 1797. At an early age he entered the Royal Navy, and accompanied Captain Parry in his arctic expeditions. In 1829 he received the command of the 'Chanticleer' sloop, which was sent on a voyage of scientific research in the antarctic seas. On his return he was accidentally drowned at Panama 5 Feb., 1831. An account of the voyage, extracted from Mr. Forster's private journal, was published by Mr. Webster, surgeon of the 'Chanticleer.'

FOSTER, JAMES, D.D., was born at Exeter 16 Sept., 1697. After officiating to different congregations of the Independent denomination, he turned Baptist, and in 1724 succeeded Dr. Gale at the meeting in Barbican, London. In 1744 he was chosen minister at Pinners' Hall; and in 1749 received the degree of D.D. from Aberdeen. Died 5 Nov., 1753. He wrote a Defence of the Christian Revelation against Tindal; 'Tracts on Heresy'; 'An Account of Lord Kilmarnock,' whom he attended on the scaffold; 'Discourses on Natural Religion and Social Virtue'; and Sermons.

FOSTER, JOHN, D.D., was born at Windsor 1731, and educated at Eton, from whence he was sent to King's College, Cambridge. He afterwards became an assistant in Eton School, and in 1765 head master, which station he soon resigned in consequence of his infirmities, and in 1772 obtained a canonry of Windsor. He died Sept., 1773, at Spa, whither he had gone for the benefit of his health. He published 'An Essay on the different nature of Accident and Quantity,' 1762.

BOSTER, JOHN, an essayist, born at Halifax, Yorkshire, 17 Sept., 1770. In early life he was engaged in the business of a weaver, to which, however, as to all menial labour, he had an invincible dislike; and at the age of 17 having joined the Baptist church, he resolved to devote himself to the ministry, and finished his studies in the Baptist College at Bristol. He commenced his career as a preacher at Newcastle-on-Tyne 1792, and afterwards went to Dublin, where he endeavoured unsuccessfully to establish himself either as a preacher or schoolmaster. In 1797 he went to a Baptist chapel in Chichester, and thence successively to Downend (1800), and Frome (1804), but though his preaching was powerful it made little or no impression on the popular mind. While at Frome he first published his celebrated 'Essays,' and also became the principal contributor to the 'Eclectic Review,' the articles for which, one hundred and eighty-five in number, formed his almost exclusive literary labour for thirteen years. In 1817 he returned to Downend, where he wrote his 'Essay on the Evils of Popular Ignorance.' His health failing, he then employed himself chiefly in preparing works for the press, though preaching at intervals till his death, which occurred at Stapleton, near Bristol,

15 Oct., 1843. Mr. Foster was a profound thinker and a powerful writer. His 'Life and Correspondence' was published 1846, and his 'Historical and Biographical Essays' in 1859, 2 vols.

FOSTER, SIR MICHAEL, was born 16 Dec., 1689, at Marlborough, Wiltshire, and educated at Oxford. He became recorder of Bristol 1735; a justice of the King's Bench 1745; and died 7 Nov., 1763. Sir Michael wrote a pamphlet against Gibson's Codex; A Letter of Advice to the Protestant Dissenters; and 'Report of the proceedings on the commission for the trial of the Rebels in 1746, and other crown cases.'

FOSTER, SAMUEL, a native of Northamptonshire, or, according to Aubrey, of Coventry, received his education at Emanuel College, Cambridge (B.A. 1619; M.A. 1623). He was chosen professor of astronomy in Gresham College 1636, and was one of the first members of that association which afterwards obtained the name of the Royal Society. Died July, 1652. His works are: The Description and Use of a portable Quadrant; The Art of Dialling; Posthuma Fosteri; Four Treatises on Dialling; The Sector altered; Miscellanies, or Mathematical Lucubrations.

FOTHERGILL, GEORGE, D.D., was born at Lockholme, in Ravenstonedale, Westmoreland, 31 Dec., 1705. He was educated at Kendal, and next at Queen's College, Oxford, where he obtained a fellowship; and in 1751 was elected principal of St. Edmund Hall. Died 5 Oct., 1760. Dr. Fothergill was the author of two volumes of sermons.

FOTHERGILL, JOHN, M.D., was born at Carr End, Yorkshire, 1712. His parents were Quakers; and in 1728 he was put apprentice to an apothecary of that denomination at Bradford, after which he removed to London, and studied two years under Sir Edward Wilmot, at St. Thomas's Hospital. He next went to Edinburgh, and there took his doctor's degree. After visiting Leyden, France, and Germany, he settled in the metropolis, where he became a licentiate of the college, a member of the Royal and Antiquarian Societies, and acquired a large fortune, of which he made a most liberal use. Died 26 Dec., 1780. Dr. Fothergill published an inaugural thesis 'De Emeticorum Usu,' An Account of the Putrid Sore Throat; several Papers in the Philosophical Transactions, and in the Medical Observations and Inquiries, which were collected and printed in 1781, and again by Dr. Lettsom 1784.

FOTHERGILL, SAMUEL, brother of George, mentioned above, was born at Carr End, in Wensleydale, Yorkshire, 9 Sept., 1715. He became an eminent preacher among the Quakers, and travelled over Great Britain and North America to propagate his doctrines. Memoirs of his Life and Gospel Labours, by George Crosfield, were published in 1843, and again in 1857. Died 15 June, 1772.

FOUCAULT, NICOLAS JOSEPH, a French anti-quary, born 1643; died 7 Feb., 1721.

FOUCHE, JOSEPH, duke of Otranto, was born at Nantes 29 May, 1763, and became prefect of studies among the Oratorians of that town. On the outbreak of the Revolution he embraced its principles with ardour, and in 1792 was elected a member of the National Convention. In 1793 he accompanied to Lyons, Collot d'Herbois, who was charged with the execution of the decree for the destruction of that city. At the termination of this mission various charges of cruelty were brought against

Fouché. After the dissolution of the Convention he was protected by Barras, and on 13 Thermidor, An VII., was nominated minister of police. In this post he displayed the greatest activity joined with a rare sagacity, and rendered most important services to Bonaparte on the day of the 18 Brumaire. Bonaparte, however, having little confidence in his probity, took his portfolio away in 1802, but restored it to him in 1804. Fouché retained it till 1810, when he was replaced, but for what reason is unknown. After the Russian campaign he was charged by Napoleon with the government of the Illyrian provinces, a task of great difficulty. During the Hundred Days he again held the portfolio of police; and after the battle of Waterloo he was nominated president of the provisional government, and treated with the allied powers. Louis XVIII. put him for a short time at the head of the police, and then sent him as ambassador to Dresden. But coming within the purview of the 'ordonnance' of 12 Jan., 1816, as having voted for the death of Louis XVI., Fouché went into exile, and died at Trieste 25 Dec., 1820. According to the general opinion, Fouché was a minister of great ability, but not over-scrupulous. The 'Memoirs' which go under his name are fictitious.

FOUCHER, SIMON, a French priest, author of a Treatise on the Wisdom of the Ancients and other works, was born 1644, and died 27 April, 1666.

FOUCHIER, BERTRAM DE, a Dutch painter, born 1609; died 1674.

FOUGEROUX DE BONDAROY, AUGUSTE DENIS, a naturalist, of Paris, born 10 Oct., 1732; died 28 Dec., 1789.

FOUILLOU, JACQUES, a French priest of the Jansenist sect, and author of several works against the bull 'Unigenitus,' died at Paris 21 Sept., 1736, aged 66.

FOULIS, ROBERT AND ANDREW, two printers of Glasgow. Robert began business about 1740; and one of his first works was Demetrius Phalereus, 4to. In 1744 he brought out his edition of Horace; which was followed by a number of elegant editions of the classics and other works. At length these public-spirited men ruined themselves by establishing an academy for the instruction of youth in painting and sculpture. Andrew Foulis died 18 Sept., 1775; and in 1776 Robert sold his collection of pictures in London, when the balance in his favour amounted to no more than fifteen shillings. He died the same year, on his return to Scotland.

FOULLON, JOHN ERARD, a Jesuit, born at Liege 1609; died at Tournay 1688. His principal work is a History of Liege.

FOULON, WILLIAM, a Latin poet, born at the Hague 1483, and died 1558.

FOULSTON, JOHN, an architect, whose labours were for the most part directed to the improvement of the towns of Plymouth, Devonport, and Stonehouse. In 1838 he published his designs in a volume entitled 'Public Buildings erected in the West of England.' Died 30 Dec., 1841.

FOUNTAIN, SIR ANDREW, an English antiquary, born at Narford, Norfolk, and educated at Christ Church, Oxford, where he wrote a piece entitled 'Numismata Anglo-Saxonica et Anglo-Danica,' inserted in Dr. Hickeys Thesaurus. He received the honour of knighthood from King William, and travelled over most part of Europe in

search of pictures and antiquities, of which he formed a noble collection. He was intimate with Swift, for whose 'Tale of a Tub' he drew some designs. In 1727 he succeeded Newton as warden of the Mint; and died 4 Sept., 1753.

FOUQUE, FREDERICK HENRY CHARLES, Baron de la Motte, a German poet and novelist, born at Brandenburg 12 Feb., 1777; died 23 Jan., 1843.

FOUQUET, CHARLES LOUIS AUGUSTE. See BELLE-ISLE.

FOUQUET, NICOLAS, marquis of Belleisle, became superintendent of the finances under Cardinal Mazarin, but abused the trust in such a manner that in 1661 he was sentenced to perpetual imprisonment. Born 1615; died 23 March, 1680.

FOUQUIER-TAINVILLE, ANTOINE QUENTIN, a French revolutionist, who rendered himself infamous by his sanguinary conduct, was born 1747, and perished on the scaffold 7 May, 1795.

FOUQUIERES, JAMES, a landscape painter, born at Antwerp 1580; died 1669.

FOUREROY, ANTOINE FRANCOIS, COMTE DE, a celebrated chemist, born at Paris 15 June, 1755. He studied at the college of Harcourt, after which he applied himself to medicine and the sciences connected with it. In 1776 he published a translation of Ramazzini 'On the Diseases of Artizans;' and in 1780 received the degree of doctor in physic. In 1784 he was appointed professor of chemistry in the royal gardens, and the year following was admitted into the Academy of Sciences. He bore a part in the Revolution, and was elected a member of the National Convention, though he did not take his seat till after the murder of the king. In 1794 he became a member of the Committee of Public Safety, and was consulted on several subjects of importance. On the foundation of the Institute he was nominated professor of chemistry. Died 16 Dec., 1809. He published many esteemed works on chemistry.

FOUREROY, CHARLES RENÉ DE, a celebrated military engineer, born at Paris 19 Jan., 1715; died 12 Jan., 1791. He was also distinguished as a naturalist.

FOURIER, FRANÇOIS CHARLES MARIE, a celebrated French communist, born 7 April, 1768; died 10 Oct., 1837.

FOURIER, JEAN BAPTISTE JOSEPH, was born at Auxerre 21 March, 1768. At an early age he distinguished himself by his proficiency in mathematical studies, and was appointed to a professorship in the central school of Public Works. He was a member of the scientific commission which accompanied Bonaparte's expedition to Egypt, where he acted as secretary of the Egyptian Institute, and was employed likewise in judicial and diplomatic affairs. Returning to France, he was constituted prefect of the department of Isère, in which situation he was continued by Louis XVIII. When Napoleon came back in 1815, Fourier quitted Grenoble on his approach, and on being appointed by the emperor to the prefecture of the department of the Rhône, he refused to carry out the measures proposed to him by the minister, and was accordingly superseded. From that time he resided quietly at Paris, devoting his time to the cultivation of literature and science. Died 16 May, 1830. He was author of the historical preface to the great work on Egypt; a valuable treatise on the Theory of Heat; Reports on the Mathema-

tical Sciences; and some useful works on statistics.

FOURIER, PIERRE, reformer of the canons regular of Lorraine, and founder of the female branch of the same order, was born at Mirecourt 15 Nov., 1665, and died 9 Nov., 1640. He was beatified 1650.

FOURMONT, ÉTIENNE, a French orientalist, born at Herbelay 1683; became Arabic professor in the Royal College at Paris 1715; died 18 Dec., 1745. He was the first who studied the Chinese characters in Europe, and he wrote a grammar and dictionary of that language. His other principal works are 'Meditationes Sinicæ;' and Critical Reflections upon Ancient History. His brother, Michel (b. 28 Sept., 1690; d. 5 Feb., 1746), was Syriac professor in the Royal College, and a member of the Academy of Inscriptions.

FOURNIER, PIERRE SIMON, an engraver and typefounder, born at Paris 15 Sept., 1712; died 8 Oct., 1768.

FOURQUEVAUX, RAIMOND DE PAVIA, BARON DE, an Italian soldier, who, going to France, was appointed governor of Narbonne, and died 1574, aged 66. He wrote the Lives of eminent French Generals.

FOWLER, CHRISTOPHER, a Puritan, born at Marlborough 1610 or 1611, and educated at Magdalen College, and Edmund Hall, Oxford. He in 1641 declared himself a Presbyterian, and drew crowds after him by the oddity of his gestures and the violence of his appeals in the pulpit. He afterwards was vicar of St. Mary's, Reading, and then fellow of Eton, and an able assistant to the Berkshire commissioners in the ejection of those then called insufficient ministers. Died 15 Jan., 1676.

FOWLER, EDWARD, a bishop, born at Westerleigh, Gloucestershire, 1632, and educated at Corpus Christi College, Oxford, though he took his M.A. degree at Cambridge. In 1656 he became chaplain to the countess of Kent, who gave him the rectory of Northill, Bedfordshire. In 1673 he was presented to All Hallows, Bread Street, London; and in 1675 to a prebend in the church of Gloucester, where he had a dispute with the corporation respecting a sermon which he preached and printed. In 1681 he was instituted to the vicarage of St. Giles's, Cripplegate, whereupon he resigned All Hallows. He was constituted bishop of Gloucester 1691; and died 26 Aug., 1714. Besides several sermons and tracts, he wrote 'The Principles and Practices of certain moderate divines of the Church of England, abusively called Latitudinarians, greatly misunderstood, truly represented and defended;' 'The Design of Christianity;' 'Libertas Evangelica, or a Discourse of Christian Liberty.'

FOWLER, JOHN, a printer, was born at Bristol and educated at Winchester School, after which he obtained a fellowship in New College, Oxford; but resigned it 1559, and went to Louvain, where he conducted the printing business, and wrote some books, chiefly in defence of the Roman Church. He died at Newmark, in Germany, 13 Feb., 1578-9.

FOWLER, JOHN, inventor of the steam plough, died at Acworth, Yorkshire, 4 Dec., 1864, at the early age of 38.

FOWLER, ROBERT, an Irish prelate, educated at Cambridge (B.A. 1747; M.A. 1751; D.D. 1764). He was appointed bishop of Killaloe and Kilfenora;

afterwards archbishop of Dublin; and died 10 Oct., 1801.

FOWLER, THOMAS, M.D., a physician of York, author of some medical treatises, was born 22 Jan., 1736; and died 22 July, 1801.

FOX, CHARLES JAMES, second son of Henry first Lord Holland, was born 13 Jan., 1748. He received his education at Eton, where he distinguished himself by his classical exercises. From that seminary he removed to Hertford College, Oxford, after which he went on his travels, and in 1768 was returned to parliament for Midhurst. In 1770 he was appointed a commissioner of the Admiralty, which place he resigned 1772, and soon afterwards obtained a seat at the Treasury board. Some differences arising between him and Lord North, he was dismissed in 1774, and from that time took a leading part in the opposition. In 1780 he was elected for Westminster, which city he continued, with but a slight interruption, to represent till his death. When the Rockingham party came into power, Mr. Fox was appointed secretary of state for foreign affairs. On the dissolution of this administration by the death of the chief, a coalition was formed between Mr. Fox and Lord North, who, with their respective adherents, came again into office, till the introduction of the India Bill occasioned their final dismissal (1784). In 1788 Mr. Fox went abroad with the lady whom he acknowledged as his wife; but while in Italy he was recalled in consequence of the king's illness. On this great occasion he maintained that the prince of Wales had the right to assume the regency; which was opposed by Mr. Pitt, who was supported by parliament and the nation. The next remarkable event in the public life of Mr. Fox was the part he took in regard to the French Revolution. That change he hailed as a blessing, while Burke denounced it as a curse; and this difference of sentiment produced a schism in the party, which was never repaired. On the death of Pitt (1806), Fox came again into office, as secretary of state; but within a few months he followed his great rival to the grave. He died of a dropsy 13 Sept., 1806, and his remains were interred in Westminster Abbey. His 'History of the early part of the reign of James II.' was published in 1808; and his 'Speeches in the House of Commons' appeared in 6 vols. 8vo. 1815.

FOX, EDWARD, an English prelate, born at Dursley, Gloucestershire, and educated at Eton. Thence he proceeded to King's College, Cambridge, of which he was elected provost 1528. Cardinal Wolsey took him into his service; and in 1528 he was sent to Rome to promote the divorce of Henry VIII. He was afterwards employed in several embassies in France and Germany; and in 1535 made bishop of Hereford. Died 8 May, 1538. He was a friend to the Reformation, and wrote 'De vera differentia Regiæ Potestatis et Ecclesiasticæ,' &c.—*Athen. Cantab.*

FOX, FRANCIS, was educated at Oxford, and became vicar of St. Mary's, Reading, where he died 1738. He published 'The New Testament explained;' 'The duty of Public Worship proved;' and a sermon on moral obligations, which led to a controversy between the author and the Rev. Joseph Slade.

FOX, GEORGE, father of the Quakers, was born at Drayton, Leicestershire, 1624. He was apprenticed to a grazier, who employed him in keeping sheep—a situation very favourable to a mind

naturally enthusiastic. After experiencing much trouble, he resolved to forsake all forms of religion, and attend to the teaching of the Spirit. He next felt himself called upon to propagate his opinions, and accordingly commenced preacher at Manchester, insisting on the necessity of receiving Christ in the heart, and of avoiding all ceremonies in religion. At Derby, his adherents were called 'Quakers,' on account of the trembling accent used in their exhortations, and perhaps from the vehemence of their gestures. About 1669 Fox married Margaret, the widow of Judge Fell, one of his converts in Lancashire, after which he went to America, and on his return visited the Continent. He lived to see his society in a flourishing condition, and died 13 Jan., 1690-1. His journals and tracts were printed in folio, 1706.

FOX, HENRY, Lord Holland. See HOLLAND.

FOX, JOHN, a divine, was born at Boston, Lincolnshire, 1517, and brought up at Brasenose College, Oxford, from whence he removed to a fellowship in Magdalen College; but it becoming known that he had imbibed the reformed doctrines, he was expelled in 1545. He now went to reside with Sir Thomas Lucy, of Warwickshire, as tutor to his children; and while there he married the daughter of a citizen of Coventry. When his pupils were grown up, he became tutor to the children of the unfortunate earl of Surrey; but in the reign of Mary he found it expedient to leave the kingdom and settle at Basle, where he maintained his family by correcting the press for Oporinus, the printer. It was here that he laid the plan of his *Acts and Monuments*: preparatory to which he published, in 1554, a volume entitled '*Commentarii Rerum in Ecclesia gestarum.*' On the accession of Elizabeth he returned home, and was kindly received by the duke of Norfolk, who took him into his house, and gave him a pension. In 1563 he obtained a prebend in the church of Salisbury; and he might have had higher preferment, if his scruples in regard to the ceremonies had not hindered his promotion. But though Fox was a nonconformist, he was a very moderate one, and on that account was ill-treated by the Puritans, who went so far as to get his son ejected from his fellowship in Magdalen College. He was, however, restored by the command of the Queen, who used to call the martyrologist '*Father Fox.*' He died 18 April, 1587, and was buried in the church of St. Giles, Cripplegate. He wrote some Latin plays, tables of grammar, and religious tracts; but his fame rests upon his great work, the '*Acts and Monuments of the Church,*' commonly called '*Fox's Book of Martyrs,*' printed first in 1563, in one vol. folio, and afterwards in 3 vols. The last edition appeared in 1843-9, 8 vols. 8vo. Dr. Maitland and other writers have shown that Fox's work abounds in falsehoods and wilful misrepresentations.

FOX, Captain LUKE, of Kingston-upon-Hull, an English navigator, who in 1631 made an unsuccessful attempt to discover a passage to the north-west of America. On his return he published an account of his voyage, entitled '*The North-west Fox, or Fox from the north-west Passage,*' 4to., Lond., 1635.

FOX, RICHARD, an English bishop, born at Ropesley, Lincolnshire. He was educated at Magdalen Hall, Oxford, whence he removed to Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, and next to Paris, where he gained the friendship of Dr. Morton, bishop of

Ely, who recommended him to the earl of Richmond, afterwards Henry VII. On the accession of that monarch, he was made privy councillor, and in Feb., 1486-7, bishop of Exeter. He was also sent on several embassies; and in Feb., 1491-2, was removed to the bishopric of Bath and Wells; from whence in 1494 he was translated to Durham; and finally in 1501 to Winchester, where he died 14 Sept., 1528. He was a liberal prelate, as appears by his foundation of Corpus Christi College, Oxford; his additions to Winchester Cathedral; and his two schools at Taunton and Grantham. He translated into English for the use of the nuns of his diocese the Rule of St. Benedict, Lond., 1516, folio. —*Athen. Cantab.*

FOX, Sir STEPHEN, a statesman, born at Farley, Wiltshire, 1627. At an early age he entered into the service of the earl of Northumberland, and next into that of Lord Percy; after which he became attached to the fortunes of the exiled king, whose family affairs he conducted with great prudence. At the Restoration he was made clerk of the green cloth, aymaster of the forces, and knighted. He continued in public employment during that reign; but in the next he was dismissed. After the Revolution he was restored, but lost the favour of William by opposing the bill for a standing army. In the reign of Queen Anne, however, he was replaced, and her successor also courted his service. Died 1716. Sir Stephen married twice, the second time when he was near eighty; and had issue by both wives. He built a new church at Farley, founded several almshouses, and was the first projector of Chelsea College as a military asylum.

FOX, WILLIAM JOHNSON, the son of a small farmer, was born at Uggeshall Farm, near Wrentham, Suffolk, 1786, and educated at Homerton College. He afterwards became a Unitarian preacher, but eventually took a position independent of all sectarian denominations, and preached for many years at the South Street Chapel, Finsbury, whither he attracted large congregations by his oddities. He also took an active part in politics, always supporting the Liberals. He was one of the first to join the Anti-Corn Law League; and his speeches, full of sarcasm and invective, and by no means free from profanity, were believed by his admirers to have had great weight in the settlement of the question. In 1847 he was elected M.P. for Oldham, and, with the exception of short intervals, continued to represent that borough till 1862, when failing health compelled him to retire from parliament. He died in London 3 June, 1864. Mr. Fox, besides performing his ministerial duties, was much occupied with the press. At one time he was editor of '*The True Sun*;' at another, of the '*Monthly Repository*;' and the '*Westminster Review*' numbered him amongst its earliest contributors. He also published a number of sermons, lectures, and other works.

FOX MORZILLO, SENIATIAN, author of a commentary on Cicero's '*Topica*' and other able works, was born at Seville 1528; and died 1560.

FRÀ BARTOLOMEO. See BACCIO.

FRACASTORIO, JEROME, of Verona, a physician, and one of the best of modern Latin poets, was born 1483, and died 6 Aug., 1553. His principal poem is entitled '*Syphilis.*'

FRACHETTA, JEROME, an Italian publicist, born about 1560; died at Naples about 1680. His

chief work is 'Il Seminario de Governi di Stato, e di Guerra.'

FRADELLE, H. M. J. B., a painter of London, died 14 March, 1865, aged 87.

FRAGONARD, HONORÉ, a French painter, born at Grasse 1732; died at Paris 1807.

FRAGUIER, CLAUDE FRANÇOIS, a French Jesuit, who wrote numerous dissertations in the memoirs of the Academy of Inscriptions; Latin poems, &c. Born 28 Aug., 1666; died 31 May, 1728.

FRAMERY, NICOLAS ETIENNE, a French musician and dramatist, born at Rouen 25 March, 1745; died 26 Nov., 1810.

FRANCES, ST., *of Rome*, was born in that city 1384, being the daughter of Paul Bussa and Jacobella de' Koffredeschi. She became the wife of Lorenzo Ponziano, a rich nobleman, and while carefully discharging all her duties to her husband and children, she gave up every moment she could spare to practices of piety. It is related of this saint that an archangel was assigned to her as a visible guardian throughout her life. She herself gave the following description of her supernatural protector: 'His stature is that of a child of about nine years old; his aspect full of sweetness and majesty; his eyes generally turned towards heaven: words cannot describe the divine purity of that gaze. His brow is always serene; his glances kindle in the soul the flame of ardent devotion. When I look upon him I understand the glory of the angelic nature, and the degraded condition of our own. He wears a long shining robe, and over it a tunic, either as white as the lilies of the field, or of the colour of a red rose, or of the hue of the sky when it is most deeply blue. When he walks by my side his feet are never soiled by the mud of the streets or the dust of the road.' St. Frances founded the community of oblates of Tor di Specchi, of which, after the death of her husband, she became superioress. She died 9 March, 1440, and was canonized by Paul V. in 1608. A Life of St. Frances, by Lady Georgiana Fullerton, was published at London, 12mo., 1855, with an introductory essay by J. M. Capes, on the miraculous life of the saints.

FRANCESCA, PIETRO DELLA, a painter, commonly called *Francesco dal Borgo a San Sepolcro*, was born at Borgo, in Umbria, about 1408, and died about 1496.

FRANCHESCHINI, MARK ANTHONY, a painter of Bologna, born 1648; died 24 Dec., 1728.

FRANCHI, JOSEPH, an Italian sculptor, born at Tarate 1730; died at Milan 11 Feb., 1806.

FRANCIA, FRANCESCO, or *Francesco Raibolini*, an eminent painter, born about 1450 at Bologna, where he died after 1522.

FRANCIA, Dr. JOSE GASPARD RODRIGUEZ DE, dictator of Paraguay, was born at Asuncion 1756, and died 5 Nov., 1837.

FRANCIS I., king of France, was born 1494, being son of Charles of Orleans. He ascended the throne 1515; and died 31 March, 1547.

FRANCIS II., king of France, was born 1543; succeeded his father, Henry II., 1559; died 5 Dec., 1560.

FRANCIS of Lorraine, was born 1708; elected emperor of Germany 1745; died 18 Aug., 1765.

FRANCIS II., born 1768, succeeded his father Leopold II. as emperor of Germany 1792. This title, however, he renounced 1806, when he took the title of emperor of Austria, under the name of Francis I. Died 2 March, 1835.

FRANCIS of France, duke of Alençon, brother of King Francis II., was crowned duke of Brabant and earl of Flanders at Ghent 1582; and died 10 Feb., 1584.

FRANCIS OF ASSISI (ST.), founder of the order of Friars Minors, was born at Assisi, in Umbria, 1182. After spending his early years in commercial pursuits, he gave up his property, and making profession of evangelical poverty had soon so large a number of disciples that he determined to form them into a religious order, and did so about 1209, establishing several monasteries in Italy, Spain, and France. After holding a general chapter at Rome he went into Egypt, and on his return to Europe continued to found monasteries, to convert the people by his sermons, and to edify them by his virtues. St. Francis resigned his office of general to Peter de Catana, and retired to one of the highest of the Appennine Mountains, where he is said to have seen a crucified seraphim all on fire, who imprinted 'stigmata' on his body, representing the wounds of our Saviour on the cross; from which circumstance he received the name of 'seraphic,' which has been continued to his whole order. He died at Assisi 4 Oct., 1226. He was only a deacon, his humility having prevented him from being ordained priest. Pope Gregory IX. canonized him 1230. The Franciscan order has produced several popes, and a great number of cardinals, bishops, and other persons eminent for learning and virtue.

FRANCIS BORGIA (ST.), duke of Gandia and viceroy of Catalonia, was born 1510. He resolved to renounce the world after the death of his wife, Eleanor de Castro, by whom he had a numerous family. Accordingly he entered among the Jesuits 1548, and was elected their third general 1565. St. Francis rendered the most important services to his society and to Pope Pius V. He died at Rome 30 Sept., 1572, after having several times refused the cardinalate and other ecclesiastical dignities. He left several works, which were translated from Spanish into Latin by Alphonsus Deza, S.J.

FRANCIS A JESU-MARIÁ, a learned Carmelite of the Reform of St. Teresa, was a native of Burgos. He taught divinity at Salamanca with reputation, and was definitor-general of his order. Died 1677. His principal work is 'Cursus Theologiæ Moralis Salamanticensis.'

FRANCIS OF PAULA (ST.), founder of the order of Minims, was born at Paulo, in Calabria, 1416; and died in France 2 April, 1507. His institution was more rigorous in discipline than even that of St. Francis of Assisi.

FRANCIS DE SALES (Sr.), was born at the castle of Sales, in the diocese of Geneva, 21 Aug., 1567, being descended from one of the most ancient and noble families of Savoy. Claude de Granier, bishop of Geneva, sent him as missionary into the valleys of his diocese to convert the Zwinglians and Calvinists, which he did in great numbers. The bishop chose him afterwards for his coadjutor. Religious affairs then called him to France, where he was universally esteemed. On his return to Savoy, 1602, he found that Bishop Granier had died a few days previously. St. Francis then undertook the reformation of his diocese, where piety and virtue soon flourished through his zeal. He restored regularity in the monasteries, and in 1610 instituted the Order of the Visitation, which was confirmed by Paul V. 1618, and of which the baroness de Chantal, whom he

had converted at Dijon, was the founder. He also established a congregation of hermits in Chablais, restored ecclesiastical discipline to its ancient vigour, and converted numerous heretics to the faith. In 1618 he again visited Paris, with the cardinal de Savoy, to conclude a marriage between the prince of Piedmont and Christina of France, second daughter of Henry IV. Returning to Annecy, he continued to visit the sick, relieve those in want, instruct the people, and discharge all the duties of a holy bishop. He died at Lyons 28 Dec., 1622, leaving several religious works, the best known of which are his 'Introduction to a Devout Life'; 'Philotheus, or Treatise on the Love of God'; and 'Spiritual Letters.' He was canonized 1665.

FRANCIS DE VICTORIA, an eminent divine of the Dominican order, was a native of Navarre, and became professor at Salamanca, where he died 14 Aug., 1549.

FRANCIS XAVIER (Str.), surnamed 'The Apostle of the Indies,' was born 7 April, 1506, in the castle of Xavier, in Navarre. He was admitted master of arts at Paris, and taught philosophy in the college of Beauvais, with the intention of entering the society of the Sorbonne; but having formed an acquaintance with St. Ignatius Loyola, he renounced all establishments and became one of his first disciples. St. Francis Xavier then went to Italy, where he attended the sick at the hospital of incurables at Venice, and was ordained priest. Some time after John III., king of Portugal, having applied to St. Ignatius for some missionaries to preach the gospel in the East Indies, St. Francis was chosen for that purpose, who, embarking at Lisbon 7 April, 1541, arrived at Goa 6 May, 1542. He established Christianity not only at Goa, but on the coast of Comorin, at Malacca, in the Molucca Islands, and Japan; converted a prodigious number of barbarians, and died 2 Dec., 1552, on an island within sight of China, where he had a great desire to propagate the faith. He was canonized 1622. St. Francis Xavier left five books of Epistles; a Catechism; and some other small works.

FRANCIS, ALBAN, a Benedictine monk, who was recommended by James II. to the university of Cambridge by a letter dated 7 Feb., 1686-7, the import whereof was that they would admit him M.A. without the usual oaths. This request being refused by Dr. John Peachel, vice chancellor of the university, the king was very much displeased, and gave them to understand that it was in his power to dispense with such kinds of ceremonies. Francis, however, was not admitted.—*Dodd; Cooper's Annals of Cambridge.*

FRANCIS, LUKE, a painter, born at Mechlin 1574; died 1643. He is styled *The Old*, to distinguish him from his son of the same names, who was born at Mechlin about 1606, and died 1654.

FRANCIS, PHILIP, D.D., a poet, was the son of the dean of Lismore, in Ireland, and educated in Dublin. After taking orders he settled at Esher, Surrey, where he kept a school, and for some time had Gibbon under his care. Francis distinguished himself by his translation of Horace, which was followed by a version of Demosthenes. He also wrote two tragedies, 'Eugenia' and 'Constantia.' By the interest of Lord Holland he obtained the chaplainship of Chelsea Hospital and the rectory of Barrow, Suffolk. Died 5 March, 1773.

FRANCIS, Sir PHILIP, son of the preceding, was born in Ireland 1740. He was educated at St. Paul's School; after which he obtained a place in

the secretary of state's office. In 1760 he went in the suite of the English ambassador to Lisbon; but in 1763 he was a clerk in the war office; and in 1773 he went out to India as a member of the council of Bengal, where he fought a duel with Mr. Hastings, and was wounded. He returned to England in 1781, and in the next parliament was elected member for Yarmouth in the Isle of Wight. The impeachment of Mr. Hastings followed, and in that concern his old antagonist had a principal share, though he was not made one of the managers. He became, however, an active member of the opposition. When his friends came into power he was made knight of the Bath. He died 23 Dec., 1818. He published several political pamphlets and speeches. Many critics, including Lord Macaulay, maintain that Sir Philip was the writer of the famous 'Junius' letters. On this point the reader may consult the interesting 'Memoir of Sir P. Francis, K.C.B., with Correspondence and Journals. Commenced by the late Joseph Parkes, Esq., completed and edited by H. Merivale,' Lond., 1867.

FRANCIS, SIMON, a portrait painter, born at Tours 1666; died 1691.

FRANCISCUS A SANCTA CLARA. See DAVENPORT.

FRANCIUS, PETER, a Greek and Latin poet, born 1645, at Amsterdam, where he became professor of history and rhetoric, and died 19 Aug., 1704.

FRANCK, RICHARD, a native of Cambridge, served in the Parliament army, in which he seems to have attained the rank of captain. At or soon after the Restoration he appears to have gone to America. He wrote 'A Philosophical Treatise of the Original and Production of Things. Writ in America in a Time of Solitude,' and 'Northern Memoirs, calculated for the meridian of Scotland,' Lond., 1694. A new edition of the latter work, with preface and notes by Sir Walter Scott, appeared at Edinburgh, 1821.

FRANCK VON FRANCKENAU, GEORGE, a German physician and writer on medicine and botany, was born at Naumburg 1643, and died at Copenhagen 16 June, 1704.

FRANCKE, AUGUSTUS HERMAN, a divine, born at Lubek 1663. He became professor of the Oriental languages, and afterwards of divinity at Halle, where he founded an orphan house, for the maintenance of deserted children. He also carried into effect a mission for propagating the Gospel in Malabar. Died 8 June, 1727. He published some Latin works on divinity.

FRANCKENSTEIN, CHRISTIAN, GODFREY, an advocate of Leipsic, born 1661; died 26 Aug., 1717. He wrote a Continuation of Puffendorf's Introduction to History; Life of Christina, Queen of Sweden; History of the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries. His son, James Augustus (b. 1689; d. 10 May, 1733) wrote 'De Collatione bonorum;' 'De Juribus Judæorum singularibus in Germania.'

FRANCKLIN, THOMAS, D.D., was born in London 1721, and educated at Westminster School. Thence he proceeded to Trinity College, Cambridge, of which he became fellow. In 1750 he was chosen Greek professor. In 1757 he was presented to the livings of Ware and Thundridge, Hertfordshire, and in 1767 made chaplain to the king. He was presented to the living of Brasted, Surrey, about 1776; and died 15 March, 1784. Dr. Franck-

fin published translations of Phalaris's Epistles; Cicero's Nature of the Gods; Sophocles; and Lucian. His other works are a Dissertation of ancient Tragedy; a volume of Sermons; the tragedy of the Earl of Warwick, taken without acknowledgment from La Harpe; a Letter concerning Lectureships; Ode on the Institution of the Royal Academy. He had also a share in the Critical Review, and was concerned with Smollett in a translation of Voltaire's works.

FRANCKS, or FRANKEN, FRANCIS, called Old Franks, a Flemish painter, who died 3 Oct., 1616, aged 72. His son Francis, called Young Franks, was born 1580, and died 1642.

FRANCO, BATTISTA, a painter and engraver, born at Udine about 1498; died at Venice 1561.

FRANCO, NICHOLAS, a licentious Italian poet, was born about 1505, and executed at Rome 1569.

FRANÇOIS, LAURENT, a French priest, author of some useful works in defence of Christianity, was born a Nov., 1698, and died 24 Feb., 1782.

FRANÇOIS DE NEUFCHATEAU, NICOLAS, a French statesman and voluminous writer, born 17 April, 1750; died 10 Jan., 1828.

FRANCOWITZ, MATTHIAS. See FLACIUS.

FRANCUCCI, INNOCENT, an Italian painter, often called *Innocent da Imola*, from the place of his birth, which took place about 1480. He died about 1550.

FRANK, JOHN PETER, a German physician, professor at Vienna, was born 19 March, 1745; and died 24 April, 1821. He wrote 'Système de Police Médicale,' &c.

FRANKLAND, THOMAS, was born in Lancashire 1633, and educated at Oxford. After taking orders he became a member of the College of physicians, by virtue of a forged diploma. He wrote 'Annals of King James and King Charles I.' and died 1690.

FRANKLIN, BENJAMIN, an American philosopher and statesman, born at Boston, New England, 6 Jan., 1706. He was well educated under his father, who was a tallow-chandler and soap-boiler, and after being engaged in the business, he was bound to his father's elder brother, a printer. Eager after knowledge, he read attentively in the night the works which he had printed in the day, and from Xenophon he derived that energetic ardour which at last raised him to fame and distinction.

A difference with his uncle removed him from New York to Philadelphia, where he was noticed by the governor, Keith, and encouraged to set up business for himself. With this view he came to London; but soon discovered that the promises of his patron were the unmeaning professions of polished life, and, after working as a journeyman printer, he, in 1726, returned to Philadelphia. He began business, and published a periodical paper, which was read with avidity. In 1730 he married a widow, whom he had courted before her first marriage, and the next year he began the public library of Philadelphia, which was enriched by the valuable contributions of the Penn family, of Collinson, and others. His Poor Richard's Almanack appeared in 1732, and so pleased the public, on account of the valuable maxims of prudence and economy which it contained, that no fewer than 10,000 copies were sold in one year. He was, in 1736, made clerk to the general assembly in Pennsylvania, and the next year postmaster at Philadelphia. In 1738 he formed an asso-

ciation for preserving the houses of Philadelphia from fire; and in the war of 1744 he ably promoted some popular measures for the defence of the province. In 1747 he addressed an account of his discoveries on electricity to his friend Collinson, and explained the Aurora Borealis, and the laws of thunder and lightning, and not only recommended the propriety of guarding buildings against the effects of storms, by means of conductors, but showed that the lightning from the clouds is the same as the electric fire. Distinguished as a philosopher, he was equally so as a statesman. By his advice the Militia Bill was passed, and he was, in consequence, appointed colonel of the Philadelphia district. On his appearance in England, in 1757, as agent for Pennsylvania, he was received with respect by the public men, and was honoured with a seat in the Royal Society, and the degree of doctor of laws at St. Andrews, Edinburgh, and Oxford. He returned home in 1762, and two years after he again visited England. The spirit which now began to appear in America roused the attention of the government, and Franklin, as a man of knowledge, was called to the bar of the Commons, and examined with respect to the Stamp Act. His conduct on this occasion was firm and manly, and his answers clear. He returned, in 1775, to America, and was elected one of the members of Congress, and he displayed the most active zeal and proposed the strongest measures for full emancipation from the mother-country. He next completed the negotiations of America with France, and as the resources of his country were low, he embarked with a cargo of tobacco, which he sold at Nantes, to defray his expenses. He was received with great distinction by the French; the people admired the singularity of his dress and the simplicity of his republican manners; the poets, and Voltaire particularly, paid respect to his merits; and the government, by signing a treaty of offensive and defensive alliance with him, declared war with England. When the independence of America was acknowledged, Franklin, who had continued at Paris, signed the treaty of peace in 1783, and advanced the interests of his country by forming new connections with Prussia and Sweden. He returned to America in 1785, and was received as a venerable father; he was made governor of Pennsylvania, and he applied the strong powers of his mind to heal the differences in the province by wise laws and conciliatory regulations. This great man died 17 April, 1790, and his countrymen ordered, on the occasion, a public mourning for two months. The epitaph which he composed for himself is well known. His discoveries in electricity, and his services in the emancipation of his country, were depicted by the pen of Turgot in this bold line, placed under his portrait:—

Eripuit cælo fulmen, sceptrumque tyrannis.

Franklin wrote an amusing Autobiography, which has been frequently printed. His 'Complete Works in Philosophy, Politics, and Morals,' were published at London, 3 vols. 8vo., 1806, and again 1811.

FRANKLIN, ELEANOR ANNE, was the daughter of William Porden, an architect, and was born in London 1795. In 1815 she published a poem entitled 'The Veils, or the Triumph of Constancy.' Her next work was an Ode on the Coronation of George IV., which was followed by an heroic poem, entitled 'Cœur de Lion, or the

Third Crusade,' 1822. In the following year she married Captain (afterwards Sir) John Franklin, R.N., one of the officers engaged in the overland northern expedition. The day after the departure of her husband she died of consumption, 22 Feb., 1826. *See the next article.*

FRANKLIN, Sir JOHN, an English admiral and arctic explorer, born at Spilsby, Lincolnshire, 16 April, 1786. At the age of fourteen he became a midshipman in the royal navy, and served at the battle of Copenhagen, 1801. In the ensuing summer he joined the 'Investigator,' which was commanded by his cousin, Captain Flinders, and was commissioned by the English government to explore the coasts of Australia. In 1818, the British government having fitted out an expedition to attempt the passage to India by crossing the Polar Sea to the north of Spitzbergen, Franklin was appointed to the command of the 'Trent,' one of the two vessels of the expedition—the other, named the 'Dorothea,' being commanded by Captain Buchan. After passing lat. 80°, the 'Dorothea' received so much damage from the ice that her immediate return to England was decided on. At this juncture Franklin begged to be permitted to continue the voyage with the 'Trent' alone, but his commander, Captain Buchan, would not consent, and the two vessels returned to England together. Franklin's conduct on this occasion brought him prominently into notice, and gave him a high reputation as a bold and thorough seaman, and a competent surveyor and scientific observer. In 1819, on the recommendation of the Lords of the Admiralty, he was appointed to the command of an expedition to travel overland from Hudson's Bay to the Arctic Ocean, for the purpose of exploring the coast of America eastward from the Coppermine River. In the course of this expedition he and his companions walked 55,600 miles, and endured many hardships, of which he has left an account in the thrilling narrative of his adventures. He returned to England in 1822; and in August, 1823, married Eleanor Porden (see the preceding article). In 1825 he was appointed to the command of another overland expedition to the Arctic Ocean. When the day of his departure arrived his wife was lying at the point of death. She, however, insisted that he should not delay his voyage on her account, and gave him as a parting gift a silk flag, which she requested him to hoist when he reached the Polar Sea. She died the day after he left England. Captain Franklin returned home by way of New York, arriving at Liverpool 24 Sept., 1827. In the following year he published an account of his second expedition; and married his second wife, Jane Griffin. In 1829 he was knighted, and received the degree of D.C.L. from the university of Oxford, and the gold medal of the Geographical Society of Paris. He next served in the Mediterranean, and in 1836 was made governor of Van Diemen's Land, in which office he continued till 1843. In 1845 Sir John was appointed to the command of a new expedition to discover the north-west passage. It consisted of the ships 'Erebus' and 'Terror,' which were furnished and fitted out in the strongest and most complete manner, and manned by picked crews, amounting in all, officers and men, to 134 persons. They sailed from Sheerness 26 May, 1845, and the expedition was last seen by a whaler, in Baffin's Bay, on 26 July in that year. Franklin's orders were

to return in 1847; and in 1848, no tidings of the expedition having reached this country, the anxiety of the public as to his fate led to the fitting out of several expeditions in search of him. The last expedition was sent out in 1857 under the command of Captain (now Sir Leopold) McClintock, who discovered on the north-west shore of King William Land a record announcing that the 'Erebus' and 'Terror' had been abandoned; that Sir John Franklin died 11 June, 1847; and that out of the 134 persons originally composing the expedition, the survivors, amounting to 105 officers and men, proposed to make their way to the American continent by the Fish River. There can be no doubt, however, that these also perished. Such was the fate of Sir John Franklin, to whom belongs the honour of being the first discoverer of a north-west passage leading from Lancaster Sound to Dease's Strait, which strait had been previously discovered, and through which a passage for ships exists to Behring's Straits.

FRANSHAM, JOHN, was born at Norwich 1730, and after receiving an ordinary education, including the rudiments of Latin, was apprenticed to a cooper, whom he left at the expiration of two years. He now studied mathematics, and became clerk to an attorney, in which situation he did not remain long, but took to rambling about the country, and at Newcastle enlisted for a soldier. Being considered unfit for the service he was discharged, and returned to Norwich, where he acted as amanuensis to Mr. Bourne, a dissenting minister, and occasionally gave instructions in mathematics. He now renounced the Christian religion to profess paganism, and wrote a number of pieces in support of his favourite notions. After this he wandered again, and lived for some years in London, where he subsisted by teaching. But in 1772 he revisited his native place, and died there 1810. He is said to have been a skilful instructor, but his habits savoured of insanity. He left a great number of MSS. on various subjects.

FRANTZIUS, WOLFGANG, a German Lutheran divine, professor of his faculty at Wittenberg, was born 1564, and died 1628.

FRASER, ALEXANDER, a painter, born at Edinburgh 1786; died at Wood Green, Hornsey, 15 Feb., 1865.

FRASER, JOHN, B.D., a Scotch divine of the Roman communion, was abbat of Noyon, or Compiegne, in France, and in 1596 was elected rector of the university of Paris, where he died 19 April, 1609. He was author of several philosophical treatises, and of 'An Offer to Subscribers to the Ministers of Scotland's Religion, if they can prove themselves to have the True Kirk,' 1604; 'Epistles to the Ministers of Great Britain, against Subscription to their Confession of Faith,' 1605.

FRASER, SIMON, Lord Lovat. *See* LOVAT.

FRASSEN, CLAUDE, a French Observant friar and theological writer, born 1620; died at Paris 26 Feb., 1711.

FRAUNCE, ABRAHAM, a poet, was a native of Shropshire, and probably received his education at Shrewsbury School. He was sent by Sir Philip Sidney to St. John's College, Cambridge, where he obtained a fellowship, and proceeded to the degree of M.A. Removing to Gray's Inn, he was in due course called to the bar, and practised in the court of the marches of Wales. He was living in 1590. Among his works, which consist chiefly of poems in English hexameters, are, 'The Lamen-

tations of Amintas for the death of Phillis,* 1587; 'The Arcadian Rhetorike,' 1588; 'The Countesse of Pembrokes Emanuel,' 1591; 'The Countess of Pembrokes Yvychurch,' 1591.—*Athen. Cantab.*

FRÄUNHOFER, JOSEPH, a celebrated optician, born at Straubing 1787; died at Munich 7 June, 1826.

FREART, ROLAND, sieur de Chambray, an architect, died at Paris 1676. His 'Parallel of ancient Architecture with the modern' was translated into English by Evelyn, 1664.

FREDEGARIUS, a French chronicler, flourished in the seventh century.

FREDERICK (St.), bishop of Utrecht, suffered martyrdom 838.

FREDERICK I., surnamed *Barbarossa*, emperor of Germany, was born 1121; crowned 1152; died 10 June, 1190.

FREDERICK II., grandson of the preceding, and son of Henry VI., was born 1194; elected emperor 1210; died 13 Dec., 1250.

FREDERICK (III.), son of Albert I., was chosen emperor 1314 by some of the electors, but the majority elected Louis of Bavaria. Frederick died 1330.

FREDERICK III., *The Pacific*, was born 1415; ascended the throne 1440; died 19 Aug., 1493.

FREDERICK I., king of Denmark, succeeded his nephew Christian II. 1523; and died 1533.

FREDERICK II. was born 1534; succeeded his father Christian III. 1558; died 1588.

FREDERICK III. succeeded his father Christian IV. 1648; and died 1670, aged 61.

FREDERICK IV. ascended the throne of Denmark on the death of Christian V. 1699; and died 1730, aged 59.

FREDERICK V., grandson of the preceding, was born 1723; came to the throne 1746; and died 1766.

FREDERICK VI., son of Christian VII., was born 1763; became regent 1784; ascended the throne 1809; died 1839.

FREDERICK VII. was born 1808; succeeded Christian VIII. 1848; died 15 Nov., 1863.

FREDERICK V., elector palatine of the Rhine, was born 1596, and married Elizabeth, eldest daughter of James I. of England, 1613. In 1619 he was elected, by the Protestant states of Bohemia, their king; but Frederick II., emperor of Germany, after the fatal battle of Prague (1620), dispossessed him not only of Bohemia, but of the Palatinate. Died 29 Nov., 1632.

FREDERICK-WILLIAM, elector of Brandenburg, called the *Great Elector*, and king of Prussia, was born 1620; succeeded his father 1640; died 1688.

FREDERICK I., king of Prussia, was born 1657, being son of Frederick-William, elector of Brandenburg. He was crowned 1701; and died 1713.

FREDERICK-WILLIAM I., son of the above, was born 1688; commenced his reign 1713; died 1740.

FREDERICK II., king of Prussia, commonly called *The Great*, was the son of Frederick-William I., and born 24 Jan., 1712. In 1733 he was married to the princess of Brunswick Wolfenbüttele. In 1740 he succeeded to the throne, and by taking advantage of the defenceless state of Maria Theresa, queen of Hungary, he added Silesia to his dominions. In 1744 he again took up arms against the empress-queen, and the treaty of Dresden, which was concluded in 1745, left him in possession

of an extended territory.' In 1755 he entered into an alliance with England, which produced the seven years' war, when Frederick exhibited all the powers of his character as a skilful general. In 1757 he had to contend with Russia, Austria, Saxony, Sweden, and France; notwithstanding which, and though his enemies made themselves masters of his capital, he extricated himself from his difficulties, and by the battle of Torgau repaired all his losses. In 1763 peace was restored; after which Frederick led a philosophic life, with the exception of his share in dismembering Poland in 1773. He died 17 Aug., 1786; and was succeeded by his nephew. Frederick the Great was an author as well as a warrior, but his writings are all in French, which language he preferred to German. Though he was a tolerable poet, as he evinced in his didactic piece on the art of war, he excelled in history. His works have been published in 19 vols. 8vo. He had fine parts, and well understood the art of governing a great kingdom; but his principles were Machiavelian, and he was a confirmed infidel.

FREDERICK-WILLIAM II., nephew of the preceding, was born 1744; succeeded to the throne 1786; died 1797.

FREDERICK-WILLIAM III., son of the above, was born 1770; commenced to reign 1797; died 1840.

FREDERICK-WILLIAM IV., king of Prussia, was born 1795; succeeded his father Frederick-William III. 1840; died 1 Jan., 1861.

FREDERICK, elector of Saxony, surnamed *the Wise*, was born 1463, and died 1526. He was the friend and patron of Luther.

FREDERICK-AUGUSTUS I., king of Poland, was born 1670. He succeeded his father John George III. as elector of Saxony 1694; was chosen king of Poland 1697; and died 1733. His son, FREDERICK-AUGUSTUS II., was born 1696; commenced his reign 1734; died 1763.

FREDERICK-AUGUSTUS, first king of Saxony, was born 1750; succeeded his father, the Elector Frederick-Christian, 1763; received the title of king 1806; died 1827.

FREDERICK LOUIS, prince of Wales, the eldest son of George II., king of England, was born at Hanover 1707; created prince of Wales 1728; died 20 March, 1751. He was the father of King George III.

FREDERICK (Colonel), son of the unfortunate Theodore, commonly called king of Corsica, of whose misfortunes and imprudence he partook. He was bred to the military profession, and obtained the rank of colonel, with the cross of the order of merit from the duke of Wurtemberg, for whom he acted as agent in England. Being greatly reduced in circumstances, he shot himself in the portal of Westminster Abbey, 1796. He wrote 'Memoirs of Corsica,' 1768; 'Description of Corsica, with an Account of its Union to the Crown of Great Britain,' 1795.

FREDRO, MAXIMILIAN, a Polish historian, died 1676.

FREEBAIRN, ROBERT, a landscape painter, was a native of London, and died 1808, aged 42.

FREEKE, WILLIAM, son of Thomas Freeke, of Hannington, near Highworth, Wiltshire, was born in or about 1663, and educated at Wadham College, Oxford. He next went to the bar, but instead of practising the law, devoted himself to theological studies, and published 'Essays towards

an Union between Divinity and Morality, Reason or Natural Religion and Revelation; calculated to the Meridian of our present Differences in Church and State,' 1687; 'A Dialogue by way of question and answer concerning the Deity,' printed 1693, with another work by him, entitled, 'A brief and clear Confutation of the Doctrine of the Trinity.' The two works were ordered by the House of Commons to be burnt, and the Court of Queen's Bench fined the author £500 for writing them. He died 1746.

FREELING, Sir FRANCIS, Bart., F.S.A., for thirty-eight years secretary to the Post Office, was born at Bristol 25 Aug., 1764, and died 10 July, 1836.

FREGOSO, or FULGOSO, BATTISTA, a doge of Venice, who was elected 1478, and deposed 1483. He wrote on Memorable Actions; Learned Women; Life of Pope Martin V., &c.

FREHER, MARQUARD, a lawyer, born at Augsburg 26 July, 1565. After studying civil law in France under Cujacius, he became professor at Heidelberg, and was engaged in important affairs by the Elector Frederick IV. Died 13 May, 1614. He wrote forty-nine books on law, criticism, and history.

FREHER, PAUL, a physician of Nuremberg, well known as the compiler of the *Theatrum Virorum Clarorum*; was born 1611, and died 27 April, 1682.

FREIGIUS, JOHN THOMAS, a learned German, born at Friburg 1543. He taught law at his native place, and afterwards at Basle, and was appointed rector of the new college of Altorf 1575. His principal works are, *Questiones Geometricæ et Stereometricæ*; *Logica consultorum*; *Ciceronis Orationes perpetuis notis logicis*. Died 16 Jan., 1583.

FREIND, JOHN, M.D., was born at Croton, Northamptonshire, 1675. He was educated at Westminster School, and elected from thence to Christ Church, Oxford, where he revised the Delphin edition of Ovid's *Metamorphoses*, which involved him in a dispute with Bentley. He proceeded to his master's degree in 1701, and to that of bachelor in physic the same year. In 1704 he was chosen professor of chemistry, and the next year went to Spain, as physician in the army of the earl of Peterborough, whose conduct he vindicated in 1707, at which time he was created doctor of physic by diploma. In 1709 he published his lectures; in 1711 he was elected a member of the Royal Society; and in 1716 admitted a fellow of the College of Physicians. He now settled in London, where he published 'A Commentary on Fevers,' which being attacked by Woodward, produced a controversy respecting the treatment of the smallpox. In 1722 he was elected into parliament for Launceston, and as a senator distinguished himself by his eloquence; but his speeches in favour of Atterbury gave such offence, that he was sent to the Tower, where he remained three months, and was then admitted to bail. Dr. Mead generously refusing to attend Sir Robert Walpole till Dr. Freind was set at liberty. In 1725 our author published the first part of his '*History of Physic*,' which he completed the year following. He was now made physician to the prince of Wales, as he afterwards was to Queen Caroline; but did not long enjoy that favour, dying of a fever 26 July, 1728. His Latin works were published by Dr. Wigan in 1 vol. fol., 1733, and reprinted at Paris in 1735, 4to.

FREIND, ROBERT, D.D., elder brother of the preceding, was born 1667. He was educated at Westminster School and Christ Church, Oxford. In 1710 he became rector of Witney, Oxfordshire, and in 1711 head master of Westminster School. In 1729 he obtained a canonry of Windsor, where in 1731 he exchanged for a prebendal stall of Westminster; and in 1733 he resigned his mastership as he did also his prebend in 1744, in favour of son. Died 9 Aug., 1754.

FREINSHEMIUS, JOHN, was born at Ulm, Swabia, 1608. He was professor of eloquence Upsala; then librarian and historiographer Christina of Sweden; and, lastly, professor Heidelberg, where he died 31 Aug., 1660. He acquired a great reputation by his edition of Florinus upon Tacitus, and his supplements *Quintus Curtius* and *Livy*.

FREIRE DE ANDRADA, HYACINTH, a Portuguese writer in prose and verse, born 1597; died 1657.

FREITAG, JOHN, a German physician and medical writer, professor at Groningen, was born 1581, and died 8 Feb., 1641.

FREMINET, MARTIN, a French painter, born Paris 1567; died 1619.

FREMIOT, JANE FRANCES. See JANE FRANCES (St.).

FREMONT D'ABLANCOURT, NICOLAS, a Protestant writer, born at Paris about 1625. On the revocation of the edict of Nantes he went to Holland, and became historiographer to the prince of Orange. Died Nov., 1693. He wrote some works on classical subjects, and *Memoirs on the History of Portugal*.

FRENCH, JOHN, M.D., was born at Broughton, Oxfordshire, 1616. He took his degrees at Oxford and in the civil wars was physician to the parliamentary forces. He died at Boulogne in Oct. Nov., 1657. His works are, 'The Art of Distillation'; 'The Yorkshire Spaw, or a Treatise of famous Medicinal Wells.'

FRENCH, PETER, an Irish Catholic divine, was a native of Galway, where he died 1693. For upwards of thirty years he was a successful mission among the Indians of Mexico. He compiled catechism, or exposition of the Christian faith, the Mexican tongue, and converted multitudes from idolatry.

FREND, WILLIAM, was born at Canterbury 22 Nov., 1757, and educated at Christ's College, Cambridge. Subsequently he removed to Jesus College, of which he was elected fellow and tutor. Having taken orders, he obtained in 1783 the living of Madingley, near Cambridge, where he regularly officiated till 1787, when a change took place in his religious opinions, which induced him to resign his incumbency. His motives for taking this step are explained by himself in the preface to the first edition of '*Thoughts on Subscription Religious Tests*,' and in a 'Letter to the Rev. W. Coulthurst, B.D.' He was now deprived of the office of college tutor, and for a time travelled the continent. When he returned to Cambridge he buried himself in the obscurity of college life, deeply engaged in the study of Hebrew. In 1791 he wrote his pamphlet entitled 'Peace and Unity recommended to the associated bodies of Republicans and Anti-republicans.' For publishing this he was removed or banished from the university though not expelled, as is generally stated, for continued to be a member of the university till

death. This sentence of banishment led to protracted legal proceedings, but Mr. Frend was unable to procure its reversal. After leaving Cambridge he fixed his residence in the metropolis, where he died 21 Feb., 1841. He published a large number of works in addition to those mentioned above. Among them are *Principles of Algebra*; *Principles of Taxation*; *Animadversions on Bishop Pretyman's Elements of Christianity*; *The Effect of Paper Money on the Price of Provisions*; *On Patriotism*; and *Evening Amusements*.

FRENICLE DE BESSY, BERNARD, a French mathematician, born 1605; died 1675. His brother, *Nicolas Frencle*, was a poet, and died dean of the court of the mint 1661. He wrote theatrical pieces and some on religious subjects.

FRERE, JOHN HOOKHAM, was born in Norfolk 21 May, 1769, and educated at Eton, where he was associated with Canning and others in producing the '*Microcosm*.' For some time he was a fellow of Caius College, Cambridge (B.A. 1792; M.A. 1795), and in 1796 was returned to Parliament for the borough of West Looe. In 1799 he succeeded Canning as under-secretary for foreign affairs, and subsequently he was despatched as ambassador to Portugal, Spain, and Prussia. He died at Malta 7 Jan., 1846. Mr. Frere was an admirable scholar and a person of great and varied talents. His literary productions, however, were fugitive, and are to be sought for chiefly in the works of his friends, as they have not been published in a collected form.

FRERE, JOSEPH, an English Benedictine monk, prior of the convent of St. Gregory at Douay, died 10 Jan. 1694, aged 96.

FRERES, THEODORE, a Dutch painter, born 1643; died 1693.

FRÉRET, NICOLAS, a French infidel writer, perpetual secretary of the academy of inscriptions, was born at Paris 15 Feb., 1688, and died 8 March, 1749. His chief works are *The Letters of Thrasybulus to Leucippus*; and an *Examination of the Apologists for Christianity*.

FRÉRON, ELIE CATHERINE, a French critic and miscellaneous writer, born at Quimper in Brittany 1719; died at Paris 10 March, 1776. He attacked the works of Voltaire with great asperity, and was replied to with no less bitterness by that author, who could never bear the name of Fréron without throwing himself into a passion. His son, *Louis Stanislas Fréron* (b. 1757; d. 1802), took an active part in the French revolution, and was author of several works.

FRESNAYE, JEAN VAUQUELIN DE LA, a French poet, born 1534; died 1606.

FRESNEL, JEAN, a French physician and natural philosopher, born 10 May, 1788; died 24 July, 1827.

FRESNOY, DU. See DUFRESNOY.

FRESNY, DU. See DUFRESNY.

FREWEN, ACCEPTED, an English prelate, eldest son of John Frewen, rector of Northiam, Sussex, is said to have been a native of Kent, though it is not improbable that he was born at Northiam, where he was baptized in 1588. After a preliminary education in the free-school at Canterbury, he removed to Magdalen College, Oxford, of which he was elected fellow 1612. In 1622 he attended the court of Prince Charles, while he was in Spain courting the infanta, and in 1625 he was made chaplain in ordinary to the said prince, then

king. He was elected president of Magdalen College 1626. In 1631 he obtained the deanery of Gloucester, and in 1643 the bishopric of Lichfield and Coventry. At the Restoration he was translated to York, and died at Bishopthorpe, 26 March, 1664.

FREWEN, JOHN, a learned divine, rector of Northiam, Sussex, died 1627. He wrote '*Fruitful Instructions and necessary Doctrine, to edify in the Fear of God*,' 12mo., Lond., 1587; '*Fruitful Instructions for the general Cause of Reformation against the Slander of the Pope and League*,' 4to, Lond., 1589; '*Certain choice Grounds and Principles of our Christian Religion, and their several Expositions, by Way of Questions and Answers*,' 8vo., Lond., 1621.

FREY, JOHN JAMES, an engraver, born at Lucerne, in Switzerland, 1681; died at Rome 1752.

FREYCINET, LOUIS CLAUDE DEBAULLES DE, a celebrated navigator and scientific explorer, born in Dauphiné 7 Aug., 1779; died 18 Aug., 1842.

FREYTAG, FREDERICK GOTTHELF, a burgo-master of Nuremberg, born 1723; died 12 Feb., 1776. He wrote '*Analecta Litteraria*,' '*Adparatus Litterarius*,' '*Orator, et rhetor. græcor. quib. statuae honor, causâ positæ fuerunt Decas*,' and '*Specimen Historiæ Litterariæ*.'

FRÉZIER, AMADÉE FRANÇOIS, a French military engineer, born 1682; died 26 Oct., 1773.

FREZZI, FEDERICO, bishop of Folligno in Italy, died 1416. He wrote a long poem entitled '*Quadriregio*,' wherein he describes the four reigns of Love, Satan, Vice, and Virtue.

FRISCH, JOHN LEONARD, a native of Sultzbach, was founder of the silk manufactures at Brandenburg, and the first encourager of the cultivation of the mulberry tree in Prussia. He was a Lutheran minister, and belonged to the Berlin academy of sciences. His works include a German and Latin dictionary; and a Description of German Insects. Born 19 March, 1666; died 21 March, 1723.

FRISCHE, JACQUES, a learned Benedictine of the congregation of St. Maur, died at Paris 15 May, 1693. In conjunction with Nicolas le Nourri, he published an edition of St. Ambrose. He also began a new edition of St. Gregory of Nazianzen, but did not live to finish it.

FRISCHLIN, NICODEMUS, was born at Balingen (Wurtemberg) 22 Sept., 1547, and at the age of twenty obtained a professorship at Tubingen. He wrote so vehemently in praise of a country life, and on the corrupt manners of the great, that he was obliged to quit his native country. At length he was imprisoned at Aurach, and in endeavouring to escape he fell from the window and was killed 29 Nov., 1590, leaving behind him the character of a persecuted man, whose abilities were strongly exhibited in his tragedies, comedies, elegies, and elegant translations from Greek and Latin authors.

FRISI, PAUL, professor of mathematics at Milan, his native city, published some excellent works on mathematics, electricity, hydraulics, and mechanics. Born 13 April, 1728; died 22 Nov., 1784.

FRISIUS, HENRY, professor of languages at Zurich, wrote '*De sede animæ rationalis*,' '*De Communionem Sanctorum*' &c.; and died 1718.

FRISIUS, JOHN, a Swiss divine, born in the canton of Zurich 1505. He became president of the college at Zurich, where he introduced the

study of the oriental languages. Died 1565. He translated several books of the Scriptures into German, and published a Latin and German dictionary.

FRISIUS, JOHN JAMES, son of the above, became professor of philosophy and theology in various Swiss and German universities. He published the best edition of Gesner's 'Bibliotheca' and some learned works of his own. Died 1611, aged about 65.

FRITH, JOHN, one of the Reformers, was born at Westerham, Kent, 1503, and educated at King's College, Cambridge, and Christ Church, Oxford. He was converted to Protestantism by Tyndal, and brought to the stake in Smithfield, 4 July, 1533. His collected works, edited by John Fox, were printed with those of Tyndal and Barnes, Lond., 1573, folio.—*Athen. Cantab.*

FRIZON, PIERRE, doctor of the Sorbonne and grand master of the college of Navarre at Paris, died 1651. His principal work is 'Gallia Purpurata,' 1629, containing lives of the French cardinals.

FROBENIUS, JOHN, a German printer, who set up a press at Basle 1491, and was greatly esteemed by Erasmus, whose works he printed. Died 1527.

FROBISHER, SIR MARTIN, a celebrated navigator, born near Doncaster, Yorkshire. He was the first Englishman who attempted to discover a north-west passage to China. After fruitless endeavours in his favourite scheme for fifteen years, he obtained the interest of Dudley, earl of Warwick, and with three barges sailed from Deptford, 8 June, 1576, in sight of Queen Elizabeth, who, waving her hand, bade him farewell. After visiting Greenland, and penetrating to a strait to which he gave his own name, he returned to Harwich 2 Oct., the same year. As he brought with him a black and heavy stone, which was discovered to contain gold, a new expedition was quickly planned. With a ship of the royal navy and two barges he sailed from Harwich 31 May, 1577; and after passing by islands of ice on the coast of Friesland, he discovered and gave name to various bays and isles; and after loading his ships with some of the golden ore of which he was in pursuit, he came back to England at the end of September. The queen received him with great condescension. The ore he had brought proved valuable; and another expedition was prepared. The third expedition, consisting of fifteen ships, sailed from Harwich 31 May, and returned in October. Afterwards Frobisher served in the West Indies; and in 1588 he commanded the 'Triumph,' one of the ships sent out against the Spanish Armada. For his services he received the honour of knighthood on board his own ship; and he afterwards commanded a fleet on the Spanish coast. In 1594 he supported Henry IV. against the leaguers and Spaniards, but in an attack against Crozyon, near Brest, he was unfortunately wounded by a ball in the hip 7 Nov., 1594, and dying soon afterwards was buried at Plymouth.

FROELICH, ERASMUS, a native of Gratz, in Styria, entered the Society of Jesus, and became professor of belles lettres and mathematics at Vienna, where he followed the study of medallic history, on which he wrote several works. Born 1700; died 7 July, 1758.

FRONSSART, JEAN, a French historian, born at Valenciennes about 1337. He travelled through England, Scotland, Italy, and other countries, and

was for some time in favour with Philippa, queen of Edward III. He died canon and treasurer of Chimay about 1410. His 'Chronicle' is a valuable work, containing an account of the events in England, France, Spain, &c., from 1326 to 1400. It was continued to 1466 by Monstrelet. There are several editions of Froissart's work in English.

FROMAGE, PIERRE, a French Jesuit, born 12 May, 1678. He resided for many years in Egypt and Syria, as superior of the missions; and died in the latter country 10 Dec., 1740. He established a printing-press in the monastery of St. John, near Antura, from whence he issued a number of pious pieces in the Arabic language.

FRONTEAU, JEAN, a French priest, born at Angers 1614; died 1662. He published several able works, particularly the 'Kalendarium Romanum,' and a vindication of the claim of Thomas à Kempis to the authorship of 'The Imitation of Christ.'

FRONTINUS, SEXTUS JULIUS, a Roman writer, was consul A.D. 74, and died in the office of augur A.D. 106. He wrote 'Stratagemata,' in 4 books; and a treatise on the 'Aqueducts of Rome,' of which the author had the superintendence under the Emperor Nerva.

FRONTON DU DUC. See DUC.

FROUDE, RICHARD HURRELL, a divine of the Anglo-Catholic school, was the eldest son of Robert H. Froude, archdeacon of Totnes, and was born at the parsonage house of Dartington, Devonshire, 25 March, 1803. After a suitable training at Ottery Free School, and at Eton, he removed to Oriel College, Oxford, of which society he became fellow and tutor (B.A. 1824; M.A. 1827). Though in orders he obtained no preferment in the church. His health was always bad, and it was in vain that he sought to improve it by travelling on the continent, and making a voyage to the West Indies. Returning to England he died 28 Feb., 1836, in the same house in which he was born. His 'Remains,' published in 4 vols. 1838-9, by Dr. Newman and Mr. J. Keble, created a profound sensation among the members of the Established Church, and gave a great impulse to the movement which led to the submission of Dr. Newman and other eminent divines to the Church of Rome. Mr. Froude was author of 'Tracts for the Times,' Nos. 9 and 63, and of some poetry published in the 'Apostolic Lyre,' 1836.

FROWDE, PHILIP, a poet, educated at Oxford, where he became an intimate friend of Addison's. He was author of some elegant Latin poems in the 'Musæ Anglicanæ'; and of two tragedies, 'The Fall of Saguntum,' and 'Philotas.' Died 19 Dec., 1738.

FRUGONI, CHARLES INNOCENT, an Italian poet, born at Genoa 1692; died 20 Dec., 1768.

FRUMENTIUS (St.), the apostle of Ethiopia, propagated Christianity in that country in the fourth century.

FRY, EDMUND, M.D., was a quaker, and originally bred to the medical profession, but became known to the public as an eminent and learned typefounder. His foundry was in Type Street, Chiswell Street. Died 22 Dec., 1835. Mr. Fry was the author of 'Pantographia: containing copies of all the known alphabets in the world,' 1799. There is a fine copy on vellum in the Cambridge University Library.

FRY, ELIZABETH, an English philanthropist born at Bramerton, near Norwich, 21 May, 1780.

being the daughter of John Gurney, a wealthy merchant and banker of Norwich. The family belonged to the Society of Friends, but did not adhere strictly to the usages of the sect. At the age of seventeen Elizabeth visited London, in the height of the season, attended theatres, and the Opera, made acquaintance with Mrs. Inchbald, Amelia Opie, and Dr. Wolcot (Peter Pindar), taking especial delight, as she herself says, in 'scandal and grand company.' In 1798 an American quaker, William Savery, who was travelling in England on a religious mission, preached in the Friends' meeting-house at Norwich. The assembly consisted of about 200 persons, among whom were Elizabeth and her six sisters; and Savery was astonished and pained to find himself in presence of the gayest company of quakers he had ever seen. As he lamented in his discourse the departure of the ancient plainness and gravity of the sect, Elizabeth was profoundly affected, and subsequent discourses and conversations with the preacher contributed to her change to the strict piety and usages of a 'plain Friend.' In 1800 she was married to Joseph Fry, whose family belonged to the strict section of the quakers, and she afterwards resided in London, till in 1809 she removed to Plasket House, Essex. In 1810 she became a minister among the quakers, and in 1813 made her first visit to Newgate prison, where she witnessed nearly 300 women crowded together in rags and filth, without bedding, and suffering all the privations and neglect of the old prison system. Her liveliest sympathies were awakened, and she supplied them with clothing, and did all in her power to ameliorate their condition. After several other visits, in 1817 she succeeded in establishing a school and manufactory within the prison, organized a ladies' association for the reformation of the prisoners, and thenceforward devoted all her energies to the promotion of prison reform. Within a few years she personally inspected prisons in many parts of Great Britain, extending the improvements which had been already introduced into Newgate, and instituting committees for visiting female prisoners. Her influence was apparent in most of the gaols, houses of correction, lunatic asylums, and infirmaries of the United Kingdom. From 1837 to 1842 Mrs. Fry made several journeys in France, and in northern and central Europe, visiting prisons, and expounding her plans of improvement to the public authorities. She died at Ramsgate 22 Oct., 1845.

FRYE, THOMAS, a native of Dublin, settled in London, where he acquired eminence as a painter. He engaged in a porcelain manufactory at Bow, but ill-success obliged him to return to his palette. He also attempted mezzotinto engraving. His picture of the Prince of Wales, painted for Sadler's Hall, in 1734, was admired. Born 1710; died 2 April, 1762.

FRYTH. See FRITH.

FUCHS, or FUCHSIUS, LEONARD, a physician, anatomist, and botanist, born in Bavaria 1501. He was ennobled by the Emperor Charles V.; and became professor of medicine at Tubingen, where he died 1566. The best known of his works is 'Historia Plantarum,' 1564.

FUESSLI, JOHN GASPARD, of Zurich, was eminent as a painter. He wrote the Lives of the Artists of Switzerland; and died 6 May, 1781, aged 75. See FUSELI.

FUGGER, ULRICH, was born at Augsburg, 1526.

He expended so much money in the purchase of ancient MSS., and getting them printed at the press of Henry Stephens, that his relations had him declared by a court of justice incapable of managing his affairs. Retiring to Heidelberg, he died there 25 June, 1584.

FULBECK, WILLIAM, was born at Lincoln 1560, and educated at Oxford, after which he entered Gray's Inn; though when he died, or what profession he followed, does not appear. He wrote 'Christian Ethics,' 1587; 'Historical Collection of the Factions and Tumults at Rome before Augustus,' 1600; 'A Direction or Preparative to the Study of the Law,' 1600; 'The Pan-dects of the Law of Nations,' 1602.

FULBERT, bishop of Chartres, eminent for his learning, piety, and zeal for ecclesiastical discipline, died 10 April, 1029. His works were printed in 1608.

FULDA, FREDERICK CHARLES, a Lutheran divine, born at Wimpfen, in Swabia, 1724; died at Einsingen, where he was pastor, 2 Dec., 1788. He was an accomplished philologist, and published several able works on the German language.

FULFORD, FRANCIS, D.D., was educated at Oxford, being for some time a fellow of Exeter College, in that university. He held various appointments in England up to 1850, when he was nominated Anglican bishop of Montreal, and metropolitan of Canada. His death occurred at Montreal 1868.

FULGENTIUS (Sr.), bishop of Ruspæ, in Africa, was born about 468, and died 1 Jan., 533. He was a zealous opponent of the Arian heresy, and wrote several excellent works, which were printed at Paris 1684.

FULKE, WILLIAM, D.D., an English divine, born in London before 1538, and educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he obtained a fellowship. In 1571 he was presented to the rectory of Great Wharley, Essex, and soon afterwards to that of Dennington, Suffolk. He accompanied the earl of Lincoln on his embassy to France, and in 1578 was chosen master of Pembroke Hall. Died Aug., 1589. Dr. Fulke was highly esteemed by the puritan party, and even amongst them was distinguished by his virulence against the Church of Rome. Among his numerous works are, 'A Defense of the sincere and true Translations of the holy Scriptures into the English tongue, against the manifold cavils, frivolous quarels, and impudent saunders of Gregorie Martin, one of the readers of Popish divinitie in the trayterous Seminarie of Rhemes,' 1583; and an attack on the Rhemes translation of the New Testament.—*Athen. Cantab.*

FULLER, ANDREW, a Baptist minister, born at Kettering, Northamptonshire, 1754. He received only a common education, and was bred to the weaving business; but being of a serious turn, he applied himself diligently to study, and, without assistance, except what could be obtained from books, he made himself master of the Latin, Greek, and Hebrew languages. He was then ordained, and officiated to a congregation at Kettering, till his death, 7 May, 1815. The degree of D.D. was conferred upon him by the college of New Jersey, in America; but he never assumed the title of doctor. He published *The Calvinistic and Socinian systems examined and compared*; *Socinianism indefensible*; *Expository Remarks on the Discipline of the Primitive Churches*; *The Gospel its*

own Witness; Memoirs of Samuel Pearce; The Backslider, or an Inquiry into the Nature of Religious Declension; The Gospel worthy of all acceptance; Discourses on the Book of Genesis; Dialogues, Letters, and Essays; Apology for the Christian Missions to India; and Sermons. His works were published in a collected form, with a memoir by Dr. Ryland, 8 vols. 8vo., 1824.

FULLER, ISAAC, an English painter, who died in London 17 July, 1672.

FULLER, NICHOLAS, was born at Southampton 1557, and educated at Oxford. He obtained the living of Allington, Wiltshire; to which were afterwards added a prebend of Salisbury, and the rectory of Bishop's Waltham, Hampshire. Died 1622. He published 'Miscellanea Theologica,' and left some MSS. now preserved in the Bodleian, which show his great skill in Hebrew and in philological learning.

FULLER, SARAH MARGARET, marchioness of Ossoli, was born at Boston, U.S., 1810. She travelled in Europe, and at Rome became the wife of the marquis of Ossoli. On the passage from Rome to New York she was drowned 16 July, 1850. Her best-known works are, 'Woman in the Nineteenth Century,' and 'Papers on Literature and Art.'

FULLER, THOMAS, D.D., was born at Aldwinkle, Northamptonshire, 1608. At the age of twelve he was sent to Queen's College, Cambridge, but he afterwards removed to Sidney College, of which he was elected a fellow. He obtained a prebend at Salisbury, and was afterwards presented to the rectory of Broad Windsor, Dorsetshire. Upon the loss of his wife, about 1641, he removed to London, and was appointed lecturer to the master and brotherhood of the Savoy. In 1642 he preached at Westminster Abbey, and gave such offence by his zealous support of the royal cause that his life was considered in danger. He joined the king at Oxford 1643, but a sermon which he preached there before his royal master appeared as lukewarm as that at Westminster had been interpreted as violent—a proof of the moderation to which he doubtless exhorted all parties. In 1644 he was chaplain to Sir Ralph Hopton, and was left with part of the army at Basing House when it was besieged by Sir William Waller. Fuller animated the garrison to so vigorous a defence of the place, that the parliamentary general was obliged to raise the siege. He then took refuge in Exeter, and continued in that city while it was besieged. At the close of the war he returned to London, and was chosen lecturer at St. Clement's, near Lombard Street, but soon removed to St. Bride's, Fleet Street. In 1648 he was presented to the rectory of Waltham, Essex, which he left in 1658 for that of Cranford, Middlesex. At the Restoration he recovered his prebend, and was appointed chaplain extraordinary to the king. It is probable that he would have risen to a bishopric had not a fever unfortunately carried him off 15 Aug., 1661. His principal works, all of which overflow with wit and humour, are, 'The Church History of Britain,' to which is appended 'The History of the University of Cambridge,' and 'The History of Waltham Abby;' 'History of the Worthies of England;' 'History of the Holy War;' 'The Holy and Profane State;' 'Good Thoughts in Bad Times;' 'Good Thoughts in Worse Times;' 'A Pisgah-Sight of Palestine, and the confines thereof: with the Historie of the Old and

New Testament acted thereon;' 'Abel Redivivus,' a collection of lives of divines.

FULLER, THOMAS, M.D., was born 24 June, 1654. He was educated at Queen's College, Cambridge; after which he settled at Sevenoaks, Kent. He was a great benefactor to that place, and died there 17 Sept., 1734. In addition to some medical works, Dr. Fuller published, 'Introductio ad Prudentiam: or directions, counsels, and cautions, tending to prudent management of affairs of common life,' 2 vols., 1727; and 'Gnomologia; a Collection of adages and proverbs.'

FULMAN, WILLIAM, an antiquary, born at Penshurst, Kent, Nov., 1632, and educated at the school of Magdalen College, Oxford, from whence he removed to Corpus Christi, but was ejected by the parliamentary visitors. At the Restoration he was created master of arts, obtained a fellowship, and the rectory of Meysey Hampton, Gloucestershire, where he died 28 June, 1688. He wrote, 'Academiae Oxoniensis Notitia;' Appendix to the Life of Edward Stanton, D.D.; Corrections and Observations on Dr. Burnet's History of the Reformation, and published in the second volume of that work. He also edited the works of Charles I., and those of Dr. Hammond, who was his patron. Many of his MS. collections are in the library of Corpus Christi College, Oxford.

FULTON, ROBERT, a native of Pennsylvania, born 1765. At an early age he evinced a genius for mechanics and painting, and came to England to improve himself in the latter. His attention, however, was soon turned to mechanics, and he became a civil engineer. From that time his discoveries and inventions were numerous and important. That which will continue his name to posterity, and cause him to be numbered among the benefactors of mankind, is his successful application of steam to the propelling of boats. The discovery was made and the first experiment tried at Paris, 1803, after which he returned to America and exhibited a steamboat in successful operation on the River Hudson. Died 24 Feb., 1815.

FUMANI, ADAM, an Italian ecclesiastic and Latin poet, was a native of Verona, and died 1587. He was one of the secretaries of the Council of Trent.

FUNCK, JOHN, a Lutheran divine, born at Werdn, near Nuremberg, 1518. He married the daughter of Osiander, and was a great advocate for his opinions. He became a minister in Prussia, and almoner to Albert, the duke of that country; but was beheaded, as a disturber of the public peace, 28 Oct., 1566. He published a work on chronology and some theological treatises.

FUNCK, JOHN NICHOLAS, a classical critic, professor and librarian at Rintlen, in Westphalia, was born at Marpurg 29 March, 1693, and died 26 Dec., 1777. His nephew, of the same names (b. 1715; died 2 April, 1758), was professor of eloquence at Marpurg, and author of many dissertations in Latin.

FURETIERE, ANTOINE, a lawyer, born at Paris 1620. He afterwards took orders, and was expelled from the French Academy 1685, on the accusation that he had composed a 'Dictionary of the French Tongue,' which, being borrowed from the same materials, was intended to supersede theirs. This work was published two years after his death, which occurred 14 May, 1688.

FURIETTI, JOSEPH ALEXANDER, an Italian cardinal, born at Bergamo 1685; died 14 Jan., 1764.

He edited the works of Gasparino Barziza, and the poems of Fontana; but his principal work is a history of the art of painting in mosaic.

FURIUS, FREDERICK, a Spanish historian, surnamed *Carriolanus*, was born about 1510, and died 1592.

FURLONG, THOMAS, a poet of considerable merit, was born at Scarawalsh, in the county of Wexford, Ireland, 1794. He was apprenticed to a trader in Dublin, and Mr. Jamieson, an eminent distiller of that city, gave him a confidential situation in his establishment. Here he remained till his death, 25 July, 1827. Mr. Furlong was author of 'The Misanthrope, a Poem,' London, 1819, 1821; 'The Plagues of Ireland,' a satirical work, 1824; 'Doom of Derenzie,' London, 1829; and translations of Carolan's Remains, and other ancient Irish poems and songs in Hardiman's 'Irish Minstrelsy.' He was also a contributor to the New Monthly Magazine; the New Irish Magazine; the Morning Register, a Catholic paper published in Dublin; and Robins's London and Dublin Magazine.

FURNEAUX, PHILIP, D.D., a dissenting minister, born at Totnes, Devonshire, Dec., 1726. He was assistant to a nonconformist congregation in Southwark, afterwards a lecturer at Salters' Hall, and in 1753 succeeded Lowman at Clapham. Died 23 Nov., 1783. He wrote an Essay on Toleration; and Letters to Judge Blackstone on his exposition of the Toleration Act.

FURSTEMBERG, FERDINAND DE, was born in Westphalia 21 Oct., 1626. Pope Alexander VII. made him bishop of Paderborn; and in 1678 he obtained the see of Munster, with the title of vicar-apostolic of all the northern countries. Died 26 June, 1685. He published 'Monumenta Paderbornensia,' and Latin poems.

FURSTENAU, JOHN HERMANN, a German medical writer; professor at Rintlen; was born 1688, and died 7 April, 1756.

FUßLI, or FUßSLI, HENRY, was the second son of John Gaspar Fuessli, and born at Zurich 1741. He came to England at an early age, and devoted himself to painting. His performances are numerous, and all of them display, in many points, the mind of a master. For twenty years he worthily filled the offices of professor of painting and keeper of the Royal Academy. Died 16 April, 1825. He published 'Lectures on Painting,' 1801; and an enlarged edition of Pilkington's Dictionary of Painters, 1805.

FUST, or FAUST, JOHN, a goldsmith of Mentz, who is said by some to have been the inventor of printing by means of movable metal types. Others, however, are of opinion that he only assisted Gutenberg and his son-in-law, Schoeffer, in bringing the discovery to perfection. He was living at Paris 1466, and is supposed to have died soon afterwards.

FUZELIER, LOUIS, a French dramatist, born about 1672; died 19 Sept., 1752.

FYT, or FEYDT, JOHN, a painter of Antwerp, born 1625; died 1671.

G.

GAAL, BARENT, a Dutch painter, born at Haarlem 1650; died 1705.

GABBIANI, ANTHONY DOMINIC, a Florentine painter, born 1652; died 1726.

GABRIEL, JACQUES, an architect and engineer of Paris, died 1686. His son Jacques (b. 1667; d. 1742) was eminent in the same line; as was also his grandson, Jacques Ange (b. about 1710; d. 1782).

GABRIEL SIONITA. See SIONITA.

GABRIELLI, CATTARINA, a celebrated Italian singer, born at Rome 12 Nov., 1730; died April, 1796.

GABRINI. See RIENZI.

GACON, FRANÇOIS, a French satirical poet, born 1667; died 15 Nov., 1725.

GADBURY, JOHN, an astrologer, born at Wheatley, Oxfordshire, 1627. After serving his time to a tailor, he became a pupil of Lilly, under whom he profited so well as to set up for himself in the trade of casting nativities. He was a Catholic, and fell into trouble at the time of Oates's plot on account of some remarks in his almanacs. In 1674 he published one for Jamaica, and Lilly says that he perished by shipwreck on a voyage to that island; but it seems certain that he outlived his master, with whom he quarrelled. Partridge published, in 1693, a book entitled 'The Black Life of John Gadbury.'

GADDESDEN, JOHN OF, a physician in the fourteenth century. He was an ecclesiastic, as most of his profession were in those times. His reputation stood very high, and he was the first Englishman who enjoyed the post of royal physician, which office was conferred on him by Edward II. He wrote a book called 'Rosa Anglica.'

GAERTNER, JOSEPH, a German botanist, born at Calu, in Wurtemberg, 12 March, 1732; died 13 July, 1791.

GAFFAREL, JACQUES, an ecclesiastic, born at Mannes, in Provence, about 1601; became librarian to Cardinal Richelieu; died 1681. He published several works, one of which, entitled 'Unheard-of Curiosities,' was translated into English.

GAFFURIUS, FRANCHINUS, an Italian writer on music, born at Lodi 1451; died at Padua 1523.

GAGE, THOMAS, was born at Haling, Surrey. He entered the Dominican order in Spain; after which he was sent as a missionary to the Philippine Islands, but instead of going thither, he settled in Mexico, from whence he came to England in 1637, after an absence of twenty-four years, during which he had forgotten his native language. He now turned Protestant, and obtained the living of Deal, in Kent, where he died before the Restoration. He published his recantation sermon in 1642, and a piece entitled 'A Duel fought between a Jesuit and a Dominican,' &c.; but he is best known by his 'Survey of the West Indies,' 1655. His enmity to the Church of Rome was so bitter that he became noted as a priest-catcher, and gave evidence against several gentlemen of that character whom he persecuted to death. He even appeared as a witness at the trial and condemnation of Mr. Wright, a Jesuit, chaplain to his brother, Sir Henry Gage.

GAGER, WILLIAM, D.C.L., was educated at Westminster School, from whence, in 1574, he removed to Christ Church, Oxford. Afterwards he became vicar-general to the bishop of Ely. He had a controversy with Dr. Rainolds about the lawfulness of stage plays, and another with one Heale, about the right of husbands to chastise their wives. Gager also wrote 'Meleager,' a tragedy;

'Rivales,' a comedy; and 'Ulysses redux,' a tragedy.

GAGNIER, JOHN, an orientalist, born in Paris about 1690. He took orders in the Roman Church, but being desirous to marry, he came over to England, where, on his declaring himself a Protestant, he obtained a favourable reception, and the degree of M.A. from Cambridge and Oxford. He settled in the latter university; and died 2 March, 1740. His principal works are an edition of Joseph Ben Gorion's 'History of the Jews,' with a Latin translation; an edition of Abulfeida's 'Life of Mohammed,' in Arabic and Latin; and 'Vindiciæ Kircherianæ, seu defensio Concordantiarum Græcarum Conradi Kircheri, adv. Abr. Trommii animadversiones.'

GAGNY, or GAIGNY, JEAN DE, in Latin *Gagnus*, a French divine, was almoner to Francis I. and chancellor of the university of Paris, where he died 1549. He wrote a commentary on the New Testament, and Latin poems.

GAGUIN, ROBERT, a French chronicler, born about 1425; died 22 July, 1501. He was keeper of the royal library at Paris, and general of the Trinitarian order.

GAILLARD, GABRIEL HENRI, a French historian and miscellaneous writer, was born at Ostel, in Picardy, 26 March, 1726, and died 13 Feb., 1806. His principal works are 'Rhétorique Française;' 'Poétique Française;' 'Histoire de Marie de Bourgogne;' 'Histoire de François I.;' 'Histoire de Charlemagne;' 'Histoire de la rivalité de la France et de l'Angleterre,' 11 vols.; 'Histoire de la rivalité de la France et de l'Espagne;' and the 'Dictionnaire Historique,' in the 'Encyclopédie Méthodique.'

GAINSBOROUGH, THOMAS, an English painter, born at Sudbury, Suffolk, 1727. He was entirely self-taught, and used to entertain himself by drawing landscapes from nature in the woods of his native county. Here he was accustomed to pass his mornings in sketching an antiquated tree, a marshy brook, a few cattle, a shepherd and his flock, or other casual objects. From Sudbury he came to London, where he commenced portrait-painting, in which line he also acquired great eminence. His greatest excellence, however, was as a landscape painter, in which he united the brilliancy of Claude with the simplicity of Rysdael. This great artist was no less distinguished by his virtues than his talents; he impoverished himself to assist the needy. Died 2 Aug., 1788.

GAISFORD, THOMAS, D.D., dean of Christ Church, Oxford (1831-55), was born at Iford, Wiltshire, 22 Dec., 1779, and died 2 June, 1855. He was a man of great learning, and published esteemed editions of numerous classical works.

GAIUS, or CAIUS, a celebrated Roman jurist, who was living A.D. 161. He was author of numerous treatises, the principal being 'Libri Institutionum quatuor.' This valuable work, which served as a model for the Institutes of Justinian, was discovered in 1816 in a *codex rescriptus*, or palimpsest MS. belonging to the library at Verona. As much of it as could be deciphered was published by Göschen at Berlin in 1821. A third edition by Lachmann appeared in 1842.

GALATEO FERRARI, ANTONIO, a native of Galatina, in Otranto, became physician to the king of Naples, and died 12 Nov., 1517, aged 73. He suggested the practicability of a voyage to India,

round Africa, before the discovery of the Cape of Good Hope. His works are, 'De Situ Elementorum;' 'De Situ Iapygiæ;' Description of Gallipoli; Successi dell' armata Turchescanella citta d'Otranto dell anno, 1480.

GALBA, SERVIUS SULPICIUS, was born B.C. 3; proclaimed Emperor of Rome 68; slain 15 Jan., 69.

GALE, JOHN, a Baptist preacher, born in London 26 May, 1680. He studied at Leyden, where he was created M.A. and doctor of philosophy. He next went to Amsterdam, where he studied under Limborch, and contracted an acquaintance with Le Clerc. On the publication of Wall's History of Infant Baptism, he undertook an answer to it, which raised his reputation very high. He was chosen one of the ministers of the Baptist congregation in Paul's Alley, near Barbican, London; and died Dec., 1721. After his death a collection of his sermons was printed by subscription.

GALE, ROGER, F.R.S., F.S.A., son of Dr. Thomas Gale, hereafter noticed, was born 1672, and educated at St. Paul's School, from whence he removed to Trinity College, Cambridge. On leaving the university he became a member of parliament; also a commissioner of the stamps, and afterwards of the excise; which last place he lost 1735. He was the first vice-president of the Society of Antiquaries, and died at Scruton, Yorkshire, 25 June, 1744. He published The Itinerary of Antoninus, illustrated with his own and his father's notes; The Knowledge of Medals, translated from the French; Registrum Honoris de Richmond; and various papers in the Philosophical Transactions, Horsley's Britannia Romana, &c.

GALE, SAMUEL, son of Dr. Thomas Gale, and brother of Roger, mentioned above, was born in London 17 Dec., 1682. He was educated at St. Paul's School, and afterwards obtained a situation in the Custom House. He was one of the revivers of the Society of Antiquaries, of which he became treasurer. Died 10 Jan., 1754. He edited 'A History of Winchester Cathedral,' 1715, begun by Henry earl of Clarendon; and a few of his papers on English antiquities are in the 'Archæologia' and the 'Bibl. Top. Brit.'

GALE, THEOPHILUS, a nonconformist, born 1628 at King's Teignton, Devonshire, where his father was vicar. He became a commoner of Magdalen College, Oxford, where he took his degrees in arts, and was elected to a fellowship. On taking orders, according to the independent forms, he was chosen minister at Winchester, but lost that situation and his fellowship at the Restoration for not complying with the terms of subscription. He then became tutor to the sons of Lord Wharton, and went with them to Caen, where he contracted a friendship with Bochart. In 1665 he returned to England, and officiated as assistant to Mr. John Rowe, who had a congregation in Holborn. He also conducted a seminary at Newington, where he died March, 1678. He published 'The True Idea of Jansenism;' 'Theophilus, or a Discourse of the Saints' Amity with God in Christ;' 'The Anatomy of Infidelity;' 'Idea Theologiæ tam contemplativæ quam activæ, ad formam S.S. delineata;' 'Philosophia generalis;' 'The Court of the Gentiles,' wherein he attempts to prove that the theology and philosophy of the pagans were derived from the Holy Scriptures.

GALE, THOMAS, an eminent surgeon of London, was born 1507, and died after 1586. He wrote

some works on practical surgery, an epitome of Galen, &c.

GALE, THOMAS, D.D., was born at Scruton, Yorkshire, 1636. He was educated at Westminster School and Trinity College, Cambridge, in which university he became regius professor of Greek (1666-72). He was appointed master of St. Paul's School 1672, and collated to a prebend in St. Paul's Cathedral 1676. He was fellow and secretary of the Royal Society, to whose transactions he was a contributor on subjects of antiquity. In 1697 he was promoted to the deanery of York, where he died 8 April, 1702. He published 'Opuscula Mythologica, Ethica, et Physica, Gr. et Lat.,' 'Historiæ Poeticæ Scriptores antiqui, Gr. et Lat.,' 'Rhetores Selecti,' 'Jamblichus Chalcidensis de Mysteriis,' 'Psalterium juxta exemplar Alexandrinum,' an edition of Herodotus; 'Historiæ Anglicanæ Scriptores quinque;' 'Historiæ Britannicæ, &c., Scriptores quindecim.' He left many MSS., among which was that of Antoninus's Itinerary, published afterwards by his son Roger, who also printed a volume of his father's sermons.

GALEANO, JOSEPH, a physician of Palermo, who published several medical works, and a collection of the Sicilian poets. Born 1605; died 1675.

GALEN, MATTHEW, a learned Catholic theologian, was chancellor of the university of Douay, where he died 1573.

GALENUS, or GALEN, CLAUDIUS, a very eminent physician, born at Pergamus, in Asia, about 130. Having learned philosophy, he devoted himself to physic, studied under Satyrion and Pelops, the two most celebrated physicians of that time, went afterwards to Alexandria to consult with the learned, and from thence, in 169, to Rome, where he composed several works. Leaving this city Galen travelled into Asia, but was soon recalled to Rome by the emperor Marcus Aurelius. He returned to Pergamus on the death of that prince, and is supposed to have died there about the year 200. Galen is justly considered as the greatest physician of antiquity after Hippocrates. The most interesting and important of his works are—'Of Anatomical Manipulations;' 'On the use of the different parts of the Human Body,' regarded as his chef-d'œuvre, and containing a demonstration of divine wisdom and design; 'The Healing Art,' cited in the middle ages under the title of 'Tegnum,' 'Microtegnum,' or 'Microtechnum,' a work which was adopted in all the schools, familiarity with it being made a prerequisite for admission to practice; and 'Therapeutics,' called in the middle ages 'Megalotechnum.'

GALBOTTI, MARZIO, an Italian writer, known chiefly by his collection of the bon-mots of Mathias Corvinus, king of Hungary, to whom he was secretary. He was also famous for his acquirements in the occult sciences. Born at Narni about 1440; died 1494.

GALESIUS. See MAXIMIANUS.

GALESINI, PETER, an ecclesiastical antiquary, prothonotary-apostolic at Milan, was born at Ancona about 1520; and died about 1590. He was an intimate friend of St. Charles Borromeo.

GALIANI, FERDINAND, an Italian abbé, born in the Abruzzi 2 Dec., 1728; died at Naples 30 Oct., 1787. He was an eminent scholar, and maintained a correspondence with many of the *savants* of England and France. Among his works are

treatises on Money; on the commerce of corn; on the Neapolitan dialect; and a commentary on Horace.

GALILEI, GALILEO, a renowned astronomer, born at Pisa 15 Feb., 1564. His father wished him to apply himself to the study of medicine, but his strong attachment to mathematics prevailed, and so rapid was his progress that in 1589 he was appointed mathematical professor at Pisa. His opposition there to the maxims of Aristotle rendered his situation unpleasant, and in 1592 he removed to Padua. His treatise on 'Mechanics' and his 'Balance,' or the problem of Archimedes about the crown, made him known as a man of genius. In 1609, while at Venice, he heard of the invention of the telescope by Metius, and immediately applied the powers of his mind to improve that astonishing instrument, by which he penetrated into regions before unknown. He discovered mountains in the moon, and first observed four of the satellites of Jupiter, to which he gave the name of Medicean stars, in honour of his patron, Cosmo II. de' Medici. In 1610 he was re-established at Pisa by the duke, and continuing his astronomical labours, he observed the phases of Venus. His discoveries were, however, too much opposed to the doctrines of Aristotle to escape the censure of the age; and no sooner did he assert, with Copernicus, that the sun, disfigured by spots, remains immovable in the centre of the universe, and that the earth turns round in annual and diurnal motions, than he was summoned (1615) before the inquisition at Rome for disseminating opinions contrary to the Holy Scriptures. The proceedings were soon dropped on Galileo promising not to teach the doctrine of the earth's motion. Despite this promise, however, he published, in 1632, his famous 'Dialogue on the Ptolemaic and Copernican Systems of the Universe,' in which he betrayed an evident leaning in favour of the system of Copernicus. This led to his being again cited before the inquisition at Rome, where he was condemned to perpetual imprisonment, and required to pronounce a solemn abjuration of his opinions respecting the motion of the earth. It is said that on rising from his knees after this solemnity he whispered to a friend, 'It moves, for all that.' Though the discretion of the inquisitors may have been inferior to their zeal, they did not act with cruelty towards Galileo. At first he was confined in the house of one of the superior officers of the tribunal—his friend and pupil. Next he obtained leave to reside in the country near Florence, and later at Florence itself. He became blind at the age of 74; and died 8 Jan., 1642. His works were published at Florence 1843-6, in 20 vols. 8vo. It has been frequently alleged by Protestants that the Church of Rome decided, in Galileo's case, against the earth's motion. This, however, has been generally denied by Catholics, and, as most candid writers now admit, with justice. The reader who wishes to investigate this somewhat knotty point, is referred to an able article in the 'Penny Cyclopædia,' where the facts and arguments bearing on the controversy are set forth with fairness and accuracy.

GALL, FRANCIS JOSEPH, M.D., the founder of the science of phrenology, was born in Swabia 9 March, 1757, and practised as a physician at Vienna, where he adopted those peculiar opinions which gave celebrity to his name. He and his

associate, Spurzheim, subsequently visited several countries, diffusing their doctrines and collecting materials. Dr. Gall eventually settled at Paris, where he died 22 Aug., 1828.

GALL, RICHARD, a Scotch poet, born near Dunbar Dec., 1776; died 10 May, 1801. A selection of his poems, which consist principally of songs in the Scottish dialect, was published in 1819.

GALLAGHER, JAMES, D.D., an Irish Catholic prelate, born in Ulster, and educated first at Paris and afterwards at Rome, in the college De Propaganda Fide. He was promoted to the Catholic bishopric of Raphoe, and from thence translated to Kildare. He published at Dublin, in 1735, a volume containing Seventeen Sermons in the Irish language. The eighteenth edition of this work, revised by Edward O'Reilly, appeared in 1841.

GALLAND, ANTOINE, an orientalist, born at Rollot, in Picardy, 1646. After studying the oriental languages he went to the East, where he acquired an uncommon knowledge of the manners and doctrines of the Mahomedans. He was a member of the Academy of Inscriptions, and professor of Arabic at the royal college at Paris, where he died 17 Feb., 1715. He published a collection of maxims and bon-mots from oriental writers; a treatise on the origin of coffee; and a translation of 'The Thousand and One Nights,' commonly called 'The Arabian Nights' Entertainments.'

GALLAND, AUGUSTE, a French councillor of state, who wrote Memoirs for the History of France and Navarre; On the ancient Ensigns and Standards of France, &c. Born about 1570; died about 1645.

GALLAUDET, THOMAS HOPKINS, LL.D., an American clergyman, who was born in Philadelphia 10 Dec., 1787, is deserving of notice as being the founder of the first institution in the United States for the instruction of the deaf and dumb. It was established at Hartford, Connecticut, 1817, and upwards of one thousand persons had received their education in it at the time of the benevolent founder's decease, on 9 Sept., 1851.

GALLE, or GALLEUS, SERVATIUS, a Dutch clergyman, author of a treatise on the Sybilline Oracles, &c., was born 1627, and died 1709.

GALLI, CATHERINE RUINI, a vocalist, died at Chelsea, Dec., 1804.

GALLOCHE, LOUIS, a French painter, born 1670; died 1761.

GALLOIS, JEAN, a French ecclesiastic, born at Paris 11 June, 1632. He was well acquainted with ancient and modern languages, and of such universal information that he projected, in conjunction with De Salle, the 'Journal des Savants.' Gallois was patronised by Colbert, whom he instructed in Latin, chiefly in his coach, as he travelled between Versailles and Paris. He became a member of the Academy of Sciences and of the French Academy; also librarian to the king, and Greek professor in the royal college. Died 19 April, 1707.

GALLOIS, JULIEN JEAN CÉSAR LE, a French physiologist, was the son of a farmer, and educated at Caen, where, at the outset of the revolution, he headed his fellow-students as a Federalist, for which he was obliged to fly from Normandy. He afterwards became a pupil in one of the schools of medicine at Paris, and was admitted to his doctor's degree. He distinguished himself by his 'Experiments on the Principle of Life, particularly on that of the Motion of the Heart, and the Seat of this Prin-

ciple.' Much was expected from his farther observations on this abstruse subject, when he died Feb., 1818.

GALLONIO, ANTHONY, a priest of the Oratory, was a native of Rome, where he died 1605. His chief work is a treatise on the modes of torture inflicted by the pagans on the primitive Christians.

GALLUCCI. See GALLUZZI.

GALLUCCI, JOHN PAUL, an Italian astronomer, who was one of the original members of the academy founded at Venice 1593.

GALLUCCIO, ANGELO, an Italian Jesuit, born 1593, is principally remembered as the author of a History of the wars of the Low Countries from 1593 to 1609. He died at Rome 28 Feb., 1674.

GALLUS, CORNELIUS, a Latin poet, was born in Gaul about B.C. 70. He was appointed prefect of Egypt, and died B.C. 26. His works are lost, the six elegies usually ascribed to him being certainly the production of a later and inferior poet.

GALLUZZI, TARGUINO, an Italian Jesuit, born 1574, wrote 'Vindicationes Virgilianæ,' in which he asserted the superiority of Virgil over Homer against Madame Dacier. He was rector of the Greek college at Rome, where he died 28 July, 1640.

GALLY, HENRY, D.D., was born at Beckenham, Kent, Aug., 1696, and educated at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge. After being lecturer of St. Paul's, Covent Garden, he became prebendary of Gloucester, rector of St. Giles's-in-the-Fields, and chaplain to the king. Died 7 Aug., 1769. He published 'The Moral Characters of Theophrastus,' from the Greek; 'Considerations upon Clandestine Marriages;' two Dissertations against pronouncing Greek according to Accents, &c.

GALT, JOHN, a biographer and novelist, born at Irvine, Ayrshire, 2 May, 1770. He started in trade in London, but failed; and next went to the bar, though he never practised the law. After travelling on the Continent he settled in London, where he spent the greater part of his life in literary industry as a journalist and writer of books. At one time he was agent to a company for establishing emigrants in Canada, but unfortunately he soon got involved in disputes with the government, the result being that he was superseded in his office. He died at Greenock 11 April, 1830. His works, which are very numerous, include Voyages and Travels; The Life and Administration of Cardinal Wolsey; four tragedies; Letters from the Levant; Life of Benjamin West; Life of Byron; The Majola, a tale; Lawrie Todd, a tale; Southennan, a tale; Annals of the Parish; The Provost; The Entail; Ayrshire Legatees; and his Autobiography.

GALUPPI, BALDESSARO, an Italian musical composer, born near Venice 1703; died Jan., 1785.

GALVANI, LOUIS, was born at Bologna 9 Sept., 1737, and studied anatomy under Professor Galcazzi, whose daughter he married. In 1762 he took his doctor's degree; soon after which he was appointed public lecturer in the university, and reader of anatomy to the institute of Bologna. The origin of the discovery which has immortalized his name was this:—His wife, being in a declining state of health, used a soup made from frogs. Some of these animals, when skinned, were placed accidentally in Galvani's laboratory, where one of the assistants, surprised at the convulsive motions produced in the several nerves of

a frog by the electrical machine, repeated the experiment, which led to the discovery of animal electricity, now known by the name of Galvanism. The first publication on this subject was in 1791, with this title, 'Aloysii Galvani de Viribus Electricitatis in Motu Musculari Commentarius.' Besides this work, the author published several papers on curious subjects. Died 5 Dec., 1798.

GAMA, VASCO DE, a Portuguese navigator, was a native of Sines. In 1497 King Emanuel appointed him to command an expedition, destined to sail round the Cape of Good Hope for the East Indies. This he accomplished, and proceeded as far as Calicut; after which he returned to Lisbon, where he was created a count, and made admiral of the Persian, Indian, and Arabian seas. In 1502 he sailed again for Calicut, and returned the year following. In 1524 he made a third voyage to India, as viceroy of the Portuguese settlements, and died there 24 Dec., 1525. The poem of Camões is founded upon Gama's first discovery.

GAMACHES, ÉTIENNE DE, a French divine and writer, born at Meulan 1672; died at Paris 1756. 'The Elegances of Language reduced to their Principles' is his best work.

GAMBARA, LORENZO, a Latin poet of Italy, died 1586, aged 90. His principal poem is entitled *Columbus, or the Discovery of America*.

GAMBARA, VERONICA, a learned lady, born at Brescia, 30 Nov., 1485; died 1550. Her Poems and Letters were published in a collected form, 1759.

GAMBIER, JAMES, Lord Gambier, a British admiral, born in the Bahama Islands, 13 Oct., 1756. Early entering the naval service, he obtained in 1778 the rank of post-captain, and, as commander of the frigate 'Raleigh,' was engaged in repelling the French attempt upon Jersey in 1781, and afterwards in the reduction of Charleston, in South Carolina. In 1793 he was appointed to the command of the 'Defence,' of seventy-four guns, under Earl Howe; and in the engagement with the French fleet under Villaret de Joyeuse (1 June, 1793) his ship was the first to break through the enemy's line. Advanced to the rank of rear-admiral 1795, and of vice-admiral 1799, he became third in command of the Channel fleet 1801, and in the following year was entrusted with the government and defence of Newfoundland. In 1807 he commanded the fleet sent to Copenhagen with troops under Lord Cathcart to demand the surrender of the Danish navy. The bombardment of the city continued three days, when Admiral Gambier took possession of nineteen sail of the line, twenty-three frigates and sloops, and twenty-five gun-boats, together with the stores in the arsenal. He was rewarded with the dignity of baron, and with the offer of a pension, which he declined. In 1808 he was appointed to the command of the Channel fleet, drew up a code of signals and the general disciplinary instructions for the navy, and in April, 1809, attacked the French squadron in the Aix Roads, and burned five of the ships. Lord Cochrane had charge of the British fire-ships (catamarans), and in consequence of a disagreement between him and Lord Gambier, the latter requested a court-martial, by which he was honourably acquitted. In 1814 he was appointed at the head of the commissioners to conclude a peace with the United States; and the treaty was signed at Ghent on 24 Dec. He afterwards lived in retirement; received the grand cross of the order of the Bath 1815; was made admiral of the fleet on the ac-

cession of William IV.; and died at Iwer, near Uxbridge, 19 April, 1833.

GAMBOLD, JOHN, was a native of Haverfordwest, Pembrokeshire, and received his education at Christ Church, Oxford (M.A. 1734). About 1739 he was presented to the vicarage of Stanton Harcourt, Oxfordshire, which living he quitted to join the Moravians, among whom he was consecrated a bishop in 1754. He died at Haverfordwest 15 Sept., 1771. Mr. Gambold published an edition of the Greek Testament; Maxims and Theological Ideas; Sermons; and a religious poem, in the dramatic form, called *Ignatius*.

GANDOLPHY, PETER, a Jesuit, born in London 26 July, 1779. After studying at Liege and Stonyhurst he was charged with the mission of Newport, in the Isle of Wight. He was subsequently attached to the Spanish chapel in London, where he laboured with great success, though he unfortunately incurred, by the publication of his 'Liturgy' and his four volumes of sermons 'in defence of the ancient faith,' the displeasure of his ecclesiastical superior, Bishop Poynter, who suspended him, and denounced his works in a pastoral letter, dated London, 24 April, 1817. From this blow Mr. Gandolph never recovered. He resigned his post as chaplain in Spanish Place the year following, and died 9 July, 1821. Besides the works above mentioned, he wrote a Sermon on the text 'Render to Cæsar the things that are Cæsar's,' 1813; Letter to Dr. Herbert Marsh; Letters to the Archbishop of Canterbury, 1817; *Vetoism illustrated*; A Letter to a noble lord on the conduct of Sir J. Cox Hippisley at Rome; *Lessons of Morality and Piety extracted from the Sapiential Books of Holy Scripture*, 1822.

GANDON, JAMES, F.S.A., an Irish architect, died at Canon Brook, near Lucan, 1824, aged 82. He was the author of 'Vitruvius Britannicus,' 3 vols. folio.

GANDY, JAMES, a painter, born in Devonshire 1619. He became a pupil of Vandyck, and went to Ireland with the Duke of Ormond, of whom and his friends there are several portraits existing, some of which were sold for originals of Vandyck. Gandy died at Exeter, 1689. His son William was also a painter, and superior to his father in genius; but he led a most dissipated life, and died about 1716.

GANGANELLI. See CLEMENT XIV.

GARAMOND, CLAUDE, an engraver and letter-founder of Paris, died 1561.

GARASSE, FRANÇOIS, a Jesuit, born at Angoulême 1585; died at Poitiers 14 June, 1631. His principal works are Latin Elegies on Henry IV; 'La Doctrine curieuse des beaux esprits de ce temps,' 1623; 'La Somme Theologique des Verités capitales de la Religion Chretienne.'

GARAY, JAMES, a Hungarian poet, born 1812; died 5 Nov., 1853.

GARCILASO DE LA VEGA, a Spanish poet, was born of a noble family at Toledo 1503. He accompanied Charles V. in his military expeditions, and died of a wound which he received in Provence 1536. His works were printed at Naples in 1664. There was another of both his names (b. 1530; d. 1568), who was a native of Peru, of which country he wrote the history, as he also did that of Florida.

GARDEN, ALEXANDER, M.D., F.R.S., a botanist, born in Scotland, Jan. 1730. He studied at Edinburgh, and in 1752 settled at Charleston, in South

Carolina, where he acquired a fortune by the practice of physic. He returned to England 1783, and died in London 15 April, 1791. His works consist only of a few detached papers; but his name will be botanically perpetuated by the beautiful and fragrant 'Gardenia,' so named after him by his friend Linnæus.

GARDEN, FRANCIS, better known by his judicial title of LORD GARDENSTONE, was born at Edinburgh 24 June, 1721. After a liberal education at the university, he was admitted a member of the Faculty of Advocates; and in 1764 became solicitor to the king, which prepared the way for his advancement to the judicial bench, on which occasion he assumed the title of Lord Gardenstone. He distinguished himself by erecting a town called Laurence Kirk on his estate of Johnston, in the county of Kincardine, which he had the pleasure to see in a most flourishing state under his management. Died 22 July, 1793. He published anonymously 'Miscellanies in Prose and Verse,' and 'Travelling Memorandums,' 2 vols. To the latter work another volume was added after his death.

GARDIN DU MESNIL, JEAN BAPTISTE, professor of rhetoric at Paris, was author of two well-known works, 'Précipites de rhétorique tirés de Quintilien,' and 'Synonymes latins.' Born 1720; died 1802.

GARDINER, JAMES, a brave and pious colonel in the army of George II. He was born at Carriden, Linlithgowshire, 10 Jan., 1687-8. He was a native of Scotland, and in his youth was very gay and licentious; but the perusal of a religious book entitled 'Heaven taken by Storm,' made him religious, and he was thenceforward distinguished for his piety. He was killed by the rebels at the battle of Preston Pans, within sight of his own house, 21 Sept., 1745.

GARDINER, SIR ROBERT WILLIAM, an English general, born 1781; died 26 June, 1864. He wrote a 'Memoir of Admiral Sir Graham Moore,' and a pamphlet on the National Defences.

GARDINER, STEPHEN, bishop of Winchester, was the son of John Gardiner, clothworker, of Bury St. Edmund's, Suffolk, where he was born about 1495. He was educated at Trinity Hall, Cambridge, of which he became fellow, and where he applied himself with great diligence to the study of classical literature and the laws. He proceeded doctor of the civil law 1520, and doctor of the canon law in the year following. Soon after this he was taken into the service of Wolsey as his secretary. He was also made chaplain and almoner to the king, and in 1525 was elected master of Trinity Hall. Soon after this period he devoted all his energies in favour of the king's divorce from Catharine of Arragon, and in 1527-8 was sent ambassador to Rome on that business. Although unsuccessful in this mission, his conduct gave the king great satisfaction. On his return he obtained the archdeaconry of Norfolk; afterwards that of Leicester; and in 1531 the bishopric of Winchester. He went considerable lengths in complying with Henry's changes, and defended his assumption of the supremacy in a book entitled 'De verâ Obedientiâ.' He was also employed on several embassies; but at the close of this reign he fell under the royal displeasure. In the next he was committed to the Fleet, and subsequently to the Tower, for opposing the Reformation. At the accession of Mary he recovered his liberty and was

appointed lord chancellor. He also crowned the queen, with whom he continued in high favour, as prime minister, during the remainder of his life. He died at Whitehall 12 Nov., 1555, filled with remorse at having, in Henry VIII.'s reign, temporarily renounced his allegiance to the Holy See. Bishop Gardiner was a man of great genius and ability; but in consequence of his devotion to the ancient form of religion, he was very odious in his own day and generation to the Protestants, among whom, to this hour, his name is regarded as synonymous with craft, sophistry, and cruel intolerance. He wrote several works, which are enumerated in 'Athenæ Cantabrigienses;' and to his pen has been attributed 'The Necessary Doctrine and Erudition of a Christian Man,' published 1543 in the name of Henry VIII.

GARENCIERES, THEOPHILUS DE, a French physician, who came to London, where he died in extreme poverty about 1680. He wrote 'A Treatise on the Tincture of Coral; Angliæ Flagellum, seu Tabes Anglica numeris omnibus absoluta; and an English translation of the Prognostications of Nostradamus.

GARENGEOT, RENÉ JACQUES CROISSANT DE, a French writer on surgery, born 1688; died 10 Dec., 1759.

GARISSOLES, ANTOINE, a Protestant divine of Montauban, who wrote some theological treatises; an epic poem, in Latin, on Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden; and another on the Protestant Cantons of Switzerland. Born 1587; died 1650.

GARLAND, JOHN, is stated by some writers to have been a native of Devonshire, while others say he was a Norman. He lived about 1080, and wrote—'A poem on the Contempt of the World,' Floretus, or Liber Floreti; a Treatise on Synonymes and another on Equivoques, or ambiguous terms; 'Facetus,' a poem; and 'Dictionarium Artis Alchymicæ.'

GARNERIN, ANDRÉ JACQUES, a French aeronaut, born 1770; died 18 Aug., 1823.

GARNET, HENRY, a Jesuit, born in Nottinghamshire 1555. From Winchester School he removed to New College, Oxford; but having decided on professing the Catholic religion he went to Spain, and next to Rome, where he joined the Society of Jesus. He became professor of philosophy and Hebrew in the Italian college, where also he occasionally assisted Clavius in lecturing on mathematics. In 1586 he returned to England in company with Father Robert Southwell, and became superior of his order in this country. After residing here several years without being molested, he became acquainted—but only in the confessional—with the design of the gunpowder-plot conspirators. For this he was tried and executed 3 May, 1606. He published 'A treatise of Schism; A treatise on Christian renunciation; a translation of 'Summa Canisii,' with supplements on pilgrimages, invocation of saints, and indulgences, 8vo., London, 1590; St. Omer, 1622; translations of some little works on the Society of Jesus; a treatise on the Rosary of Our Lady. His nephew, Thomas Garnet, also became a Jesuit, and was executed at Tyburn 23 June, 1608, æt. 34.

GARNET, THOMAS, M.D., was born at Casterton, Westmorland, 21 April, 1766. He graduated at Edinburgh, and in 1796 was elected professor of chemistry at Anderson's institution, Glasgow. Removing afterwards to London, he became professor at the Royal Institution. Died 28 June,

1802. His works are—*A Treatise on the Horley Green Spa*; *A Tour through the Highlands of Scotland*; *Zoonomia*, or the *Laws of Animal Life*.

GARNIER, JEAN, a learned French Jesuit, born at Paris 1612; died at Bologna 16 Oct., 1681.

GARNIER, JEAN JACQUES, a French writer, born at Goron, in the Maine, 18 March, 1729. He became Hebrew professor in the royal college at Paris, till the Revolution compelled him to fly from that city. He died at Bougival 21 Feb., 1805. He wrote *L'Homme de Lettres*, 2 vols.; *Traité de la origine du gouvernement Française*; *De l'Educatation civile*; *De Commerce remis a sa place*; additional volumes to Velly and Villaret's *History of France*.

GARNIER, ROBERT, a French tragic poet, was born at Ferté Bernard, in the province of Maine, 1534, and died 15 Aug., 1590.

GARNIER-PAGES, ÉTIENNE JOSEPH LOUIS, a French politician, born at Marseilles 27 Dec., 1801; died at Paris 23 June, 1841.

GARRARD, or GERARDS, MARK, a painter, born at Bruges 1561. He was principal painter to Elizabeth queen of England, and also to Anne of Denmark, wife of James I. Died 1635.

GARRICK, DAVID, was the grandson of a French merchant, who settled in England on the revocation of the edict of Nantes. The father of David was a captain in the army, who being on a recruiting party at Hereford, this son was born there, and baptized, 28 Feb., 1716. He received his education at the grammar school of Lichfield, and afterwards was placed under Samuel Johnson, with whom he came to London in 1735. Here Garrick embarked in the wine trade as partner with his brother Peter; but business not suiting his inclination, he turned his thoughts to the stage; and in 1741 made his first appearance under the assumed name of Lyddall, at Ipswich, in the character of Aboan in *Oroonoko*. On the 19th of Oct. the same year he came out in *Richard III.*, at the theatre in Goodman's Fields; and here his popularity exceeded all that had ever been known in dramatic history. The other houses were deserted, which so provoked the patentees that they exerted their interest in getting the rival theatre suppressed. Garrick now entered into a contract with Fleetwood, of Drury Lane; and in the ensuing summer he was invited to Dublin, where the concourse of spectators was so great every night as to occasion a disorder, which went by the name of Garrick's fever. In 1747 he became a joint patentee of the theatre; and in 1749 married Mademoiselle Violetti, an Italian performer. In 1769 he projected an entertainment in honour of Shakspeare at Stratford-upon-Avon, called the Jubilee, which was admired by some, and ridiculed by more, as a silly piece of pageantry. On the death of Lacy, in 1773, he became sole patentee of the theatre, which he sold, in 1776, for £35,000, to Sheridan, Linley, and Ford. He died 20 Jan., 1779, and was buried in Westminster Abbey. He wrote several dramatic pieces, songs, prologues, and epilogues. Mrs. Garrick died, at the age of 98, on 16 Oct., 1822.

GARSULT, FRANÇOIS ALEXANDRE DE, a French writer on the horse, &c., died 1778, aged 85.

GARTH, Sir SAMUEL, M.D., was born in Yorkshire, and educated at Peterhouse, Cambridge, where he took his degree of doctor of physic in 1691. Soon after this he became a fellow of the

Royal College in London, which, at this time, was engaged in a charitable design of attending the sick poor gratis; but this benevolent scheme being thwarted by some mercenary men of the faculty, particularly the apothecaries, who thought that their craft was in danger, Dr. Garth drew his pen against these mercenaries, in a poem, entitled 'The Dispensary.' This gave him great popularity, which was increased by his zeal in providing a funeral for Dryden. He was one of the members of the Kit-Kat Club, the object of which was to promote the Hanoverian succession; for which he was knighted by George I., who made him his physician in ordinary, and also physician-general to the army. Died 18 Jan., 1718-19. Besides several miscellaneous poems he published a translation of Ovid's *Metamorphoses*.

GARTHSHORE, MAXWELL, M.D., F.R.A.S., was born at Kirkcudbright, in Scotland, 28 Oct., 1732. At the age of fourteen he was placed with a surgeon and apothecary at Edinburgh, after which he entered into the medical service of the army. In 1756 he settled at Uppingham, in the county of Rutland; but in 1763 he removed to London, where he practised with great reputation for nearly half a century. He was physician to the lying-in hospital. Died 1 March, 1812. Some of his papers are in the *Philosophical Transactions*, and other journals.

GARZI, LOUIS, a painter, born 1640, at Rome, where he died 1721.

GARZONI, THOMAS, an Italian priest, author of several works, the best of which is entitled '*La Piazza universale di tutti le professioni del mondo*.' Born 1549; died 8 June, 1589.

GASCOIGNE, Sir BERNARD, a military man, and a native of Tuscany, took up arms for Charles I. in his struggle with the parliament. King Charles II. granted him a pension. He died in or about Jan., 1686-7. His description of Germany is given in Brown's '*Miscellanea Aulica*.'

GASCOIGNE, GEORGE, a poet, was the son of Sir John Gascoigne, and, it appears, a native of Westmoreland. He was educated under Stephen Nevyson, a fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, of which society Gascoigne was also, in all probability, a member. On leaving the university he entered one of the inns of court, but his course of life was so dissolute and extravagant that he was disinherited by his father. Subsequently he obtained a seat in the House of Commons, and in 1573 visited Holland, where he obtained a captain's commission under the prince of Orange, and acquired considerable military reputation. On his return to England he became an attendant at court, and accompanied the queen in some of her progresses, during which he wrote masques for her entertainment. He died at Stamford 7 Oct., 1577. A complete list of his works is given in Cooper's '*Athen. Cantab.*' Mr. Alexander Chalmers remarks:—'In smoothness and harmony of versification he yields to no poet of his own time, when those qualities were very common; but his higher merit is that in everything he discovers the powers and invention of a poet, a warmth of sentiment tender and natural, and a fertility of fancy, although not always free from the conceits of the Italian school.' It may be added that he was a good prose writer and a judicious critic.

GASCOIGNE, Sir WILLIAM, chief justice of the King's Bench, was born at Gawthorpe, Yorkshire, about 1350. On the accession of Henry IV. he

was made one of the justices of the Common Pleas, from whence he was removed, in 1401, to the King's Bench. In this high office he distinguished himself on many occasions, particularly for refusing to pass sentence upon Archbishop Scroop as a traitor, by the king's commandment, as being contrary to law; and still more remarkably by committing the prince of Wales, afterwards Henry V., to prison, for striking him when on the bench. This last scene is admirably described by Shakspeare. Died 17 Dec., 1413.

GASCOYNE, WILLIAM, a mathematician of Middleton, Yorkshire, was slain at an early age, fighting for Charles I. at Marston Moor, 2 July, 1644. He invented methods of grinding glasses, and is stated to have been the first who used two convex glasses in the telescope. It is also generally admitted that he was the original inventor of the wire micrometer, of its application to the telescope, and of the application of the telescope to the quadrant, though the invention was not promulgated until after the independent inventions of Auzout and Picard had been announced.

GASKELL, ELIZABETH CLEGHORN, an English novelist, was born about 1820, her maiden name being Stevenson. She became the wife of a Unitarian minister at Manchester, and died 12 Nov., 1865. Her principal works are 'Mary Barton'; 'Ruth'; 'North and South'; and a Life of her friend, Charlotte Brontë.

GASPARINI, FRANCESCO, a musical composer, born at Luca about 1665; died at Rome April, 1737.

GASPARINO, surnamed *Barziza*, one of the restorers of learning, was born at Barziza, near Bergamo, 1370. He became a professor in several universities, and died at Milan 1430. His writings consist of treatises on grammar and rhetoric, orations, epistles, and poems.

GASSENDI, PIERRE, a French philosopher, born at Chantiers, near Digne, in Provence, 22 Jan., 1592. In his infancy he frequently amused himself by gazing at the moon and stars; and at school at Digne he far outstripped all his fellow-students in every branch of science. At sixteen he was made teacher of rhetoric, and three years after he removed to Aix, as professor of philosophy. His 'Paradoxical Exercitations' against Aristotle's philosophy gained the attention of Nicolas Peiresc and of Joseph Walter, prior of Valette; and by their means he entered into orders, and became warden of Digne church, where he continued twenty years. He was, in 1645, appointed professor of mathematics at Paris, and in this office unfortunately contracted a cold, which assumed such unpleasant symptoms that he left Paris for his native air. His studious pursuits enfeebled his constitution, but he was in some degree relieved by phlebotomy. He had already undergone that operation nine times when he remonstrated; but one of his physicians prevailed upon the other two to assent to the necessity of a repetition of the bleeding, and the yielding patient submitted to it, even to a fourth time. He soon after sunk under his complaints, and placing the hand of his faithful amanuensis on his heart, after hearing that the motion of that spring of life was faint and fluttering, he exclaimed in these last words, 'You see what is man's life,' and immediately expired 22 Oct., 1655. His papers were left to the care of his friend Monmor, who deemed them all worthy of the name of the philosopher. These, therefore, with the books

printed before, appeared uniformly in 6 vols. folio, at Leyden, 1658. This great man, who lived and died a Catholic, was the correspondent of Kepler, Longomontanus, Snellius, Hevelius, Galileo, Bullialdi, Kercher, and other scholars; and to his genius, learning, and application, are owing in some degree the rapid changes in philosophy which banished the hypothesis of Aristotle from the schools of Europe.

GASSICOURT. See CADET.

GAST, JOHN, D.D., was born in Dublin 1715, and after passing through Trinity College, took orders, and became curate of the parish of St. John. In 1753 he published 'The Rudiments of Grecian History,' for which the university of Dublin presented him with his doctor's degree. In 1761 he was instituted to the living of Arklow, which he exchanged for that of St. Nicholas, Dublin. He was also appointed archdeacon of Glendalough. Died 1788. Besides the above work, he published 'A Protestant Clergyman's Letter to his Popish Parishioners.'

GASTAUD, FRANÇOIS, a French divine and lawyer, died 1732.

GASTON DE FOIX. See FOIX.

GASTRELL, FRANCIS, an English prelate, was born at Shipton, Northamptonshire, about 1662, and educated at Westminster School, from whence he was elected to Christ Church, Oxford, where he took his degree of bachelor of divinity in 1694, and the same year became preacher to the Society of Lincoln's Inn. In 1700 he took his doctor's degree; and in 1702 obtained a canonry of Christ Church. He engaged in the controversy with Clarke, on the Trinity, in 1714, and the same year was advanced to the bishopric of Chester, where he contested the validity of the degrees conferred by the archbishop of Canterbury as legal qualifications for ecclesiastical preferments. The bishop also opposed the prosecution of Bishop Atterbury, in the House of Lords. Died 24 Nov., 1725. Besides his Boyle's Lectures, and book against Clarke, he published 'Christian Institutes.'

GATAKER, CHARLES, son of Thomas, mentioned below, was born at Rotherhithe about 1614, and took his degree of M.A. at Pembroke College, Oxford; after which he became rector of Hoggston, in Buckinghamshire, where he died 20 Nov., 1680. He wrote several treatises in favour of Calvinism, some of which were answered by Bishop Bull.

GATAKER, THOMAS, a divine, was born in London, 4 Sept., 1574. He was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, from whence he removed to a fellowship in Sidney College. About 1601 he became preacher to the Society of Lincoln's Inn, and in 1603 took his degree of bachelor of divinity. In 1611 he was presented to the living of Rotherhithe, in Surrey, where he published, in 1619, a 'Discourse of Lots,' which occasioned some controversy. He complied with the ruling powers in the Rebellion, and was nominated one of the assembly of divines at Westminster, but disapproved the violent measures then carried on, and protested strongly against the trial of the king. Died 27 June, 1654. Besides the works already noticed, he wrote against the Antinomians, and published an edition of Marcus Antoninus's Meditations. His Opera Critica were published at Utrecht 1698.

GATES, JAMES, a scene-painter, whose artistic representations of fairyland and transformation-

scenes made him very popular with the public. He died in London 30 June, 1868.

GAUBIL, ANTOINE, a French missionary in China, was born at Caillac, in 1708, and died at Pekin 24 July, 1759. He wrote the history of Gengis Khan, and translated the Chou King.

GAUBIUS, JEROME DAVID, a physician and medical writer, was born at Heidelberg 1705; became professor at Leyden; and died 29 November, 1780.

GAUCHER, CHARLES ÉTIENNE, a French engraver and writer on the fine arts, was born at Paris 1740, and died 28 Nov., 1803.

GAUDEN, JOHN, an English prelate, born at Mayfield, Essex, 1605, and educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he took his degrees in arts; after which he was presented to the vicarage of Chippenham, Cambridgeshire, and the rectory of Brightwell, Berkshire. He now entered himself a member of Wadham College, Oxford, where he took his degree of D.D. 1641. At the beginning of the civil war he complied with the ruling party, was made dean of Bocking, and a member of the Westminster assembly, which, however, he did not attend. Having got into his possession the manuscript of the meditations of Charles I., he published them under the title of 'Icon Basilike, or the Portraiture of his sacred Majesty in his Solitude and Sufferings.' For this he was made bishop of Exeter at the Restoration, and, in 1662, was translated to Worcester, where he died on 20 Sept. the same year. The bishop published a number of books, and, among the rest, 'The Life of Bishop Brownrigg.'

GAUDENTIUS (St.), bishop of Brescia, died about 427.

GAUDICHAUD-BEAUPRÉ, CHARLES, a French botanist, born in Angoulême 4 Sept., 1789; died in Paris 26 Jan., 1854.

GAULL. *See* BACICCIO.

GAULMIN, GILBERT, a French counsellor of state, who wrote Notes on Psellus and Theod. Prodromus; Remarks on the false Callisthenes; Poems, &c. Born 1589; died 1667.

GAULTIER, ALOISIUS EDOUARD CAMILLE, a French abbé, who devoted himself with much success to the education of youth, both in France and London, on the mutual instruction system. He published a number of useful educational works. Born about 1745; died 19 Sept., 1818.

GAULTIER, JEAN BAPTISTE, a French priest, born at Louviers 1685; died 30 Oct., 1755. Among his works, which are numerous, is one charging Pope's 'Essay on Man' with impiety.

GAUPP, JOHN, a divine and mathematician of Lindau, in Swabia, born 1667; died 1738.

GAUSS, KARL FRIEDRICH, a German mathematician, born in Brunswick 30 April, 1777; died 23 Feb., 1855, at Göttingen, where he was professor of mathematics and director of the observatory. His profound works, though produced with a rapidity which astonished the savants of Europe, were elaborated with the greatest care, and many of them mark an era in the history of science.

GAVARD, HYACINTHE, a French anatomist, born 1753; died 1802.

GAVESTON, PETERS, a favourite of Edward II., king of England, was the son of a gentleman of Gascony who had rendered considerable services to Edward I. He was a worthless character, and after a great abuse of his power, and changes in his fortune, he was beheaded 19 June, 1312.

GAY, JOHN, a poet, was born at Barnstable, Devonshire, 1688, and educated at the grammar school in that town; after which he was placed apprentice to a silk mercer in London, but that situation not proving agreeable, he obtained his discharge before the expiration of his indentures. He now amused himself with writing verses, which recommended him to Swift and Pope, to the latter of whom he dedicated his 'Rural Sports,' 1711. The year following he was appointed secretary to the duchess of Monmouth. About this time came out his burlesque poem, entitled 'Trivia; or the Art of Walking the Streets of London,' which was succeeded, in 1714, by the 'Shepherd's Week; a series of Pastorals,' in ridicule of Phillips. The same year he went to Hanover with the earl of Clarendon as secretary to the embassy, but though he had great expectations from the court, they were never realised. In 1720 he published his poems by subscription. They produced him a considerable sum of money, but he lost it all in the South Sea scheme. He next wrote 'The Captives,' a tragedy, which, being read to the princess of Wales, she desired Gay to compose some fables in verse for the use of the duke of Cumberland. With this request he complied, but the performance, though popular, failed in giving satisfaction at court. Out of resentment at this neglect, Gay wrote his 'Beggars' Opera,' the success of which exceeded anything that had ever been known in dramatic representation. The author followed up this attack on the Italian operas by a supplement called 'Polly,' which was not suffered to be performed; but it was published by subscription, and proved exceedingly lucrative. The cause of Gay was taken up by the duke and duchess of Queensbury, who gave him a residence in their house, where he died 11 Dec., 1732. He was buried in Westminster Abbey. An edition of his works was printed at London in 6 vols. 12mo., 1772-5.

GAY-LUSSAC, JOSEPH LOUIS, a celebrated French chemist, born at St. Léonard (Haut-Vienne) 6 Dec., 1788; died at Paris 9 May, 1850. In 1816 he was chosen professor of chemistry at the Polytechnic School, having previously distinguished himself by his aerial voyages, in company with M. Biot, for the observation of atmospheric phenomena at great heights. From 1832 till the time of his death he was professor of chemistry at the Jardin des Plantes. There is scarcely a branch of physical or chemical science to which M. Gay-Lussac did not contribute some important discovery.

GAYOT DE PITAVAL, FRANÇOIS, a voluminous French writer, who was successively an abbé, a soldier, and an advocate. The best known of his works is a collection of 'Causes Célèbres,' in 20 vols. Born 1673; died 1743.

GAYTON, EDMUND, was born in London 1609, and educated at Merchant Taylors' School and St. John's College, Oxford, where he obtained a fellowship. He became superior beadle of the university, but was ejected in 1647 by the parliamentary visitors. However, he recovered his place at the Restoration, and died 12 Dec., 1666. He wrote several books, the chief of which is entitled 'Pleasant Notes upon Don Quixote.'

GAZA, THEODORE, was born at Thessalonica, in Greece, 1398. On the invasion of his country by the Turks in 1430 he went to Italy, and became one of the brightest ornaments to whom Europe

is indebted for the revival of learning. He settled in Rome 1450, and was engaged by Nicholas V. to translate Greek authors into Latin. On the death of that pontiff (1456) he went to the court of Alphonsus, king of Naples, but subsequently returned to Rome, where he died 1478. His principal works are 'Grammaticæ Græcæ libri quatuor,' written in Greek, and translated into Latin by Erasmus; 'Liber de Atticis Mensibus,' also written in Greek; and a translation into that language of Cicero 'De Senectute' and 'De Somnio Scipionis.' He likewise translated Aristotle's History of Animals, and other works, into Latin. Gaza's learning was so highly respected that Scaliger said there were but three scholars whom he was inclined to envy—Thodore Gaza, Angelus Politianus, and Picus of Mirandula.

GAZET, WILLIAM, *Gazeus*, a Flemish ecclesiastic, was born at Arras 1554, and died 25 Aug., 1612. He composed numerous works relating to the history of the Low Countries.

GAZOLA, JOSEPH, of Verona, a physician and medical writer, born 1661; died 14 Feb., 1715.

GBELIN. See COURT.

GEBER, JOHN, a celebrated physician and astronomer of the ninth century, who composed, in Arabic, several works, which have been translated into the principal European languages.

GBBHARDI, JOHN LOUIS LEVIN, was born at Brunswick 1699, became professor of theology, &c., at Lüneburg, and died 10 Nov., 1764. He published some esteemed genealogical and historical works in German.

GED, WILLIAM, a goldsmith of Edinburgh, who, in 1725, invented the method of printing called stereotype. To carry this method into effect he entered into partnership with a stationer in London, but the concern failed for want of encouragement, upon which Ged returned to Scotland, where he printed an edition of Sallust. Died 19 Oct., 1749.

GEDDES, ALEXANDER, LL.D., a divine of the Roman Church, was born at Ruthven, in the shire of Banff, in 1737. He was educated in the Scotch college at Paris, after which he officiated for some years as a priest in his native country, where he published a translation of the satires of Horace, and obtained the degree of doctor of laws. In 1780 he removed to London, and officiated in the Roman Catholic churches; but, in 1782, he relinquished the priestly function altogether. He now entered upon the great work of translating the Bible, and issued proposals for the undertaking, which met with encouragement; and Lord Petre allowed him a pension to carry it into effect. The first volume appeared in 1792, and the second in 1797; but much to the disappointment of those who had formed great expectations of it. In 1800 he published 'Critical Remarks on the Hebrew Scriptures;' in which he vilified Moses as a writer and a legislator to such a degree that even Priestley doubted whether Geddes could be a Christian. Died 26 Feb., 1802. After his death appeared his 'Translation of the Psalms.' His other tracts are not worth notice.

GEDDES, JAMES, a Scotch writer, born in the shire of Tweeddale 1710. He was educated at Edinburgh, after which he was admitted to the bar, but was cut off by a consumption in 1749. He was the author of 'An Essay on the composition and manner of writing of the ancients, particularly Plato,' 1748

GEDDES, JOHN, a Scotch Catholic prelate, born at Curridoun, in the Enzie, Banffshire, 9 Sept., 1735; nominated coadjutor to Bishop Hay, vicar-apostolic of the Lowland district of Scotland, 30 Sept., 1779; consecrated bishop of Marocchia, in Africa, 30 Nov., 1780, at Madrid; resigned the coadjutorship on account of paralytic attacks 1797; and died at Aberdeen 11 Feb., 1799.

GEDDES, MICHAEL, LL.D., an ecclesiastic, was born in Scotland, and educated at Edinburgh, from whence he removed to Oxford, where he became a member of Balliol College. In 1678 he went to Lisbon as chaplain to the English factory, but being prevented from exercising his function by the Inquisition, he returned to England, and, at the Revolution, was made chancellor of the church of Sarum, on which he took the degree of doctor of laws. He died before 1714. His works are—The Church History of Malabar; The Church History of Ethiopia; The Council of Trent no free assembly; Miscellaneous Tracts on Civil and Ecclesiastical History, 3 vols.; several Tracts against the Roman Church.

GEDIKE, FREDERICK, a German educationist, was born in Brandenburg 15 Jan., 1754, became inspector of schools in Prussia, and died 2 May, 1803.

GEDOYN, NICOLAS, a French priest, who published translations of Quintilian and Pausanias, and 'Oeuvres diverses,' or moral and literary essays. Born 1667; died 10 Aug., 1744.

GEER, CHARLES DE, a Swedish naturalist, born 1720; died 8 March, 1778.

GEIER, MARTIN, a Lutheran divine of Leipsic, who wrote Commentaries on the Old Testament, and a treatise on the Mourning of the Jews. Born 1614; died 22 Aug., 1681.

GEINOZ, FRANCIS, a classical antiquary, born in Switzerland 1696; died 1752.

GEISSEL, JOHN VON, cardinal, for twenty-three years archbishop of Cologne, died 8 Sept., 1864, aged 69. He was a man of great ability and integrity, and happily succeeded in terminating the serious conflicts which arose between the government of Frederick William III. and the Holy See under his predecessor archbishop Clemens Augustus.

GELASIUS I., succeeded Pope Felix II. March 1, 492; died 19 Nov., 496. This pontiff assembled a council of seventy bishops at Rome, in which the canon of Scripture was settled according to the form now received in the Catholic Church.

GELASIUS II., *John of Gaeta*, was elected Pope 25 Jan., 1118; and died 29 Jan., 1119.

GELASIUS, the Elder, bishop of Cæsarea, and nephew of Cyril of Jerusalem, wrote several works on ecclesiastical history, of which only fragments remain. He is to be distinguished from Gelasius of Cyzicus, a Greek author in the fifth century, who wrote a worthless history of the Nicene Council, held 325.

GELDENHAUR, GERARD ROBANUS, a divine and historian, born at Nimeguen 1482. After adopting the new doctrines he married, and was engaged in the education of youth at Worms, at Augsburg, and lastly at Marburg, where he died 10 Jan., 1542. He wrote histories of the Netherlands, of Holland, of the Bishops of Utrecht, and other works. Though a man of great ability, the freedom with which he inveighed against the Pope offended his friends, particularly Erasmus, who

compared him to the traitor Judas, and spoke with contempt of his conduct.

GELÉE, CLAUDE. *See* LORRAINE.

GELENIUS, SIGISMUND, a learned German, born at Prague about 1498. He was the intimate friend of Erasmus, who recommended him to Frobenius as corrector of his press. He died at Basle 1554 or 1555. He translated into Latin the works of several Greek authors, and compiled a dictionary in four languages, Greek, Latin, German, and Slavonian.

GELL, Sir WILLIAM, a classical antiquary, was born 1777, being son of Philip Gell, Esq., of Hop-ton, Derbyshire. He received his education at Emmanuel College, Cambridge (B.A. 1798; M.A. 1804), and was created a knight 1803, on his return from a mission to the Ionian Islands. In 1820 Queen Caroline appointed him one of her chamberlains, in which capacity he attended during her trial in the House of Lords. Subsequently to that period he resided altogether in Italy, sometimes at Rome, and sometimes at Naples, in which latter city he died 3 Feb., 1836. His learned and valuable works were produced in the following order:—The Topography of Troy and its Vicinity, 1804; The Geography and Antiquities of Ithaca, 1808; The Itinerary of Greece, with a Commentary on Pausanias and Strabo, and an account of the monuments of antiquity at present existing in that country, 1810; The Itinerary of the Morea, 1817; Pompeiana, 1817—1819, written in collaboration with J. P. Gandy; Attica, 1817; Narrative of a Journey in the Morea, 1823; Topography of Rome.

GELLERT, CHRISTIAN FURCHTEGOTT, a celebrated German poet, born at Haynichen, in Saxony, 4 July, 1715. He supported himself for many years as tutor in private families, but was afterwards professor of philosophy at Leipsic, where he died 13 Dec., 1769. He is best known by his 'Tales and Fables,' 'Didactic Poems,' and 'Sacred Songs.' His brother, *Christlieb Ehregott* (b. 1713; d. 1795), was distinguished as a metallurgist and chemist.

GELLI, JOHN BAPTIST, a tailor of Florence, eminent for his genius, and his works both in verse and prose. He became a member of the academy of Florence, and was acquainted with all the learned men of his time. His works comprise translations of Latin and Greek authors; dialogues after the manner of Lucian, which have been much censured for their indecency; 'La Circe,' and two comedies, 'La Sporta' and 'L'Errore.'

GELLIBRAND, HENRY, a mathematician, born in London 1597. He went to Trinity College, Oxford, where he took his degrees in arts. In 1627 he was elected professor of astronomy at Gresham College. He was brought into the high commission court 1631 for publishing an almanack, in which the names of the saints were changed for the Protestant martyrs. As, however, similar almanacks had been printed, the information was dismissed. In 1632 he completed his friend Briggs's 'Trigonometria Britannica,' which was printed at Gouda the year following. Died 1636. His own works are a Discourse on the Longitude; another on the Variation of the Magnetic Needle; 'An Institution Trigonometrical;' 'A Latin Oration in praise of the Astronomy of Gassendus;' and 'Diatriba Lunar,' MS.

GELLIUS, AULUS. *See* AULUS.

GEMELLI-CARRERI, JOHN FRANCIS, an Italian,

was author of a voyage round the world between 1693 and 1698. Some imagine that this is a work of fiction. Born 1651; died 1725.

GEMINIANI, FRANCIS, a musician, born at Lucca about 1666. He came to England 1714, and was patronised by George I. Died at Dublin 17 Sept., 1762. He published 'Guida Armonica, or a Sure Guide to Harmony and Modulation,' 1742; 'The Art of Playing on the Violin,' 'Harpichord Pieces,' &c.

GEMISTUS, GEORGE, surnamed *Pletho*, a Platonic philosopher and mathematician, was born 1390 at Constantinople, but on the capture of that city by the Turks he went to Florence, where he greatly distinguished himself by his learning and talents. He died in his native city at the age of 101. His works include a commentary on the Magical Oracles of Zoroaster; and a treatise on the Difference between Plato and Aristotle.

GEMMA, REINIER, *Frisius*, a physician, born at Dockum, in Friesland, 1508; practised medicine at Louvain, where he died 1555. He wrote several works on astronomy and other branches of mathematics. His son *Cornelius* became royal professor of medicine at Louvain, and died 1577. His works are on mathematical and philosophical subjects. One *John Baptist Gemma*, a Venetian, and physician to Sigismund III. of Poland, wrote a treatise on Epidemics, printed in 1584.

GENCE, JEAN BAPTISTE MODESTE, a French writer, chiefly known by an able work on the authorship of the 'Imitation of Jesus Christ,' which he contends to have been written by the celebrated Gerson. Born 1755; died 17 Aug., 1840.

GENDALL, JOHN, an English painter, died at Exeter 1 March, 1865, aged 75.

GENDRE. *See* LE GENDRE.

GENDRON, CLAUDE DESHAIS, a French physician, born 1663; died 3 Sept., 1750.

GENEBRARD, GILBERT, a French Cluniac monk, sometime archbishop of Aix, was born about 1537, and died 16 Feb., 1597, at his priory of Semur. Among his works are a 'Sacred Chronology;' a Commentary on the Psalms; and a translation of Josephus. St. Francis de Sales gloried in having been his pupil.

GENESIUS, JOSEPHUS, a Byzantine historian, who flourished about 940.

GENEST, CHARLES CLAUDE, a French poet and abbé, born at Paris 17 Oct., 1636; died 19 Nov., 1719.

GENEVIEVE (ST.), a virgin, celebrated for her piety and miracles, was born at Nanterre, near Paris, about 422, and died 3 Jan., 512. She is the patron saint of the city of Paris.

GENGA, JEROME, a painter and architect, born at Urbino about 1476; died 11 July, 1551. He was a friend, as well as fellow-townsmen, of the immortal Raffaele. His son *Bartholomew*, born 1518, was also celebrated for his skill in architecture. He superintended the fortifications at Malta, where he died 1558.

GENGHIS KHAN, son of a khan of the Moguls, was born 1164. He began his reign when he was only thirteen, and shortly after was compelled, by a general conspiracy of his subjects, to take shelter with Aveni Khan, a Tartar prince. This prince being deposed by his brother, Genghis Khan replaced him on the throne, and married his daughter. Aveni Khan afterwards attempted to destroy him, but he escaped, and having raised an army, defeated his father-in-law. Genghis Khan

afterwards made himself master successively of Cathay, Corea, the greater part of China, and almost all Asia. He died 24 Aug., 1227.

GENLIS, STÉPHANIE FÉLICITÉ DUCREST DE SAINT AUBIN, Comtesse DE, a famous French writer, born 25 Jan., 1746, near Autun, in Burgundy. Her pretty figure and musical talents obtained for her at an early age the entrée into all the most distinguished salons of Paris, and her literary skill so captivated the Count de Genlis that he was induced to lead her to the altar. The duke de Chartres, afterwards duke of Orléans, was so enchanted by her wit and acquirements that he entrusted to her the education of his children, including Louis Philippe, who afterwards succeeded to the throne of France. While occupying this honourable situation she published several educational works, which became very popular—'Théâtre d'Éducation'; 'Adèle et Théodore'; 'Les Veillées du Château'; 'Les Annales de la Vertu.' The outbreak of the Revolution found Mme. de Genlis fully prepared to adopt its principles, and she did not fail to make profession of the most exalted patriotism. Being warned of the events which would occur in France, she prudently crossed over to London in company with Mlle. Adélaïde d'Orléans. She was recalled to Paris by the duke of Orléans, but a few months afterwards was again obliged to quit France. She now fixed her abode at Tournai, where her adopted daughter Pamela was married to the ill-starred Lord Edward Fitzgerald, whose acquaintance she had made in London. Events afterwards compelled her to quit Belgium, and seek refuge in Switzerland. After the 18th Brumaire she obtained from the First Consul not merely permission to return to her native land, but also a pension of 6,000 francs and free apartments in the Arsenal. From this time she wrote of the head of the new government in terms of the grossest adulation, although on the restoration of 1814 she felt disposed, like so many other emigrants whom Napoleon had overwhelmed with favours, to repudiate the idol at whose shrine she had but recently offered incense. In the hope of retaining the pension she had enjoyed under the empire she wrote to Louis XVIII., but that monarch altogether declined to entertain the application. The duke of Orléans, however, allowed her a regular pension, and even honoured his former governess with occasional visits in private, but she was never received publicly at the Palais Royal. She died at Paris 31 Dec., 1831. The list of her works, which occupy no fewer than eighty-four duodecimo volumes, is far too long for insertion here. Among them may be mentioned 'Mémoires inédits sur le 18^e siècle,' and 'La Révolution Française.'

GENNADIUS I., patriarch of Constantinople, succeeded Anatolius 458, and died 471. Of his works only some fragments have been preserved.

GENNADIUS II. See SCHOLARIUS.

GENNADIUS, a celebrated priest of Marseilles, died about 492, leaving 'De illustribus Ecclesiæ Scriptoribus,' and 'De Dogmatibus Ecclesiasticis.' The latter may be found among St. Augustine's works.

GENNARI, CÆSAR and BENEDICT, two painters, who were the nephews and disciples of Guercino. After working together some years, Cæsar established himself at Bologna, and Benedict went to England, where he became painter to James II., on whose expulsion he returned to Italy. He died

1715, aged 82. There was another artist of this family, *Bartholomæus Gennari*, uncle to the preceding, and also a copyist of Guercino.

GENNARO, JOSEPH AURELIUS DE, a famous civilian of Naples, born 1701; died 8 Sept., 1761.

GENNINGS, JOHN, was born at Lichfield, and educated as a Puritan, but the execution, in 1591, of his brother Edmund, a Catholic priest, so deeply affected him with remorse and horror that he determined to join the church of Rome. He accordingly entered the English college at Douay, was ordained priest 1607, and in the year following returned to England. In 1614 he assumed the habit of St. Francis, and he became celebrated as the restorer of the English Franciscan province. He established a house of studies, with a novitiate, under the name of St. Bonaventure, at Douay, where he died 2 Nov., 1660, aged about 60. He published 'The Life and Death of Mr. Edmund Geninges, priest, crowned with martyrdom at London, the 10th day of November, in the year MDXCI.' St. Omers, a very rare work, eagerly sought after by bibliomaniacs; 'Institutio Missionariarum,' Douay, 1651.—*Dodd; Oliver.*

GENOVESI, ANTHONY, a learned ecclesiastic, born at Castiglione, near Salerno, 1 Nov., 1712. He acquired celebrity at Naples as lecturer on philosophy, but exposed himself to censure by his metaphysics, in which he recommended the works of Galileo, Grotius, and Newton. Though protected by the king of Naples, his application for the theological chair drew upon him from the clergy the ill-founded charge of heresy. He was afterwards professor of political economy, and died 22 Sept., 1769. He wrote *Elements of Metaphysics*; a *System of Logic*; *Philosophical Meditations*; and other works.

GENSERIC, king of the Vandals, in Spain, died 477.

GENT, THOMAS, a printer, born at York 1691. In 1724 he began business for himself, in his native city, and died there 17 May, 1778. He published *Ancient and Modern History of York*; *Compendious History of England and Rome*, 2 vols.; *Ancient and Modern History of Ripon*; *History of Kingston-upon-Hull*; *Life and Death of St. Robert of Knaresborough*; *The most delectable, scriptural, and pious History of the famous and magnificent great Eastern Window in St. Peter's Cathedral, York.*

GENTILESCHI, HORATIO, a painter, born at Pisa 1563. He came to England in the reign of Charles I., who employed him in decorating the palace at Greenwich, and other public buildings, the ceilings of which he painted in a fine style. He died here 1657, leaving a daughter, *Artemisia Gentileschi*, who painted historical subjects in a manner equal to her father, while she excelled him in portraits. She resided chiefly at Naples, and died 1642.

GENTILIS, ALBERICUS, an Italian, who became professor of law at Oxford. He wrote 'Lectiones Virgilianæ,' 'De Jure Belli,' &c. Born 1550; died 1611.

GENTILIS, JOHN VALENTINE, was born in Calabria about 1520. Having embraced the Protestant doctrines, he quitted Italy for Geneva, where he learned Arianism, but to save himself from sharing the fate of Servetus, he subscribed the orthodox confession of faith. After going to several places, and suffering imprisonment more than once on account of his opinions, he was beheaded at Berne Sept., 1566.

GENTILIS, ROBERT, son of Albericus, born in London 1590, and educated at Oxford. He probably died after 1654. He translated Paul Servita's 'History of the Inquisition,' and other works.

GENTILIS, SCIPIO, brother of Albericus, was born 1565; became professor of civil law at Altorf; and died 1616. Besides some legal treatises he published 'Epic Paraphrases of twenty-five of David's Psalms,' and a translation into Latin verse of Tasso's Jerusalem.

GENTILLETT, INNOCENT, a French Protestant writer, who died about 1595.

GENTLEMAN, FRANCIS, a poetical writer, was born in Ireland 23 Oct., 1728, and received his education at Dublin. He obtained a commission in the army; but being dismissed the service he took to the stage, and performed at Foote's theatre in the Haymarket. He afterwards returned to his own country, where he died 21 Dec., 1784. He wrote some dramatic pieces; a volume of 'Royal Fables' in verse, in imitation of Gay; and the 'Dramatic Censor,' 2 vols. 8vo., 1770.

GENTZ, FREDERICK VON, a German statesman and writer, born 1764; died 9 June, 1832.

GEOFFREY OF MONMOUTH, a British historian, was a native of the town from which he derived his name. It is supposed that he received his education in the Benedictine monastery at Monmouth. He became archdeacon of Monmouth, and in 1152 was consecrated bishop of St. Asaph. Died about 1154. It is generally admitted that the 'History of Britain,' written by Geoffrey, was taken by him from a Welsh MS. of Tyssilio, bishop of St. Asaph; but that he made additions to it, particularly with regard to Merlin's prophecies. There are two editions of it in Latin, one printed at Paris 1517, and the other at Heidelberg 1587. An English version, by Aaron Thompson, appeared at London 1718.

GEOFFROY, ÉTIENNE FRANÇOIS, a French physician, botanist, and writer on the Materia Medica, born 13 Feb., 1672; died 5 Jan., 1731. His son Étienne Louis (b. 1725; d. 1810) was also a distinguished physician and naturalist.

GEOFFROY, JULIEN LOUIS, a French dramatic critic, born 1743; died 26 Feb., 1814.

GEOGHEGAN, ARTHUR, an Irish Dominican, was condemned to death on account of his priestly character, and suffered at Tyburn, Michaelmas, 633.

GEORGE, St., the patron of England, is supposed to have suffered martyrdom under Diocletian about 284. Of his history nothing is known, but he is honoured in the Catholic Church as one of the most illustrious martyrs of Christ, while the Greeks have long distinguished him by the title of the 'Great Martyr,' and kept his festival as a holiday of obligation. Festival, April 23.

GEORGE, the Cappadocian, was elected by the Arians bishop of Alexandria 354 after the exulsion of St. Athanasius. He rendered himself extremely odious to the people, and was assassinated about 361.

GEORGE OF TREBIZOND, *Trapezuntius*, a learned Greek, was born in the island of Crete about 1396, of a family which originally belonged to the city of Trebizond. He studied at Padua, and was for some time Greek professor at Vicenza; but afterwards he was called to Rome, and employed in translations, till he was banished for some offence taken at his version of the *Almagest* of Ptolemy. Though he was restored to his situa-

tion, he fell again into trouble and was imprisoned in the castle of St. Angelo. Died 1485, or 1486.

GEORGE, Prince of Denmark, son of Frederick III., king of Denmark, was born 1653. In 1683 he married Ann, daughter of the duke of York, afterwards James II., king of England. Prince George deserted his father-in-law, and espoused the cause of William of Orange, who on coming to the English throne created him duke of Cumberland. On his wife's succession to the throne Prince George was created lord high admiral of England, but he took no part in public affairs. He died at Kensington Palace 28 Oct., 1708.

GEORGE (LEWIS) I., king of Great Britain, was son of Ernest Augustus, elector of Hanover, by Sophia, daughter of Frederick, Elector Palatine, and the grand-daughter of James I. of England. He was born 1660; created duke of Cambridge 1706; succeeded Queen Anne 1714; died 11 June, 1727.

GEORGE (AUGUSTUS) II., was born 1683; succeeded his father George I., 1727; died 25 Oct., 1760.

GEORGE (WILLIAM FREDERICK) III., grandson of the preceding, and eldest son of Frederick, prince of Wales, was born 4 June, 1738; succeeded to the throne 1760; died 20 Jan., 1820.

GEORGE (FREDERICK AUGUSTUS) IV., son of the preceding, was born 12 Aug., 1762; succeeded his father 1820; died 26 June, 1830.

GEORGE, JEAN FRANÇOIS, a French diplomatist and historical writer, born 29 Jan., 1731; died 14 Nov., 1813.

GERANDO, JOSEPH MARIE, Baron DE, a French writer on philosophical and philanthropical subjects, born at Lyons 29 Feb., 1772; died 11 Nov., 1842.

GERARD, ALEXANDER, D.D., was born in Aberdeenshire 22 Feb., 1728. He was educated at Aberdeen and Edinburgh, being chosen in 1750 professor of philosophy in the Marischal College in the former place. In 1759 he was ordained a minister, and the following year chosen professor of divinity. He was appointed theological professor in King's College 1771; and died 24 Feb., 1795. He wrote an *Essay on Taste*; *Dissertations on the Genius and Evidences of Christianity*; an *Essay on Genius*; 2 vols. of *Sermons*; and a discourse on 'The Pastoral Care.'

GERARD, FRANÇOIS, a celebrated French painter, born at Rome, of French parents 1770; died 11 of 12 Jan., 1837.

GERARD, GILBERT, son of Dr. Alexander Gerard, was born and educated at Aberdeen. On entering into the ministry he became pastor of the English church at Amsterdam, where he continued several years; and on his return was appointed professor of Greek in King's College, Aberdeen. He succeeded his father in the chair of divinity, was elected one of the ministers of Old Aberdeen, and made king's chaplain for Scotland. Died 28 Sept., 1815. Dr. Gerard published—'On Indifference with respect to Religious Truths,' a sermon; 'Institutes of Biblical Criticism.'

GERARD, JOHN, a Jesuit, was a native of Derbyshire. His father, Sir Thomas Gerard, was a great sufferer in person and property on account of his chivalrous devotion to Mary, queen of Scots. The son was sent to Exeter College, Oxford, but afterwards removed to Rheims, where he determined to join the Society of Jesus. Previously to taking this step he returned to England for the

purpose of arranging his worldly affairs; and after much vexatious opposition, and nearly three years imprisonment in the Marshalsea, for his attachment to the Catholic faith, he at last succeeded in regaining his liberty. He was admitted into the society 1588; and professed 1606. Father Gerard became the first rector of the English college at Liege, to the establishment of which he had himself greatly contributed. It has been erroneously stated that he was imprisoned in the Tower and tortured after the discovery of the Gunpowder Plot. It is true, however, that he was tortured in the Tower, but he effected his escape therefrom in 1597. The last ten years of his life were spent in the English college at Rome, where he closed a long, arduous, and meritorious career 27 July, 1630, aged 73. He wrote 'The Exhortation of Jesus Christ to the Faithful Soul,' from the Latin of Lansberg; 'The Spiritual Combat,' from the Italian; Account of the Gunpowder Plot, MS.; 'Narratio de Rebus a se in Anglia gestis,' MS.—*Oliver*.

GERARD, JULES, the famous French traveller and lion-hunter, was born 1817, and drowned in crossing the Jong river, in Upper Guinea, in Sept., 1864. His work 'Le Tueur de Lions' was published in 1857-8.

GERARD, LOUIS, a French physician and naturalist, of Cotignac, Département du Var, born 18 July, 1733; died 16 Nov., 1819.

GERARD THOM, or TENQUE, the founder and first grand master of the order of St. John of Jerusalem, was born in the isle of Martique, on the coast of Provence, about 1040, and died about 1121.

GERARDE, JOHN, a botanist, born at Nantwich, Cheshire, 1545. He practised surgery in London, where also he became gardener to Lord Burghley. Gerarde himself had a large botanic garden in Holborn, of which he published a catalogue 1596. But his great work is his Herbal, printed in 1597, and republished by Dr. Thomas Johnson in 1936. Gerarde died about 1607.

GERARDS, MARK. *See* GARRARD.

GERBAIS, JEAN, a doctor of the Sorbonne, born 1629; died 14 April, 1699. He wrote several works in Latin and French on ecclesiastical subjects.

GERBELIUS, NICHOLAS, a German lawyer, professor at Strasburg, died 1560. He wrote a description of Greece; a history of the Anabaptists, &c.

GERBER, ERNEST LOUIS, a German organist and composer, born 29 Sept., 1746; died 30 July, 1819.

GERBERON, GABRIEL, a French Benedictine, born 28 Aug., 1628. He espoused the opinions of the Jansenists, and was consequently imprisoned for a time, though set at liberty on signing the formulæ. Died 20 March, 1711. His chief work is the General History of Jansenism.

GERBERT, MARTIN, baron of Hornau, an Austrian Catholic prelate, was born 13 Aug., 1720; became prince-abbat of St. Blaise; and died 23 May, 1793. He published many learned antiquarian books, the most esteemed of which is a work on the history of music.

GERBIER, Sir BALTHASAR, a painter, born at Antwerp 1592. He came to England with Rubens, and received the honour of knighthood from Charles I., who made him his agent at Brussels, and employed him in different negotiations. In the civil war he attempted, without effect, to

establish an academy in London. Afterwards he went to Surinam; but was seized by the Dutch, and sent to Holland. At the Restoration he prepared the triumphal arches for the reception of the king. Died 1667.

GERBILLON, JEAN FRANÇOIS, a Jesuit missionary in China, was born at Verdun 11 Jan., 1654. He wrote 'Observations on Great Tartary,' and an Account of his Travels is inserted in Du Halde's History of China. He was in great favour with the emperor, for whom he composed the Elements of Geometry, which were printed in the Chinese and Tartar languages. He died at Peking 25 March, 1707.

GERDES, DANIEL, a divine, born at Bremen 1698, was professor first at Duisburg and afterwards at Groningen, where he died 1765. He composed some theological works.

GERDIL, HYACINTH SIGISMOND, a cardinal, born at Samoens, in Piedmont, 23 June, 1718. He was of the Barnabite order; and in 1742 was chosen professor of philosophy at Macerata, from whence he removed to Turin, where he was appointed tutor to the prince royal of Sardinia. In 1777 he was made a cardinal. He treated the concordat proposed by Bonaparte as an hypocritical farce; and told the Pope that in signing it he had ruined religion. Died at Rome 12 Aug., 1802. The cardinal published—A Treatise on the Immortality of the Soul; A Treatise on the Nature of Ideas; Introduction to the study of Religion; another against Duels; Reflections on Education, in confutation of Rousseau; The Phenomena of Capillary Tubes.

GERHARD, EPHRAIM, a lawyer, born in Silesia 1682; became professor at Altorf; and died 1718. He wrote 'Delineatio Philosophiæ Rationalis.'

GERHARD, JOHN, a Lutheran divine, born at Quedlinburg, in Saxony, 1582. He was theological professor at Jena for many years, and died 17 Aug., 1637. His best known work, entitled 'Meditations' has been translated into English.

GERHARD, JOHN ERNEST, son of the preceding, was born at Jena 1621; became professor of history there; and died 24 Feb., 1688. Among his works are 'Harmonia Linguarum Orientalium,' and a treatise on the Coptic Church. His son of the same name became divinity professor at Giessen, where he died 18 March, 1707.

GERING, ULRIE, a native of the canton of Lucerne, who, with Martin Crantz and Michael Friburger, was invited from his native place to print at the Sorbonne, by the doctors of that house. They published their first impressions in 1469 and 1470. Gering died 23 Aug., 1510.

GERLACH, STEPHEN, a Lutheran divine, was a native of Swabia. He resided five years at Constantinople in the suite of the imperial ambassador; and on his return was appointed professor and dean of Tübingen. The most curious of his works is 'An Account of the Embassy to the Porte.' Born 26 Dec., 1546; died 30 Jan., 1612.

GERMANICUS, CÆSAR, was the son of Drusus, who was a son of Livia, the wife of Augustus. He was adopted by Tiberius, and gained several splendid victories, especially over the Germans, whence he was called Germanicus. By command of Tiberius, who had grown jealous of him, he was poisoned at Antioch A.D. 19, aged 34. He is known as a poet by his translation into Latin of the Phenomena of Aratus, and by some fragments, particularly of a poem entitled 'Diosemia,' or

GERMON.

'Prognostica.' The bodily and mental endowments of Germanicus are highly celebrated in history.

GERMON, BARTHÉLÉMI, a Jesuit of Orleans, who is principally known by his protracted quarrel with the Benedictines of St. Maur, on the subject of Mabillon's 'Diplomatique.' Born 1663; died 2 Oct., 1718.

GERMONIO, ANASTASIO, an Italian canonist and diplomatist, born at Sala 1551. He became archbishop of Tarantaise; and died 4 Aug., 1627. His works are, for the most part, on canon law.

GERSON, JEAN CHARLIER DE, an eminent divine, was born at Gerson, in Champagne, 14 Dec., 1363, and educated at Paris, of which church he became chancellor and canon. He distinguished himself at the councils of Pisa and Constance, and, on account of his learning and piety, obtained the designation of 'Doctor Christianissimus.' Died at Lyons 12 July, 1429. His works, which are numerous, have passed through many editions. To his pen some have attributed the celebrated 'Imitation of Jesus Christ,' which usually bears the name of Thomas à Kempis.

GERSTEN, CHRISTIAN LOUIS, a mathematician, was born at Giessen 1701; became professor there; and died 1762.

GERVAISE, ARMAND FRANÇOIS, a French friar of the order of Barefooted Carmelites, which he quitted for that of La Trappe 1695, and insinuated himself so much into the favour of the celebrated de Rancé as to be appointed abbat of La Trappe on the death of Dom Zozima 1696. This office, however, he resigned. Subsequently he got embroiled with the Bernardines, who had him arrested and confined in the abbey of Notre Dame de Reclus, where he died 1755. He wrote A General History of the Cistercians; Life of St. Cyprian; Lives of Abelard and Heloïse; History of the Abbé Segur; Life of St. Irenæus; Life of Rufinus; Life of the Apostle Paul; Letters on the English Ordinations against Courayer, &c.

GERVAISE, NICOLAS, a missionary, brother of the preceding, was born at Paris about 1662. Before he was twenty he went to Siam, where he remained four years; and on his return published the Natural and Civil History of that kingdom; also an Historical Description of the kingdom of Macassar. He was afterwards provost of the church of St. Martin, at Tours, which induced him to write the life of that saint. He next printed the 'Histoire de Boèce.' Being consecrated bishop of Horren, in Guiana, he went thither, but the Caribbees murdered him and all his clergy on their arrival 20 Nov., 1729.

GERVAISE OF CANTERBURY, an historian of the thirteenth century, was a monk of Canterbury. He wrote a chronicle of the Kings of England from 1220 to 1200; also a History of the Archbishops of Canterbury, from Augustine to Hubert, who died in 1205.

GERVAISE OF TILBURY, an historian of the thirteenth century, so called from the place of his birth. He was nephew of Henry II., and became marshal of the kingdom of Arles. He wrote a commentary on Geoffrey of Monmouth's British History; also 'A tripartite History of England;' the 'History of the Holy Land;' 'Origines Burgundorum;' 'Mirabilia Orbis;' and a chronicle entitled 'De Otii imperialibus.' The 'Liber Iger Scaccarii' has been ascribed to him, but erroneously.

GESNER.

GESENIUS, FREDERICK HENRY WILLIAM, was born at Nordhausen 3 Feb., 1786, and in 1809 was appointed professor of ancient literature in the gymnasium of Heiligenstadt. He next became professor of theology at Halle; and died 23 Oct., 1842. Gesenius was the greatest scholar of modern times in his particular department of oriental literature. The best of his works are his Hebrew and Chaldee Lexicon to the books of the Old Testament; his works on Hebrew Grammar; and his German translation of Isaiah, with a commentary.—*Nat. Cycl.*

GESNER, CONRAD, called the 'German Pliny,' was born at Zurich 26 March, 1516. He studied at Strasburgh, from whence he was called by the university of his native place, and appointed teacher of the public school. His original destination was the church; but having an inclination to medicine, he resigned his school, and went to Basle, where he entered on the study of the sciences connected with physic. While thus engaged he was invited to Lausanne to be Greek professor, the advantages of which situation enabled him to prosecute his researches into natural history, and to take his doctor's degree at Basle. He now returned to Zurich, where he was chosen professor of philosophy; but after filling that post twenty-four years, he was carried off by the plague 13 Dec., 1565. His works are—'Bibliotheca Universalis,' a catalogue of Latin, Greek, and Hebrew books; *Historiæ Animalium*, 3 vols.; *Aquatilium Animalium enumeratio juxta Plinium*; *De Lacte*; *De Secretis Remedii Thesaurus*, i.e. a pharmacopœia; *De raris et admirandis herbis, quæ sive quod noctu luceant, sive alias ob causas, Lunariæ nominantur*; *De omni rerum Fossilium genere*; *De rerum Fossilium, Lapidum, et Gemmarum maxime figuris*.

GESNER, JOHN, a canon of Zurich, and professor of mathematics and natural philosophy in that university, was born 1709, and died 28 March, 1790. He published two dissertations on plants (1741), in which he announced the new system of Linnæus; eleven dissertations, published under the title of 'Phytographia Sacra;' and other works.

GESNER, JOHN MATTHIAS, a learned critic, born near Newburg, in Germany, 1691. After studying at Anspach, he became master of the public school of Weinheim, and lastly settled at Gottingen as professor of the languages, librarian, and inspector of the schools. He died there 3 Aug., 1761. His greatest work is a *Thesaurus of the Latin tongue*, 4 vols. folio. He also published editions of Horace and Claudian, in Latin; and in the Greek, the *Argonautics of Orpheus*; with the tracts, 'De Lapidibus;' and the 'Hymns.' His brother, John James, who died in 1787, was an ingenious medallist, and published a very valuable work, entitled 'Thesaurus Numismatum.'

GESNER, SOLOMON, a Lutheran divine, of Wittenberg, born 1559; died 7 Feb., 1605. All his works are on theological subjects.

GESNER, SOLOMON, a poet and painter, born at Zurich 1730. He was placed under a bookseller at Berlin; but soon eloped from his master, and employed his time in painting and poetry. On his return to Zurich he published 'Daphnis,' which was followed by 'Inkle and Yarico;' but his fame was established by his pastorals. He next added to his celebrity by the very popular piece of 'The Death of Abel.' About his thirtieth year he married; and from this time carried on the various occupa-

tions of poet, engraver, painter, and bookseller. The latter profession, however, devolved chiefly on Mrs. Gesner. In 1706 he was admitted a member of the great council of Zurich; and two years after to the lesser. He was appointed bailiff of Ellibach 1708; and died 2 March, 1788. He published some plates, etched and engraved by himself, from his own landscapes.

GETA, SEPTIMIUS, son of the Emperor Severus, and brother of Caracalla, with whom he was declared Cæsar. Caracalla, who hated him, killed him in the arms of his mother at the age of 23, in the year 212.

GETHIN, LADY GRACE, was the daughter of Sir George Norton, of Abbotleigh, Somersetshire, and born 1676. She married Sir Richard Gethin, bart., of Ireland, but died soon after on 11 Oct., 1697, and was buried, not in Westminster Abbey, but at Hollingbourne, Kent. There is, however, a beautiful monument to her memory in the abbey, where a sermon in commemoration of her is preached every Ash Wednesday. She wrote miscellaneous essays, published after her death under the title of 'Reliquiæ Gethinianæ.'

GETHING, RICHARD, a celebrated penman, was a native of Herefordshire. Settling in London, he opened a writing school in Fetter Lane, and published some fine works on calligraphy between 1616 and 1645.

GRUSS, JOHN MICHAEL, professor of mathematics at Copenhagen, was born in Holstein 1745, and died there 1786.

GEVARTIUS, JOHN GARPAN, an eminent philologist of Antwerp, born 1593; died 23 March, 1666.

GHERBETTI, LORENZO, a sculptor, born at Florence 1378; died about 1456.

GHILINI, JEROME, an Italian writer, born 1589; died about 1670. His principal work is 'Teatro d'uomini letterati.'

GHIRLANDAIO, DOMENICO, a painter, whose family name was Curadi, born at Florence 1449; died 1493. Michael Angelo was one of his pupils. His son, *Ridolfo* (b. 1482; d. 1560), was an excellent artist, and highly esteemed by Raffaele.

GIANNI, FRANCIS, an Italian poet, born at Rome 1759; died at Paris 17 Nov., 1822.

GIANNONE, PETER, an Italian historian, born 1676; died 7 March, 1748. His chief work, a History of the Kingdom of Naples, has been translated into English.

GIARDINI, FELICE, a violinist, born at Turin April, 1716; died at Moscow Sept., 1796. About thirty years of his life were spent in England.

GIB, ADAM, a divine, one of the founders of the Secession Church in Scotland, was born in Perthshire 1713, and educated at Edinburgh. He was dismissed from his pastoral charge 1733, and then formed a congregation of his own; but in 1746 a new schism arose respecting the oaths of the burghers, and from this time the Secession Church became divided into burghers and anti-burghers, of which latter party Mr. Gib was the advocate. Died 18 June, 1788. He wrote 'A Display of the Secession Testimony,' and 'Sacred Contemplations.' Appended to the latter work is an 'Essay on Liberty and Necessity,' in answer to Lord Kames.

GIBBON, EDWARD, the celebrated historian of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire, was the son of Edward Gibbon, Esq., of Putney, where he was born 27 April, 1737. He was sent to

Westminster School, but being of a sickly constitution, was taken from thence, and placed under Philip Francis, the translator of Horace, by whose instructions he profited little. Yet, with a meagre stock of classical learning, he was sent, at the age of fifteen, to Magdalen College, Oxford, where he remained a little more than a year, having professed himself a convert to the Catholic religion. His father then placed him with a Calvinist minister at Lausanne, where he renounced the Roman faith, without taking up any other in its room. He made, however, a good proficiency in the classics, and also in the French language. While at Lausanne, he fell in love with Made-moiselle Curchod, but was prevented from marrying her by the interdict of his father; and the lady became the wife of the celebrated Necker. In 1758 he returned to England, and in 1761 published his first literary performance, entitled 'Essai sur l'Étude de la Littérature.' About this time he obtained a commission in the Hampshire militia, and when the regiment was disbanded he resumed his studies, chiefly devoting his time to the Greek language, with a view to historical composition. In 1763 he went on his travels, and while sitting amidst the ruins of the Capitol at Rome, he formed the idea of writing the history of the decline and fall of that city. In the meantime, he joined M. Deyverduin in a journal called 'Mémoires Littéraires de la Grand Bretagne,' which met with no success. The next production of Mr. Gibbon was entitled 'Critical Observations on the Sixth Æneid,' against Warburton. In 1770 he began his celebrated history of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire, the first volume of which, in quarto, appeared in 1776; but though greatly admired, it was immediately attacked on account of the offensive chapters in it respecting Christianity. To one of his assailants only, however, did Mr. Gibbon vouchsafe to make a reply; and that was Mr. Davis, who had charged him with falsifying his quotations. The remainder of the work came out at intervals, the sixth and last volume being published in 1788. Previous to this undertaking, Mr. Gibbon was chosen into parliament for Liskeard, and when hostilities commenced between this country and France, in 1778, he was employed to draw up the manifesto on that occasion; for which he was made commissioner of the Board of Trade, but lost the place on the change of administration in 1783. He then went to reside at Lausanne, where he continued till the French revolution obliged him to return to England; and here he died 16 Jan., 1794. His friend, Lord Sheffield, published, in 1799, the memoirs and miscellaneous works of Mr. Gibbon, in two vols. 4to., to which another volume of papers was afterwards added.

GIBBON, JOHN, was born in London 3 Nov., 1620, and educated at Jesus College, Cambridge, after which he became a soldier. Afterwards he obtained the post of Blue-Mantle pursuivant in the College of Arms; and died about 1700. He is exclusively remembered by his 'Introductio ad Latinam Blazoniam, an Essay towards a more correct Blazon in Latin than formerly hath been used,' 1682. He was an ancestor of the historian.

GIBBONS, GRINLING, a carver and statuary, was a native of London. He gave to wood the lightness of flowers, and executed several fine works both in that way, in marble, and in bronze. The principal of his productions are, the wooden

throne at Canterbury, the monument of Viscount Camden, at Exton in Rutlandshire, the font in St. James's church, the statue of Charles II. at Charing Cross, and that of James II. in the Privy Garden. Died 3 August, 1721.

GIBBONS, JOHN, a Jesuit, born at Wells, Somersetshire, 1544. He was educated at one of the English universities, and afterwards became a canon of Bonn, but resigned that preferment in order to embrace the institute of St. Ignatius. He died rector of the college at Triers 3 Dec., 1589. He wrote, *A Treatise on the Saints; The Confutation of George Schon's* [a Calvinist minister at Heidelberg] *Thesis, that the Pope was Anti-Christ; A Treatise on Communion in one kind*, 1584. He was also the principal compiler of the '*Concertatio Ecclesiæ Catholicæ in Angliâ*,' Triers, 1583. It was re-edited with considerable additions the year following, by John Bridgewater; and again in 1588.—*Oliver; Dodd.*

GIBBONS, ORLANDO, a native of Cambridge, was appointed organist of the chapels royal 1604. In 1606 he was admitted bachelor of music at Cambridge, and was created doctor of music at Oxford 1622. Being commanded to Canterbury to attend the solemnization of the marriage of Charles I. with the Princess Henrietta Maria, he was seized with the smallpox, of which he died in that city 5 June, 1625. He was concerned, jointly with Dr. John Bull and William Byrd, in the composition of a music book for the virginal, entitled '*Parthenia*.' In 1612 he published *Madrigals of five parts, for voices and viols*. He also composed the tunes to the hymns and songs of the church, translated by George Withers. Numerous services and anthems of his are extant in the cathedral books, and some are printed in various collections. The service in F and his anthem of Hosanna are mentioned with great approbation by writers on music, who agree as to the superior excellence of his church music in general. One of his sons, *Christopher Gibbons*, Mus. Doct. Oxon., was organist to Charles II., and many of his anthems are extant, though he was more celebrated for his skill in performing on the organ than for his compositions. He died 1676. *Edward Gibbons*, the brother of Orlando, was organist of Salisbury Cathedral, and the author of some madrigals.

GIBBONS, RICHARD, a Jesuit, brother of John, mentioned above, entered the Society at Rome 1572; and died at Douay 23 June, 1632, æt. 83. He published numerous works, but is chiefly known by his edition of Nicholas Harpsfield's '*Historia Anglicana Ecclesiastica*,' folio, Douay, 1622; and his translations of *De la Puente's Meditations on the Mysteries*, and *Louis de Granada's Memorial of a Christian Life*.—*Oliver; Dodd.*

GIBBONS, THOMAS, D.D., a dissenting minister, born at Swaffham, Norfolk, 31 May, 1720. He became pastor of an Independent meeting in Silver Street, London, 1742; but the next year removed to Haberdashers' Hall. In 1754 he became one of the tutors of the academy at Mile End, and in 1764 received the degree of doctor in divinity from Aberdeen. Died 22 Feb., 1785. Dr. Gibbons published—*Juvenilia*, or poems on several occasions; *Family Sermons*; *A system of Rhetoric*; *Female Worthies*, or the *Lives of Pious Women*, 2 vols.; *Memoirs of Dr. Isaac Watts*. After his death, three volumes of his sermons were published by subscription.

GIBBS, JAMES, M.D., was born at Rouen about 1616, being son of William Gibbs, physician to Queen Mary, wife of King Charles I. At nine years of age he was brought to England, and after being initiated in the rudiments was sent to the English college at St. Omer. He next studied anatomy and medicine at Padua; and in 1644 removed to Rome, and became tutor to Almericus, son of Francis, duke of Modena. Having spent two years in this honourable employment, he was appointed physician to Cardinal Bernardini, after whose decease he was a domestic to Prince Giustiniani. In 1657 Pope Alexander VII. appointed him professor of rhetoric in the famous school '*Sapienza*.' Gibbs was much admired for his ingenious performances in poetry, and the Emperor Leopold honoured him with the title of poet-laureate 1667. He also received the degree of M.D. from Oxford, on which occasion some of the choicest wits of that university complimented him with Latin verses. Dr. Gibbs died at Rome 26 June, 1677, aged 66. He wrote '*Carminum pars lyrica, ad exemplum Quinti Horatii Flacci*,' &c., 8vo., Rome, 1668; *Carminum pars altera*; *Orationes et prefationes*; *Epistolæ*; *Pinacotheca Spadia, sive Pontificum Romanorum series*; *De Medico, libri iii.*

GIBBS, JAMES, an architect, born at Aberdeen 1674, and educated at the Marischal College, where he took the degree of master of arts; after which he went to Holland, and entered into the service of a builder. Here he became known to the earl of Mar, who patronized him, and thus he was enabled to travel for improvement into Italy. About 1710 he came to England, where, by the interest of his noble friend, he was employed in planning and executing St. Martin's Church in the Fields, St. Mary's in the Strand, and other public works. After this he executed the Radcliff Library at Oxford, and the Senate House at Cambridge, where also he showed his abilities in King's College, and the Royal Library. Died 5 August, 1754. In 1728 he published a folio volume of his designs.

GIBBS, Sir VICARY, chief justice of the Common Pleas, was the son of an apothecary at Exeter, and born there 1752. He received his education at Eton, from whence he removed to King's College, Cambridge, where he was distinguished by his classical attainments, and in 1772 was elected to a Craven scholarship. While at college, he entered as a student of Lincoln's Inn, and in due course was called to the bar. Through the friendship of Dunning, he became a leading counsel on the western circuit; and on the death of Mr. Richard Burke was chosen recorder of Bristol. The trials of Horne Tooke, Hardy, and others, for high treason, brought the talents of Mr. Gibbs still more conspicuously before the public, and soon afterwards he became king's counsel. He was also elected into parliament for the university of Cambridge; made chief justice of Chester; next solicitor and afterwards attorney-general, with the honour of knighthood. In 1813 he was appointed a puisne judge of the Common Pleas; and the year following chief of the same court. After discharging the duties of this office with the greatest reputation, he resigned it, at the end of 1818, on account of his increasing infirmities. Died 9 Feb., 1820.

GIBERT, BALTHASAR, a celebrated professor in the university of Paris, born at Aix 17 Jan., 1662;

died 28 Oct., 1741. He published a Treatise on True Eloquence, and a great number of other works.

GIBERT, JEAN PIERRE, a cousin of the preceding, and able writer on canon law, was born at Aix 1660, and died at Paris 2 Nov., 1736.

GIBERTI, JOHN MATTHEW, was born at Palermo 1495; consecrated bishop of Verona 1524; died 30 Dec., 1543. The works of this learned and pious prelate, who rendered important services to the church, were published at Verona 1733.

GIBOURS, PETER. See ANSELM, FATHER.

GIBSON, EDMUND, a bishop and antiquary, was born at Bampton, Westmorland, 1669. He became a commoner of Queen's College, Oxford, where he studied the northern languages. He also published new editions of Drummond's 'Polcmo-Middiana,' and James V. of Scotland's 'Cantilena Rustica,' with notes. These works were followed by a Latin translation of the Saxon Chronicle, 1692, and a catalogue of MSS. in Tenison's Library, and those at Oxford which had belonged to Dugdale. In 1695 he published a new translation of Camden's 'Britannia,' with additions. Of this new edition appeared several years afterwards. In 1698 he edited Sir Henry Spelman's posthumous works, and about this time he became chaplain to Archbishop Tenison, who conferred on him the degree of D.D., the archdeaconry of Surrey, and the rectory of Lambeth. In 1713 he published his 'Codex Juris Ecclesiastici Anglicani,' 2 vols. folio. In 1715 he was consecrated bishop of Lincoln, whence, in 1720, he was translated to London. Died 6 Sept., 1748. Besides the works already noticed, he published several on the antiquities of Britain; the life of Sir Thomas Bodley; tracts on the convocation; sermons; and pastoral letters.

GIBSON, MATTHEW, an English Catholic prelate, was consecrated bishop of Comana 3 Sept., 1780, and appointed vicar-apostolic of the northern district. Died 19 May, 1790. He published A Pastoral Letter addressed to all the Clergy and Faithful of the Northern District on the New Oath framed for the Catholics of this Kingdom, 8vo., Newcastle-on-Tyne, 1790. An answer to this, by a Protestant Catholic (to wit, Alexander Geddes), appeared the same year.

GIBSON, RICHARD, called 'the Dwarf,' an English painter, and the contemporary of Lely, whose manner he studied. In his youth he was servant to a lady at Mortlake, who put him under De Cleyn for instruction. Afterwards he became page to Charles I., and on marrying Anne Shepherd, who was also a dwarf, the king honoured the wedding with his presence, and gave away the bride. They were of equal stature, each measuring three feet ten inches; but their children, five of whom arrived at maturity, were of the usual size. Gibson died in 1690, æt. 75, and his wife in 1709, aged 89. William Gibson, the nephew of Richard, was also a painter and copyist of Lely. He died 1702, aged 58. Edward Gibson, a member of the same family, painted portraits in oil and crayons.

GIBSON, THOMAS, a native of Morpeth, in Northumberland, was educated at Cambridge (M.B. 1511). He was noted for his extraordinary success in curing diseases, and also for his strong antipathy to the Catholic religion. For some years he carried on the business of a printer in London, where he died 1662. He wrote much, and with one exception, all the known productions of his

press were compiled by himself. Among his works are 'The Concordance of the New Testament,' 1535; 'The Great Herball newly corrected,' 1539; 'A breve Cronycle of the Bysshope of Romes Blessyng, and of the Prelates Beneficall and charitable rewardes from the tyme of King Heralde unto this day,' no date, in English rhyme. His Concordance is the first printed work of that kind in the English language.—*Athen. Cantab.*

GIBSON, THOMAS, an English painter, who died 28 April, 1751, aged about 71.

GIBSON, WILLIAM, an English Catholic prelate, was consecrated bishop of Acanthos 5 Dec., 1790, and appointed vicar-apostolic of the northern district. He died 9 June, 1821.

GIDDY. See GIBBERT.

GIFFARD, BONAVENTURE, D.D., a prelate of the Roman Church, born at Wolverhampton, Staffordshire, 1642. At an early age he was sent to the English college at Douay, where he remained till 1667, and then spent ten years in the university of Paris, where he was created D.D. James II., on ascending the throne, made him one of his chaplains; and he was promoted to the episcopal dignity, and consecrated 22 April, 1687, with the title of bishop of Madaura. At first he was vicar-apostolic of the midland district; but was transferred to the London district 1702. On the breaking out of the Revolution (1688) he was committed to Newgate, where he remained a prisoner about twelve months. After gaining his liberty he lived privately in London by connivance of the government, who gave him very little disturbance, being fully satisfied of the inoffensiveness of his behaviour. He died at Hammersmith 12 March, 1733-4, according to Dodd, though the inscription on his tombstone, in St. Pancras church, gives 12 March, 1736, as the date of his decease. He was author of A Sermon of the Nativity of our Lord, preach'd before the King and Queen at Whitehall, 1687, 4to., London, 1688; and in 1722 there was printed a Relation of a Conference between him and W. Jane, dean of Gloucester, concerning the Real Presence.

GIFFARD, WILLIAM, D.D., archbishop of Rheims, was born in Hampshire 1554 or 1555. At the proper age he was sent to Lincoln College, Oxford, where he pursued his studies for at least four years; and from thence proceeded to Louvain, where he went through a course of divinity under the celebrated Bellarmine, and was passed bachelor of that faculty. The degree of doctor was conferred upon him at Pont-à-Mousson 1584. For eleven years he worthily filled the chair of theology at Rheims. He was also rector of the university of Rheims, and dean of Lisle, in Flanders. About 1602 he entered the order of St. Benedict, on which occasion he assumed the name of *Gabriel à Sancta Maria*; and it was he who induced the cardinal of Lorraine to bestow Dieulwart on Englishmen of that order. He became prior of the Benedictine monastery at St. Maio; and in 1617 president of the English Benedictine province. In or about 1619 he was nominated coadjutor to the cardinal archbishop of Rheims, and consecrated as bishop of Archidapolis; and in 1622 he succeeded as archbishop and duke of Rheims, first peer of France, and legate born of the Holy See. This virtuoso and learned prelate died 11 April, 1629. He assisted Dr. Anthony Champney in his 'Treatise on the Protestant Ordinations,' 1616; and his 'Sermons for Advent,' delivered in French, and trans-

lated by himself into Latin, were published at Rheims 1625. He also completed the treatise 'Calvino-Turcismus,' which had been commenced by Dr. William Reynolds.—*Dodd; Oliver.*

GIFFEN, HUBERT VAN, in Latin *Gifanius*, a jurist and philologist, born at Buren in Guelderland 1534; died at Prague 26 July, 1604.

GIFFORD, ANDREW, D.D., a Baptist minister, born at Bristol 17 Aug., 1700. In 1725 he became pastor of a congregation at Nottingham, whence he removed to the meeting in Eagle Street, London, and in 1754 obtained his doctor's degree from Aberdeen. In 1757 he was appointed assistant-librarian of the British Museum. He published some Sermons, and an edition of Folkes's Tables of Coins. Died 19 June, 1784.

GIFFORD, JOHN, a political writer, whose real name was *John Richard Green*, was born 1758. He was brought up by his grandfather, who left him some property, which enabled him to go to Oxford, where he became a commoner of St. John's College; but left the university without a degree. He now turned to the law as a profession; but having dissipated his little fortune, he was obliged to go abroad, under the assumed name, which he ever after retained. He returned in 1788, and, on the breaking out of the French revolution, devoted his pen to the defence of government in church and state. He contributed to the establishment of the 'British Critic,' and afterwards of the 'Anti-Jacobin Review,' which last arose out of a newspaper of the same name. Besides these concerns, and a number of pamphlets which he published, Mr. Gifford found time to compile some larger works; as—'The History of France,' 5 vols.; 'The Reign of Louis XVI.;' and 'History of the French Revolution;' 'History of the Political life of the Right Hon. William Pitt,' 3 vols. For these services he was rewarded with a pension, and made a police magistrate. He died at Bromley, Kent, 6 March, 1818.

GIFFORD, RICHARD, after graduating as B.A. at Balliol College, Oxford, took orders and was appointed curate of Richard's Castle, Herefordshire. Afterwards he was appointed morning preacher at St. Anne's, Soho, and in 1758 chaplain to the marquis of Tweeddale. He was presented to the vicarage of Duffield, Derbyshire, 1759; to the rectory of North Okendon, Essex, 1772; and died 3 March, 1807, aged 82. Mr. Gifford published 'Remarks on Mr. Kennicott's Dissertation on the Free of Life in Paradise;' 'Contemplations,' a poem; and 'Outlines of an Answer to Dr. Priestley's Disquisitions relating to Matter and Spirit,' 1782.

GIFFORD, ROBERT, Lord Gifford, was born at Exeter 24 Feb., 1779, and at first articled to an attorney in that city, though he subsequently went to the bar. In 1817 he was appointed solicitor-general, and shortly afterwards took his seat in parliament for the borough of Eye, in Suffolk. He was advanced to the attorney-generalship 1819. In 1824 he was appointed chief justice of the Common Pleas, and the same year the university of Cambridge conferred upon him the honorary degree of M.A. The same year, also, he was appointed deputy speaker of the House of Lords, being created a peer by the title of Baron Gifford, of St. Leonard's, co. Devon. He succeeded Sir Thomas Plumer as Master of the Rolls 1824; and died 4 Sept., 1826.

GIFFORD, WILLIAM, a critic and poet, born at

Ashburton, Devonshire, April, 1756. He was left an orphan in early childhood, and apprenticed to a shoemaker. His master refused to allow him to lighten the drudgery of his occupation by reading, but he nevertheless contrived by stealth to acquire considerable knowledge of mathematics, and occasionally wrote verses. Some of the latter came into the hands of Mr. Cookesley, a surgeon, who raised a subscription to purchase his freedom. He was immediately put under the charge of a teacher, and although, with the exception of mathematics, his attainments were then almost nothing, in two years he was fitted for the university of Oxford, and entered Exeter College, where he was appointed Bible reader. Having accidentally fallen under the notice of Lord Grosvenor, he was invited by that nobleman to live with him, and subsequently spent many years on the Continent as travelling tutor to his son. After his return to England he published in 1797 his 'Baviad,' a paraphrase on the first satire of Persius, in which the popular Della Cruscan poetry of the day was happily ridiculed and effectually put down. This work was followed in 1795 by the 'Mæviad,' an imitation of Horace directed against the corruptions of the drama. His 'Epistle to Peter Pindar,' published in 1800, is one of the bitterest attacks ever directed against an opponent. Being now known as a keen political writer, he wrote with George Ellis and Frere for the 'Anti-Jacobin' upon its commencement by Canning, and from this connexion received two offices under government, which he held for life. He also translated Persius, and edited the dramatic works of Massinger, Ben Jonson, Ford, and Shirley. Upon the establishment of the Quarterly Review in 1809 he became its editor, a position he retained till about two years before his death, which event occurred in London 31 Dec., 1826.

GIGGEO, ANTHONY, a Milanese divine, who compiled a valuable Arabic-Latin Lexicon. Died 1632.

GILBART, JAMES WILLIAM, F.R.S., a writer on banking, was born in London 21 March, 1794. He was for some years general manager of the London and Westminster Bank; and died 8 Aug., 1863. His principal works are an answer to Cobbett's History of the Reformation; 'Practical Treatise on Banking;' 'The History and Principles of Banking;' 'The History of Banking in Ireland;' 'The Logic of Banking;' 'Banking and the Currency;' 'History of Banking in America;' 'Logic for the Million.'

GILBERT, St., the founder of the Gilbertin order, was born at Sempringham, Lincolnshire, and after a clerical education received ordination from the bishop of Lincoln. In 1123 he became parson of the united livings of Sempringham and Tirington. He gave a rule to seven holy virgins, who lived in strict enclosure in a house adjoining to the wall of his parish church of St. Andrew at Sempringham, and another afterwards to a community of men, who desired to live under his direction. Such was the origin of the order of the Gilbertins, the approbation of which he procured from Pope Eugenius III. He built nine monasteries of women, and four of canons regular, in which monasteries he left, at the time of his death, 1500 religious women, and 700 religious men. He died 3 Feb., 1189-90, being 106 years old, and was canonized by Innocent III. in 1202. Festival, Feb. 4.

GILBERT, DAVIES, D.C.L., F.R.S., F.S.A., whose name was originally *Giddy*, was born at St. Erth, Cornwall, March, 1769, and educated at Pembroke College, Oxford (M.A. 1789). In 1792 he served the office of high sheriff of his native county; and he also sat in parliament as member for Helston (1804-6), and for Bodmin (1806-1832). In 1808 he married the daughter and heiress of Thomas Gilbert, of Eastbourne, Sussex, and he assumed the name of Gilbert only in 1817. Throughout life Mr. Gilbert was very fond of scientific pursuits, and for three years he held the honourable post of President of the Royal Society. The university of Oxford also honoured him with the degree of D.C.L. 1832. His published works, however, relate to antiquarian and not scientific subjects. The principal are:—*A Collection of ancient Christmas Carols, with the tunes to which they were formerly sung in the West of England*, 1823; *'Mount Calvary, or the History of the Passion, Death, and Resurrection of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ; written in Cornish and interpreted in the English tongue by John Keigwin, gent., in 1682*, 1826; *'The Creation of the World, with Noah's Flood, written in Cornish in 1611 by William Jordan, and translated by John Keigwin*, 1827; works on the history of St. Neot's, Cornwall; *'Parochial History of Cornwall, founded on the MS. Histories of Mr. Hals and Mr. Tonkin*, 4 vols. 8vo., London 1837-8. Dr. Gilbert died at Eastbourne 24 Dec., 1839.

GILBERT, Sir HUMPHREY, an enterprising but unfortunate navigator, was born in Devonshire 1539. He lost his father at an early age, and his mother married Mr. Raleigh, by whom she had the celebrated Sir Walter. The subject of this article had his education at Eton and Oxford; after which he went, in a military character, to Ireland, where for his services he was knighted 1570. He returned soon after to England, and married a rich heiress, but lost a good part of his property in a speculating concern with Sir Thomas Smith, for converting iron into copper. He published, in 1576, a discourse to prove the practicability of a north-west passage to China; and in 1578 he sailed on a voyage of discovery himself to the coast of America. In a second voyage, in 1583, he took possession of Newfoundland; but his ship foundered in her passage to England 9 Sept., 1584. He was a good mathematician, and of an enterprising genius.

GILBERT, Sir JEFFREY, a judge, was, it is supposed, a native of Devonshire, and born 10 Oct., 1674. Of his education no particulars are recorded; but in 1715 he was appointed one of the judges in the Irish Court of King's Bench, from which he was removed to the situation of chief baron of the Exchequer in that kingdom. In 1722 he was recalled to England, and made a baron of the Exchequer; and, two years afterwards, he was one of the commissioners of the great seal, with Sir Joseph Jekyll and Sir Robert Raymond. In 1725 he was appointed chief baron of the Exchequer, but died 14 Oct., 1726, at Bath. He published a number of legal works and an abridgment of Locke on the Understanding.

GILBERT, WILLIAM, M.D., was born at Colchester 1540. He was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge; after which he travelled abroad. On his return he became fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, and settled in London, where he was greatly esteemed for his skill, and

was appointed physician to Queen Elizabeth. In 1600 he published a work on the nature and properties of the loadstone, entitled, *'De Magnete, magneticisque corporibus, et de magno magnete Tellure, physiologia nova*.' In this work he pointed out the variation of the magnet, and the uses to which it was to be applied in navigation; a discovery of great importance to mariners. He died at Colchester 30 Nov., 1603. After his death was printed another work of his, entitled, *'De mundi nostro sublimitate philosophia nova*,'—*Athen. Cantab.*

GILBERT, WILLIAM, B.D., a nonconformist divine, born in Shropshire 1613, and educated at Edmund Hall, Oxford. He went to Ireland, and, on his return, was presented by Lord Wharton to the living of Upper Winghamton, Bucks; afterwards to the vicarage of St. Laurence, Reading; and, lastly, to the rectory of Edgemond, in his native county, from which he was ejected at the Restoration. He then officiated in conventicles at Oxford and London, and died at the former place 15 July, 1694. His works are, *'Vindiciæ supremi Dei domini*, against Dr. Owen; *'England's Passing Bell*, a poem, written soon after the plague, the fire of London, and the Dutch war; *'Super auspaticissimo regis Gul. in Hiberniam descensu*; *'Epitaphia diversa*.' He also published a dialogue, called *'Julius Secundus*,' which he ascribed to Erasmus.

GILBERTUS ANGLICUS, an English writer of the twelfth century. His principal work is entitled *'Compendium Medicinæ tam mortuum universalium quam particularium*,' printed at Lyons, 1510.

GILCHRIST, EBENEZER, a physician, was born at Dumfries 1707. He studied at Edinburgh, London, and Paris, but took his doctor's degree at Rheims, after which he returned to his native country, where he practised till his death 1774. He wrote two dissertations on nervous fevers in the Edinburgh Medical Essays; and a separate treatise on the use of sea voyages in medicine.

GILCHRIST, JOHN BORTHWICK, LL.D., an orientalist, born at Edinburgh 1759. At an early age he went to Calcutta as assistant-surgeon in the East India Company's service, and applied himself with ardour to the study of Hindostanee, Sanscrit, Persian, and other languages. In 1787 he published, at Calcutta, an English and Hindostanee Dictionary, which became a standard work. This was followed by various other introductory works on the languages of Hindostan and Persia. In 1800 he was appointed professor of the Hindostanee and Persian languages in the college of Fort William, in Bengal. This situation he was obliged to resign, three years later, in consequence of failing health. Returning to Scotland in 1804, he took up his residence at Edinburgh, where, at one period, he endeavoured to establish a bank. About 1816 he settled in London, where he taught the oriental languages, at first in private, and afterwards at the Oriental Institution, Leicester Square. The latter years of his life were passed in retirement, and he died at Paris Jan., 1841.

GILCHRIST, OCTAVIUS, F.S.A., was born at Twickenham 1779, and educated at Magdalen College, Oxford. He left the university to assist a friend engaged in trade at Stamford, and afterwards carried on the business for his own benefit. Mr. Gilchrist was a writer in the Quarterly Review, and contributed some notes to Gifford's

edition of Ben Jonson. He likewise published 'Examination of the charges of Ben Jonson's enmity towards Shakspeare;' Bishop Corbet's Poems; and 'Letters to William Gifford on the late edition of Ford's Works.' He projected a Collection of Old Plays, but never carried out the idea. Died at Stamford 30 June, 1833.

GILDAS, surnamed *The Wise*, was a native of Wales, and born in 511, or, according to others, in 493. He appears to have been a monk; and, after residing in one of the small isles called the Holmes, in the Bristol Channel, retired to the Abbey of Glastonbury, where he died. This account is controverted by Dupin, who places him in a monastery in Venetia in Britain. The only book attributed to him, with certainty, is entitled 'Epistola de exordio Britanniz, et castigatio ordinis ecclesiastici,' printed at London in 1525, and, several times since, at other places. An English translation of it was published 1652.

GILDON, CHARLES, was born at Gillingham, Dorsetshire, 1665, and educated at Douay. Having wasted his paternal estate, he turned dramatic writer, but without success. He was the friend of Charles Blount, whose works he published, and justified both his conduct and his sceptical principles. But at the close of life he altered his opinions, and printed a book called 'The Deist's Manual.' His other works are 'The Art of English Poetry,' of which his own productions proved miserable examples; an English Grammar; The Life of Betterton. Died 12 Jan., 1723-4.

GILES, of *Piterbo*, an Italian cardinal and biblical commentator, died 12 Nov., 1532.

GILFILLAN, ROBERT, a minor Scotch poet, born in Dunfermline 7 July, 1798; died 4 Dec., 1850, at Leith, where he had been collector of the police rates since 1837. The fourth edition of his Songs was published shortly after his death.

GILL, ALEXANDER, was born in Lincolnshire 27 Feb., 1564. He received his education at Corpus Christi College, Oxford (M.A. 1590). In 1608 he became master of St. Paul's School; and died 17 Nov., 1635. His works are—'Treatise concerning the Trinity;' 'Logonomia Anglica;' 'Sacred Philosophy of Holy Scripture, or a Commentary on the Creed.'

GILL, ALEXANDER, D.D., son and successor to the preceding, was born in London 1597. He entered Trinity College, Oxford, and, on taking his master's degree, was appointed usher in St. Paul's School, of which he became master in 1635, when he proceeded doctor in divinity. He was, however, dismissed five years afterwards, and then set up a private school in Aldersgate Street, where he died 1642. His Latin poems were printed with the title of 'Poetici Conatus,' 1632. He had the honour to instruct Milton, who respected him very much.

GILL, JOHN, D.D., a Baptist minister, born at Kettering, in Northamptonshire, 23 Nov., 1697. His education was limited, owing to the contracted circumstances of his parents; but, by application, he became a good classical and oriental scholar. In 1718 he officiated at a congregation at Higham Fersers, from whence he removed to a congregation at Horsleydown, in Southwark. In 1728 he published his 'Exposition of the Song of Solomon.' In 1735 appeared his 'Cause of God and Truth,' 2 vols., in which he defended Calvinism upon upralapsarian principles. But his great work was 'Commentary on the Scriptures, in 9 vols. folio,

for which he was complimented with the degree of D.D. by the university of Aberdeen. A new edition of this exposition subsequently appeared, in 10 vols. 4to. In 1767 Dr. Gill printed 'A Dissertation on the Antiquities of the Hebrew Language.' His last work was a body of doctrinal and practical divinity, 3 vols. 4to. Died 14 Oct., 1771.

GILLES, PIERRE, a French traveller and naturalist, born at Albi 1490; died at Rome 1555.

GILLESPIE, GEORGE, a Scotch divine, who was one of the commissioners from the Church of Scotland in the assembly at Westminster 1643. He wrote 'Aaron's Rod Blossoming;' 'Miscellaneous Questions,' &c.; and died 17 Dec., 1648.

GILLIES, JOHN, LL.D., F.R.S., F.S.A., was born at Brechin 18 Jan., 1747, and educated at Glasgow, after which he repaired to London. For some time he travelled on the Continent with the sons of Lord Hope, and on his return to England, about 1784, devoted himself to literary pursuits. On the death of Dr. Robertson he was appointed royal historiographer for Scotland. He died at Clapham 15 Feb., 1836. Dr. Gillies published a translation of the Orations of Isocrates and Lysias; History of Ancient Greece; View of the reign of Frederick II. of Prussia, with a parallel between that Prince and Philip II. of Macedon; a translation of Aristotle's Ethics and Politics; History of the World from Alexander to Augustus; and a translation of Aristotle's Rhetoric.

GILLIES, ROBERT PEARSE, a nephew of Lord Gillies and of Dr. John Gillies, mentioned above, received his education at Edinburgh, and was called to the Scotch bar 1812. Throughout his life this gifted individual was afflicted with a tendency to mental depression and morbid sensibility. He died at Kensington 28 Nov., 1858. Mr. Gillies was a contributor to Blackwood's Magazine, and published an autobiographical work entitled 'Memoirs of a Literary Veteran,' 1851.

GILLIS, JAMES, D.D., a Catholic prelate, born 7 April, 1802, at Montreal, in Lower Canada, of Scottish parents, who returned home with him in 1816. He was ordained priest 1827; nominated coadjutor to Bishop Carruthers, vicar-apostolic of the eastern district of Scotland, 22 July, 1837; consecrated bishop of Limyra, in Lycia, 22 July, 1838; succeeded as third vicar-apostolic of the eastern district of Scotland 1852; and died near Edinburgh 24 Feb., 1864. Bishop Gillis published A Discourse on the Mission and Influence of the Popes, 8vo., Edinburgh, 1850; Facts and Correspondence relating to the admission into the Catholic Church of Viscount and Viscountess Feilding, 8vo., Edinburgh, 1850; The Cholera, its premonitory symptoms and means of prevention, being principally extracts from the second report by the Metropolitan Sanitary Commission in 1848, 8vo., Edinburgh, 1853; A Letter to D. Maclaren, Lord Provost of Edinburgh, on the proposed 'Voluntary' Amendment of the Lord Advocate's Educational Bill for Scotland, 8vo., Edinburgh, 1854; A Lecture on Education, 8vo., Edinburgh, 1850; A paper on the subject of Burns' pistols, 8vo., Edinburgh, 1859.

GILLOT, CLAUDE, a celebrated French engraver and painter, born 1673; died 1722.

GILLRAY, JAMES, an engraver and caricaturist, was born at Chelsea 1757, being the son of a Chelsea pensioner. He became a student in the Royal Academy, and about 1784 attracted notice

as a skilful engraver. Between 1779 and 1811 he published twelve hundred caricatures, many of which were etched at once upon the copper, without the assistance of drawings. The royal family, the cabinet ministers, and the prominent politicians of the day were ridiculed by him without mercy. He died at London, of delirium tremens, 1 June, 1815. His works appeared singly, but a collection of them was published 1850. A new edition was subsequently issued by Bohn.

GILLY, WILLIAM STEPHEN, D.D., was educated at Christ's Hospital, and at St. Catharine's Hall, Cambridge. He was collated to the rectory of North Fambridge, Essex, 1817; obtained a canonry of Durham, and the living of St. Margaret's in that city 1825; was presented in 1851 to the vicarage of Norham, Northumberland; and died 10 Sept., 1855, aged 66. His works are—'The Spirit of the Gospel'; or the Four Evangelists elucidated by explanatory observations, historical references, and miscellaneous illustrations; 'Narrative of an Excursion to the Mountains of Piedmont in the year 1823, and Researches among the Vaudois or Waldenses, Protestant inhabitants of the Cottian Alps'; 'Horæ Catheticæ'; 'Waldensian Researches'; a 'Second Visit to the Vaudois, 1831; Memoir of Felix Neff'; 'Our Protestant Forefathers'; 'Vigilantius and his Times'; 'The Roman Version of the Gospel according to St. John.'

GILPIN, BERNARD, styled 'The Apostle of the North,' was born at Kentmere, Westmoreland, 1517. He was educated at Queen's College, Oxford, from whence he removed to Christ Church, on the foundation of that house by Cardinal Wolsey. His first preferment was the vicarage of Norton, in the diocese of Durham, which he resigned on going to Paris, where he printed a book on the Eucharist, written by his relative, Bishop Tonstal, who gave him the manuscript for that purpose. After travelling three years he returned home, and was made archdeacon of Durham, to which was annexed the rectory of Easington, from whence he removed to Houghton-le-Spring. He was a warm partisan of the reformed doctrines, and in the reign of Elizabeth was offered the bishopric of Carlisle and the provostship of Queen's College, but refused both, contenting himself with Houghton, where he founded a school. Died 4 March, 1583. His brother, *George Gilpin*, translated from the Dutch that keen satire of Alegambe, *The Beehive of the Roman Church*.

GILPIN, RICHARD, a native of Cumberland, who took his degree of M.D. at Queen's College, Oxford; after which he was ordained, and had the living of Greystock, in his native county. Being silenced by the Act of Conformity, he resumed the practice of physic at Newcastle, where he died 1697. He wrote '*Demonologia Sacra*, or a Treatise on Satan's Temptations,' 1677, and other works.

GILPIN, SAWREY, brother of the Rev. William Gilpin, was born at Carlisle 1733. He was placed with a ship-painter, and his first works which attracted notice were some market groups, which he sketched from his window. He next applied to drawing of animals, particularly the horse, in which he excelled. He also etched the plates in his brother's works, and became a member of the Royal Academy. He died at Brompton 8 March, 1807.

GILPIN, WILLIAM, was a native of Carlisle, and educated at Queen's College, Oxford, where he took his degree of master of arts in 1748. He kept, for many years, a school at Cheam, in Surrey, and afterwards became vicar of Boldre, in Hampshire, and prebendary of Salisbury. He died 5 April, 1804, aged 86. He published—*The Life of Bernard Gilpin*; *Lives of Latimer, Wickliffe, Huss, and Cranmer*; *Lectures on the Catechism*; *Exposition of the New Testament*; *Observations on Picturesque Beauty*; *Tour to the Lakes*; *Remarks on Forest Scenery*; *Essay on Prints*; *Observations on the River Wye, &c.*; *Remarks on the Western Parts of England*; *Sermons*; *Moral Contrasts*. He left the profits of his publications for the endowment of a school at Boldre.

GIN, PIERRE LOUIS CLAUDE, a voluminous French writer and translator, born 1726 at Paris, where he died 10 Nov., 1807.

GINGUENE, PIERRE LOUIS, an active agent in the French Revolution, a poet, and a writer on criticism, was born at Rennes 25 April, 1748, and died at Paris 16 Nov., 1815. His great work is '*The Literary History of Italy*.'

GINKELL. See *ATHLONE, EARL OF*.

GINNANI FRANCIS, Count, an Italian naturalist, born at Ravenna 13 Dec., 1716. died 1765.

GIOBERTI, VINCENZO, an Italian statesman and political writer, born at Turin 5 April, 1801; died at Paris 26 Oct., 1852.

GIOCONDO, FRA GIOVANNI, an architect and antiquary of Verona, died about 1521.

GIOIA, FLAVIO, a Neapolitan, to whom has been erroneously ascribed the invention of the mariner's compass, was born about 1300 at Pastano, near Amalfi.

GIOJA, MELCHIOR, an Italian ecclesiastic and writer on political economy, born at Placenza 27 Sept., 1767; died at Milan 2 Jan., 1820.

GIORDANI, VITALE, a celebrated mathematician, born at Bitonto, in the kingdom of Naples, 13 Dec., 1633; died at Rome 3 Nov., 1711.

GIORDANO, LUCA, a painter, born at Naples 1629. He was the disciple of Spagnoletto, and afterwards of Pietro da Cortona; on leaving whose school he went to Lombardy, to study the works of Correggio, and then repaired to Venice for further improvement in colouring and composition. He imitated Titian so very closely, that his pictures are not easily distinguished from that master. He lived several years in Spain, where he was in high favour with King Philip, whom he accompanied to Naples, and died there in 1704 or 1705.

GIORGI, AUGUSTINE ANTHONY, an ecclesiastical antiquary and oriental scholar, professor of divinity in the college of La Sapienza at Rome, was born 1711, and died 4 May, 1797.

GIORGIONE, a painter, whose name was *Giorgio Barbarelli*, was born at Castel Franco, in Friuli, 1477. He became the scholar of Giovanni Bellini, but surpassed him in design and execution. His style is supposed by some to resemble that of Leonardo da Vinci, but others think it approaches nearer to that of Correggio. Died 1511.

GIOTTO, an artist, born at Vespignano, near Florence, 1276. When a boy, he kept sheep, and his genius being discovered in that situation by Cimabue, he took him under his instruction. He acquired such a reputation that Benedict IX. sent for him to Rome, where, besides painting many pictures, he made a ship of mosaic, which is over

GIOVIO.

the portico at the entrance of St. Peter's church, and still known by the name of Giotto's vessel. In 1334 he undertook the famous tower of Santa Maria del Fiore at Florence, for which he was made a citizen, and rewarded with a pension. Died 18 Jan., 1336. Petrarch and Dante were his particular friends.

GIOVIO, PAOLO, in Latin, *Paulus Jovius*, was born at Como 19 April, 1483. He studied physic, and took his doctor's degree in that faculty; but soon quitted the profession for literary pursuits. Leo X. gave him a pension, and conferred on him the order of knighthood. Adrian VI. presented him to a canonry in the cathedral of Como, and Clement VII. made him bishop of Nocera. Died 11 Dec., 1552. The historical works of Jovius have been printed in two vols. folio, Strasburg, 1556. His other books are 'De Piscibus Romanis,' Latin Poems; Lives of the twelve Visconti lords and dukes of Milan; 'Musæi Joviani Imagines,' Collection of Portraits with Inscriptions; Description of Great Britain, of Muscovy, and of the Lake of Como; and Eulogies of Warriors. His brother, *Benedict* (born 1471), wrote a history of Como; a Treatise on the Manners of the Swiss, &c.

GIRALDI CINTIO, JOHN BAPTIST, a poet and physician, born at Ferrara 1504; died 30 Dec., 1573. His principal work is 'Hecatommithi,' or a hundred novels in the manner of Boccaccio.

GIRALDI, LILIO GREGORIO, an eminent scholar and Latin poet, born at Ferrara 14 June, 1479; died Feb., 1552.

GIRALDUS DE BARRI, called from his native country *Cambrensis*, and by his enemies *Sylvestre*, or the Savage, was born at the castle of Manorbeer, Pembrokeshire, 1147. He was educated first under his uncle, the bishop of St. David's, and next at the university of Paris. On his return he entered into orders, and obtained several prebends. After his uncle's death the chapter of St. David's chose him bishop of that see, but he declined the appointment, knowing that the king would not confirm the election. He then revisited Paris to study the civil and canon law, in which he made a great proficiency. In 1180 he returned to his own country, which was in great confusion, the inhabitants and clergy having been in expelling the bishop for arbitrary conduct. Girald was then chosen to superintend the diocese, which he governed for three years with great credit, and acquired popularity, though he introduced considerable innovations. The abated bishop, however, was restored, and Girald, having resigned his charge, accepted the invitation of Henry II. to be his chaplain. That monarch sent him to Ireland with his son John in 1185; and while there he collected materials for the history and topography of Ireland. In 1187 he returned to Wales, and the year following accompanied Archbishop Baldwin in a journey through the Principality, in order to preach up the crusade in the Holy Land. This was the occasion of his writing the '*Itinerarium Cambriæ*.' In 1198 he was again chosen bishop of St. David's, but though he took three journeys to Rome, he could not procure the papal confirmation. Soon after this he retired from the world, and died about 1220. His printed works are—'*Topographia Hiberniæ*,' 1622; '*Historia Vaticinalis, de expugnatione Hiberniæ*,' 1602—these two works are in Hollinghead and Camden; '*Itinerarium Cambriæ*,' 1585—

GISBORNE.

this has been translated by Sir Richard Colt Hoare, in 2 vols. 4to., 1806; '*De Laudibus Cambrorum*,' 8vo., 1585; '*Gemma Ecclesiastica*,' '*Liber secundus de descriptione Walliæ*,' published by Wharton in his *Anglia Sacra*. His works were edited by Mr. J. S. Brewer under the direction of the master of the Rolls, 3 vols. 8vo., Lond., 1861-3. In this edition the highly curious and interesting '*Gemma Ecclesiastica*,' was printed for the first time.

GIRARD, GABRIEL, a French ecclesiastic, famous on account of his '*Synonymes Françaises*,' and other works on the French language, was born about 1677, and died 4 Feb., 1748.

GIRARDIN, CÉCILE STANISLAS XAVIER, comte DE, a French publicist, born at Lunéville 19 Jan., 1762; died 27 Feb., 1827.

GIRARDIN, MADAME DELPHINE DE, née Gay, a popular French romancist and miscellaneous writer, the wife of M. Emile de Girardin, was born 1805; and died 29 June, 1855.

GIRARDON, FRANÇOIS, a French sculptor, born 1628; died 1 Sept., 1715.

GIRAUD, Count JOHN, an Italian dramatist, born at Rome 1776; died 1 Oct., 1834.

GIRODET-TRIOSON, ANNE LOUIS, a French painter, born 5 Jan., 1767; died 9 Dec., 1824.

GIROUST, JACQUES, a French Jesuit, highly distinguished as a preacher, was born 1624; died 29 July, 1680.

GIRTIN, THOMAS, an artist, born in London 18 Feb., 1773; died 9 Nov., 1802.

GIRY, LOUIS, advocate to the parliament of Paris and to the council, and member of the French Academy, was born 1596 at Paris, where he died 1665. He published several translations. His son, *François Giry* (b. 1638; died 1688), became provincial of the Minims, and wrote a number of religious works, of which the chief is '*Les Vies des Saints*.'

GISBERT, BLAISE, a French Jesuit, born at Cahors 21 Feb., 1657; died at Montpellier 27 Feb., 1731. He wrote on the education of a Prince, and on Christian Eloquence.

GISBERT, JEAN, a French Jesuit and theological writer, born at Cahors 1639; died 5 Aug., 1711.

GISBORNE, THOMAS, was born at Derby 31 Oct., 1758, and educated at Harrow School and St. John's College, Cambridge (B.A. 1780; M.A. 1783). In the autumn of 1783 he was presented to the perpetual curacy of Barton-under-Needwood, Staffordshire, and the same year he removed to Yoxall Lodge, near Barton, where he resided till his death. He was appointed a prebendary of Durham 1826; and died 24 March, 1846. Mr. Gisborne wrote '*The Principles of Moral Philosophy investigated*, and briefly applied to the constitution of civil society; together with remarks on the principle assumed by Mr. Paley as the basis of all moral conclusions; and on other positions of the same author;' '*Remarks on the late decision of the House of Commons respecting the abolition of the Slave Trade*,' 1792; '*An Enquiry into the duties of men in the higher rank and middle classes of society in Great Britain, resulting from their respective stations, professions, and employments*;' '*Walks in a Forest*;' or poems descriptive of scenery and incidents characteristic of a forest at different seasons of the year; '*An Enquiry into the duties of the Female Sex*;' '*A familiar Survey of the Christian Religion and History, as connected*

with the introduction of Christianity, and with its progress to the present time; 'Poems Sacred and Moral;' 'Ode to the memory of William Cowper;' 'Sermons;' 'Observations on the plan for training the people to the use of arms, with reference to the subject of Sunday drilling;' 'The Testimony of Natural Theology to Christianity;' 'An Enquiry respecting Love as one of the Divine Attributes.'

GIULIO ROMANO, whose family name was *Pippi*, an eminent painter, born at Rome 1492. He was the favourite disciple of Raffaele, some of whose works he completed, and who made him his heir. His style is bold and fierce, which led him to prefer warlike subjects. He painted chiefly in fresco, and most of his pictures have suffered by modern pencils. He died at Mantua 1546.

GIUSTINIANI, AGOSTINO, was born at Genoa in 1470. He became a Dominican, and was made bishop of Nebo, in the island of Corsica, by Leo X.; but the revenue being small, he went to France, where he was appointed almoner to the king, and professor of Hebrew at Paris. He was drowned in a voyage from Genoa to Corsica 1536. His principal works are *Psalterium Heb. Græc. Arabic. et Chald. cum tribus Latinis interpretationibus et glossis*; and *Annales de Republica Genoensis*.

GIUSTINIANI, BERNARDO, a Venetian statesman, born 1408; died 1489. He wrote a History of Venice, and the Life of his uncle, St. Laurence Giustiniani.

GIUSTINIANI, FABIO, a Genoese, born 1568, became bishop of Ajaccio, in Corsica, where he died 3 Jan., 1627. He wrote 'Index universalis materialium Bibl.,' and 'Tobias explanatus.'

GIUSTINIANI, ST. LAURENCE. See LAURENCE.

GLABER, RODOLPH, a Benedictine of Cluny, who wrote a chronicle of France down to the year 1046.

GLANDORP, JOHN, a learned German writer, was professor of history at Marburg, where he died 1564.

GLANDORP, MATTHIAS LOUIS, a German physician, born at Cologne 1595; died at Bremen about 1660.

GLANVIL, BARTHOLOMEW, an English Minorite friar of the family of the earls of Suffolk, in the fourteenth century. He wrote a work entitled 'De proprietatibus rerum,' and also sermons printed by Wynkyn de Worde.

GLANVIL, SIR JOHN, was the son of John Glanvil of Tavistock, Devonshire, a judge of the Common Pleas, who died in 1600. He was educated at Oxford, after which he studied at Lincoln's Inn; and, in 1639, was made a serjeant. The year following he was elected speaker of the House of Commons, and in 1641 appointed one of the king's serjeants, and knighted. The ruling party, upon this, deprived him of his seat in parliament, and sent him to prison, where he remained till 1648. At the Restoration he was again made king's serjeant, and would have obtained higher promotion had he not been taken off by death 2 Oct., 1661. His works consist of speeches, arguments, and reports of cases of controverted elections.

GLANVIL, JOHN, grandson of the above, was born at Broad Hinton, Wiltshire, 1664. He received his education at Trinity College, Oxford; from whence he removed to Lincoln's Inn, and was called to the bar. He translated Fontenelle's *Plurality of Worlds*; and wrote some poems, the

best of which may be seen in Nichols's Collection. Died 1735.

GLANVIL, JOSEPH, F.R.S., a divine, born 1636, at Plymouth. He took his first degree at Exeter College, and that of master at Lincoln College, Oxford, when he entered into orders. He became a zealous advocate of the Royal Society, of which he was chosen a member; and this connection procured him the rectory of the abbey church at Bath in 1666. To this preferment was afterwards added a prebend of Worcester, and the rectory of Street, in Somersetshire. He was also chaplain to Charles the Second; and would probably have obtained higher advancement, had he not been cut off by a fever 4 Nov., 1680. Besides several pieces in defence of the Royal Society, he published some on witchcraft and apparitions; an essay on preaching; sermons; and a treatise against infidelity. Several of his miscellaneous discourses were printed after his death by Dr. Horneck.

GLANVIL, RANULPH DE, chief justiciary of all England, was a grandson of a judge of the same name, who came over with the Conqueror. The second, Ranulph de Glanvil, after presiding in the court of Henry II., resigned his office, and, at the accession of Richard I. was sent to prison, for the purpose of extorting money from him. The fine paid by the judge is said to have amounted to fifteen thousand pounds, which is scarcely credible. He went afterwards with Richard to the Holy Land, and died there at a very advanced age in 1190. There is a work which goes under his name, entitled 'Tractatus de Legibus Consuetudinibus Regni Angliæ.' To him is attributed the famous writ of *habeas corpus*, or *de novel discein*.

GLARBANUS, HENRY LORET, was born in the canton of Glaris 1488, and died at Friburg 28 May, 1563. He wrote discourses on classical subjects, and left notes on almost all the ancient poets and historians.

GLAS, JOHN, the founder of a sect, was born at Dundee 21 Sept., 1698. He was educated at St. Andrew's, after which he became minister of a country parish; but in 1727 he published a book, to prove that the civil establishment of religion is inconsistent with the Gospel, for which he was deposed by the general assembly. He now gathered followers, who were called by his name in Scotland; but in England they were denominated Sandemanians, from another leader. Glas died at Dundee in 1775. His works were published at Edinburgh in 4 vols. 8vo.

GLAS, JOHN, called also GEORGE, was born at Dundee 1725. He was brought up a surgeon, but afterwards became master of a merchant vessel, in which he traded to the West Indies. In a voyage from the Brazils to London, he was murdered with his wife and daughter, by his crew, who were executed for the same, at Dublin, in 1765. He printed 'A Description of the Island of Teneriffe.'

GLASSÉ, GEORGE HENRY, son of Samuel Glassé D.D., was educated at Christ Church, Oxford (M.A. 1782), and in 1785 was collated to the rectory of Hanwell, Middlesex. He was domestic chaplain to the duke of Cambridge, and also to the earl of Befton. Died 30 Oct., 1809, aged about 50. He published Greek metrical translations of Mason's 'Carnæacutus' and Milton's 'Samson Agonistes'; 'Contemplations on the Sacred History,' altered from the Works of Bishop Hall, 4 vols. 12mo., 1793; and a number of single discourses.

GLASSIUS.

GLASSIUS, SOLOMON, a Lutheran divine, was professor of theology at Jena, and afterwards inspector-general of the churches and schools in Saxe Gotha. He left several works in Latin, the principal being his 'Sacred Philology.' Born 1593; died 27 July, 1656.

GLAUBER, JOHN, called *Polydore*, a landscape painter, born at Utrecht 1646; died at Amsterdam 1726.

GLAUBER, JOHN GOTTLIEB, brother of the above, was also celebrated for his landscapes. He was born at Utrecht 1656, and died at Breslaer 1703.

GLAUBER, JOHN RODOLPH, a chemist of Amsterdam, who, in the vain search for the philosopher's stone, made some important discoveries respecting the composition and analysis of metals, inflammable substances and salts. There is a salt still called after him. Born 1604; died 1668.

GLEDITSCH, JOHN GOTTLIEB, a writer on natural history, was born at Leipzig 5 Feb., 1714; became professor of botany, physiology, and medicine, at Frankfort-on-the-Oder; died 5 Oct., 1786.

GLEICHEN, FREDERICK WILLIAM VON, a German naturalist and chemist, born at Bayreuth 1714; died 16 June, 1783.

GLEIG, GEORGE, LL.D., bishop of Brechin (1808), and primate of the Scotch Episcopal Church (1816), died at Stirling 9 March, 1840, aged 87. He wrote Papers on Morals and Metaphysics; Life and Opinions of Archibald, Earl of Kellie; Life of William Robertson, D.D.; Supplement to the 3rd edit. of the *Encyclopædia Britannica*; Directions for the Study of Theology, &c.

GLEIM, JOHN WILLIAM LOUIS, a German poet, born at Ermsleben 2 April, 1719; died 18 Feb., 1805. His martial songs, in which he celebrates the triumphs of the Prussian arms, are highly esteemed by his countrymen.

GLEN, JOHN, a printer and wood engraver, was a native of Liège. He published 'The Wonders of the City of Rome,' 1631; and a work on ancient and modern Dresses, 1601, with 103 plates.

GLENNBERVIE, SYLVESTER DOUGLAS, LORD, was born of a noble family in the county of Aberdeen 24 May, 1743. After receiving a liberal education near the place of his nativity, he entered one of the English inns of court, was called to the bar, and received a silk gown. His first situation under government was that of secretary to the earl of Westmorland, when lord lieutenant of Ireland. In 1800 he was appointed governor of the Cape of Good Hope, but soon relinquished that situation, and in the same year was created Baron Glenbervie of Kincardine. In 1801 he was appointed joint paymaster-general of the forces; and in 1805 surveyor-general of the king's woods and forests. Died 2 May, 1823. He wrote 'An Account of the Vines of Hungary,' in Phil. Trans., 1773; 'History of the Cases of Controverted Elections,' 4 vols.; Reports of Cases determined in the court of King's Bench, 2 vols.; 'Ricciardetto,' a humorous poem, translated from the Italian of Fortiguerra, with an introduction, 1822. He also edited Mr. Mercer's Lyric Poems.

GLENDOWER, OWEN, a Welsh chieftain, who opposed Henry IV. for fourteen years, declaring him to be a usurper of the English throne. Born about 1359; died 20 Sept., 1415.

GLÉNIE, JAMES, a mathematician, was born in Scotland in 1750, and educated at St. Andrew's, from whence he removed to a cadetship at Wool-

GLOVER.

wich. He served in America during the war, and while acting as lieutenant of the artillery, communicated papers to the Royal Society, for which he was elected a member without fees. He was one of the most active opponents of Sir Joseph Banks in 1784. The next year he encountered the duke of Richmond's plan of fortifications, and thus not only was stopped in his career of promotion, but lost the situation which he had hitherto held. He then went to America, and was employed some time on the works of Halifax; but here also he became involved in disputes, and was obliged to return to Europe. After this he was appointed preceptor in the military academy of the East India Company; which place he also lost by his indiscretion, and died in poor circumstances 23 Nov., 1817. Besides papers in the Philosophical Transactions, he published 'A History of Gunnery,' 8vo.; 'The Doctrine of Universal Comparison and General Proportion,' 4to.; 'The Antecedental Calculus,' 4to.; 'Observations on Construction,' 8vo.; &c.

GLISSON, FRANCIS, M.D., a physician, born at Rampisham, Dorsetshire, in 1596, and educated at Caius College, Cambridge, where he took his doctor's degree 1634. He was appointed regius professor of physic, which office he held forty years. On the breaking out of the civil wars he settled at Colchester, from whence he removed to London, and became president of the College of Physicians. Died 1677. His works are—*De Rachitidis*; *De Lymphæductis*; *De Anatomia prolegomena et Anatomia Hepatis*; *De natura substantia energetica*; a Treatise of the Stomach and Intestines.

GLOUCESTER, ROBERT OF. See ROBERT.

GLOUCESTER, PRINCE WILLIAM FREDERICK OF BRUNSWICK-LUNENBURG, second DUKE OF, was born at Rome 15 Jan., 1776, being the only son of William Henry duke of Gloucester, third son of Frederick prince of Wales. On leaving the university of Cambridge he entered the army, in which, of course, he gained rapid promotion. He succeeded to the title on his father's death 1805; was elected chancellor of the university of Cambridge 1811; married the Princess Mary, fourth daughter of George III., 23 July, 1816; and died at Bagshot Park 30 Nov., 1834.

GLOVER, JOHN, an English painter, died 9 Dec., 1849, aged 82.

GLOVER, RICHARD, was born in London in 1712. He had his education at Cheam School, and, in his sixteenth year, wrote a poem in honour of Sir Isaac Newton, prefixed to Pemberton's view of that great man's philosophy. In 1737 he published his epic of 'Leonidas,' in nine books, which, afterwards, he extended to twelve. This performance procured him many friends among the great, particularly Frederick prince of Wales. He now distinguished himself as a politician, and was employed by the merchants of London to conduct their application to parliament on the subject of the neglect of trade. In 1744 the duchess of Marlborough bequeathed £500 to Mr. Glover, and a like sum to Mallet, on condition of their writing the life of her husband. Glover renounced his share in the concern and the legacy, but Mallet took the money, and never wrote a line for it. In 1751 our author having sustained losses as a merchant, stood candidate for the chamberlainship, but without success. Two years after this he wrote his tragedy of 'Boadicea,' which was performed only nine nights. His next attempt at

dramatic composition was a tragedy called 'Medea,' which met with no better reception. Mr. Glover now obtained a seat in parliament, where he made a considerable figure on commercial subjects, for which the West Indian merchants presented him a valuable piece of plate. Died 25 Nov., 1785. After his death were published another epic of his called 'Athenaid,' being a supplement to 'Leonidas;' and his diary, entitled 'Memoirs of a distinguished literary and political Character.' This was followed by an attempt to show that Glover was the author of Junius's letters.

GLOVER, THOMAS, an heraldic writer, was born in 1543, at Ashford, in Kent. He was made portcullis pursuivant at arms, and afterwards Somerset herald, in which capacity he attended Lord Willoughby with the Order of the Garter to Frederick II. of Denmark, as he also did the earl of Derby on a similar occasion to France. Died 10 or 14 April, 1588. Glover assisted Camden in his pedigrees, and left two treatises, one 'De Nobilitate politica, vel civili,' the other 'A Catalogue of Honour,' published by his nephew, Thomas Miller, the first in 1608, and the second in 1610, folio. Other works of his remain in manuscript. His 'Ordinary of Arms' was augmented and improved by Edmondson, who published it in his *Body of Heraldry*.

GLUCK, CHRISTOPHER WILLIBALD VON, a musician, born in Bohemia 1716. After visiting Italy he came to England in 1745, and composed here three operas, with little success. He then returned to the Continent, and in 1764 produced his 'Orfeo,' which had a great run. This was followed by other pieces of equal popularity: and on going to Paris, Gluck had the honour of introducing a new style of music in that capital. He died at Vienna 25 Nov., 1787. Besides his operas he wrote letters on music.

GLYCAS, MICHAEL, a Byzantine historian, whose 'Annals' terminate with the reign of Alexius Comnenus, who died 1118.

GLYNN, ROBERT, M.D., a physician and poet, born at Cambridge in 1718, and educated at Eton and King's College, where he took his degree of doctor in medicine in 1752. He continued to reside in his college universally respected for his wit and learning, and died 8 Feb., 1800. Dr. Glynn wrote a poem on the Day of Judgment, which obtained the Seatonian prize in 1757.

GMELIN, JOHN FREDERICK, a physician and chemist, born at Tubingen 8 Aug., 1748, became professor of chemistry and natural history at Göttingen. He published several works on chemistry, mineralogy, and natural history. One of the most celebrated is his edition of the 'Systema Naturæ' of Linnæus. He was also the author of 'A History of Chemistry;' and the world is indebted to him for the discovery of several excellent dyes. Died 1 Nov., 1804.

GMELIN, JOHN GEORGE, a physician and botanist, was a native of Tubingen, became professor at St. Petersburg, and was sent to explore the boundaries of Siberia. He published 'Flora Siberica,' and Travels through Siberia. Born 1709; died 20 May, 1755.

GMELIN, SAMUEL GOTTLIEB, nephew of the preceding, was born at Tubingen 23 June, 1745, became professor at St. Petersburg, and died in prison in Tartary 21 June, 1774. His works are 'Historia Pucorum;' Travels in Russia; A Journey from Astracan to Czarizyn.

GOAD, JOHN, B.D., was born in London 15 Feb., 1615, and educated at Merchant Taylors' School, from whence he was elected to St. John's College, Oxford, where he obtained a fellowship. He also became vicar of St. Giles's, Oxford, and afterwards of Yarnton. In 1661 he was made master of Merchant Taylors' School, but was deprived of that place on turning Catholic 1681. He then kept a private seminary, and died 28 Oct., 1689. He published 'Genealogicon Latinum,' a small dictionary for the use of Merchant Taylors' School; 'Astro-Meteorologica, or Aphorisms and Discourses of the Bodies celestial, their natures and influences,' 1686. The latter work gained him great reputation. The subject of it is a kind of astrology, founded, for the most part, on reason and experiment. After his death was published 'Astro-Meteorologia sana,' 1690.

GOADBY, ROBERT, a printer of Sherborne, Dorsetshire, born 1721; died 12 Aug., 1778. He compiled an Illustration of the Scriptures, 3 vols.; The Universe Displayed; Life of Bampfylde Moore Carew, king of the beggars; and other works.

GOAR, JACQUES, a French Dominican, sometime prior of a convent in the Isle of Chios, was a correspondent of Archbishop Usher, and published several works on the doctrine and ritual of the Eastern Church. Born 1601; died 23 Sept., 1653.

GOBBO, ANDREA, an Italian painter, died 1527.

GOBBO, PIETRO PAOLO CORTONESE, a native of Cortona, eminent as a painter of fruit and landscape, died 1640, aged 60.

GOELENUS, CONRAD, was born in Westphalia 1485, and became professor at Bois le Duc, where he died 25 Jan., 1539. He wrote notes on Cicero's Offices; and published an edition of Lucan, and a Latin translation of Lucian's 'Hermotinus.'

GODDARD, JONATHAN, M.D., was born at Greenwich about 1617. He became a commoner of Magdalen Hall, Oxford, but took his degrees at Cambridge, after which he was admitted a fellow of the College of Physicians, where he was appointed lecturer in anatomy. Cromwell, to whom he was attached, made him warder of Merton College, Oxford, from which place he was removed at the Restoration, when he settled at Gresham College, where he had been previously elected professor of physic. He was one of the founders of the Royal Society, and died in London, 24 March, 1674. It is said that he was the first Englishman who made a telescope. He wrote 'A Discourse setting forth the Unhappy Condition of the Practice of Physic in London,' 1669.

GODDEN, THOMAS, D.D., whose real name was Tūden, received his education at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he proceeded B.A., but being converted to the Catholic religion, he went to Lisbon. There he was created D.D., and chosen president of the English college 1656, which dignity he possessed for several years. Returning to England about the time of the Restoration, he was made chaplain and preacher to Queen Catharine. At the time of Oates's plot he retired to Paris, where he remained about three years. In the reign of James II. he was settled in Somerset House, where he acted as almoner to the queen dowager, and chaplain, as formerly. He continued in that post during the remainder of his days, and died Dec., 1688. He wrote 'Catholics no Idolaters. Or a full refutation of Dr. Stillingfleet's unjust charge of idolatry against the Church of Rome,' 1672; 'A just discharge of Dr. Stilling-

fleet's unjust charge of Idolatry; with a discovery of the vanity of his late defence, in a pretended answer to a book, intitled: *Catholics no Idolaters: in a dialogue between Eudomius, a conformist, and Catharinus, a nonconformist.* 8vo., Paris, 1677; Sermon at Somerset House, 29 June, 1686; Treatise concerning the Oath of Supremacy, MS.

GODEAU, ANTOINE, bishop successively of Grasse and Vence, died 21 April, 1672, aged 67, leaving a great number of works, one of the principal being an Ecclesiastical History. His *'Christian Morals'* was translated into English by Basil Kennet.

GODFREY, DENIS, a jurist, born at Paris 1549. He was a counsellor in the parliament, but becoming a Protestant, he went to Strasburg, where he died 7 Sept., 1622. His works are numerous and valuable. His eldest son, *Theodore*, turned Catholic, and became counsellor of state in France. He died at Munster 5 Oct., 1649. He wrote several genealogical works. *Jacques Godfrey*, another son of Denis, adhered to the religion of his father, and became professor of law at Geneva, and a member of the council. He died 24 June, 1652. He wrote some learned treatises on law and general literature. *Denis Godfrey*, son of Théodore, wrote *'Mémoires et Instructions pour servir dans les Négociations et les Affaires concernant les Droits du Roi.'* He died 9 June, 1681. *Jean Godfrey*, son of the last-mentioned, died Feb., 1732. He edited Philip de Comines's *Memoirs*; also the *Journal de Henri III.*; and wrote the *Memoirs of Queen Margaret*.

GODFREY OF BOUILLON, an illustrious chieftain during the crusades, was born about 1058. After the fall of Jerusalem he was elected king of that city, but from motives of humility he declined the lofty title, being satisfied with the appellation of duke of the Holy Sepulchre. He defeated the Egyptian sultan, and made himself master of all the Holy Land. He made an excellent code of laws for his subjects, and died 18 July, 1100, after enjoying his dignity little more than a year. He is one of the heroes of Tasso's poem.

GODFREY OF VITERBO, chaplain and secretary to Conrad III. and the emperors Frederick and Henry VI., compiled a chronicle from the creation of the world to the year 1186. It was first printed at Basle 1559.

GODFREY, SIR EDMUND BURY, a London magistrate, who had exerted himself in the business of the 'Popish Plot,' was found pierced with his own sword, and several marks of violence on his body, 17 Oct., 1678. His death, which was imputed to the Catholics, who were then supposed to be the authors of all mischief, was generally deemed much stronger proof of the reality of the plot than anything which the miscreant Oates either said, or could, swear.

GODFREY, THOMAS, a native of Philadelphia, who suggested an improvement in the quadrant, for which he obtained a present of £200 from the Royal Society of London. Died 1749.

GODOLPHIN, JOHN, D.C.L., was born 29 Nov., 1717, at Godolphin, in the Scilly Isles, and educated at Gloucester Hall, Oxford. He became judge of the admiralty in the time of the usurpation, and afterwards judge-advocate. Died 4 April, 1788. His works are—*The Holy Limbeck: The Holy Harbour, or a Body of Divinity; A View of the Admiral's Jurisdiction; The Orphan's Legacy,*

&c., treating of last Wills and Testaments; *Reperitorium Canonicum*.

GODOLPHIN, SIDNEY, a poet, born in Cornwall 1610, and educated at Exeter College, Oxford. In the rebellion he joined the king's army, and fell in an engagement at Chagford, Devonshire, in 1643. Besides several poems, he translated *The Passion of Dido for Æneas*, from Virgil, printed in 1658. Hobbes gives him a high character in his *Leviathan*.

GODOLPHIN, SIDNEY, earl of Godolphin, and lord high treasurer of England, was born in Cornwall, and educated at Oxford. He was employed in the reigns of Charles II. and James II., though he had voted for the exclusion of the latter in 1680. In the debate concerning the vacancy of the throne, in the convention parliament, he voted for a regency, notwithstanding which he was made first commissioner of the treasury, and on the accession of Queen Anne was placed at the head of that office, which situation he discharged to the public satisfaction. In 1704 he was honoured with the Order of the Garter, and two years after was raised to an earldom, but in 1710 he was removed from his post. Died 15 Sept., 1712.

GODWIN, FRANCIS, son of Thomas, bishop of Bath and Wells, was born at Havington, Northamptonshire, 1561. He became a student of Christ Church, Oxford, and on entering into orders, obtained preferment at Salisbury and Exeter, which enabled him to pursue his favourite subject of ecclesiastical antiquities. In 1601 he published *'A Catalogue of the Bishops of England,'* which he dedicated to Lord Buckhurst, by whose interest he procured the bishopric of Landaff, from whence he was translated to Hereford in 1617. Died April, 1633. He published an enlarged edition of his *Catalogue* in Latin, and in 1743 it was reprinted, with additions and a continuation by Dr. Richardson. His other works are—*The Man in the Moon, or a Discourse of a Voyage thither, by Domingo Gonzales; Nunciatus Inanimatus, or the Inanimate Messenger; Rerum Anglicarum Henrico VIII., Edwardo VI., et Maria regnantibus, Annales; A Computation of the Value of the Roman Sesterce and Attic Talent.* *Dr. Morgan Godwin*, archdeacon of Shropshire, the bishop's son, was deprived for his loyalty in the civil wars, and died 1645.

GODWIN, MARY, better known by her maiden name of Woolstonecraft, was born near London 27 April, 1759. After keeping a boarding school she went to Lisbon as companion to a lady. On her return she had recourse to her pen, and produced some translations from the French, and also an essay on female education. Her principal performance, however, was a *'Vindication of the Rights of Women,'* a strange book, in which all sight of what is most amiable in the sex is lost. She now fell in love with Fuseli, the painter, though a married man, and not meeting with any return to her passion she went to France, where she formed a connection with one Imlay, an American, who afterwards abandoned her. She next became attached to William Godwin, whom she afterwards married. She died 10 Sept., 1797.

GODWIN, THOMAS, a bishop, born at Oakingham, Berkshire, 1517. After being fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford, and master of Brackley School, he practised physic till the accession of Queen Elizabeth, when he entered into orders, was made successively dean of Christ Church, next of Canter-

bury, and lastly bishop of Bath and Wells. Soon after this last preferment he fell into disgrace for marrying a second wife, which the queen could not forgive. He died at Oakingham 19 Nov., 1590. None of his works have been printed.

GODWIN, THOMAS, D.D., was born in Somersetshire 1587, and educated at Magdalen Hall, Oxford. In 1609 he became master of the school at Abingdon, Berkshire, for the use of which he published '*Romanæ Historiæ Anthologia*,' or an Exposition of Roman Antiquities; and in 1616 appeared his '*Synopsis Antiquitatum Hebraicarum*.' At this time he resigned his school, and obtained the rectory of Brightwell, where he died 1642-3. Besides the above works he wrote Moses and Aaron, or the Rites of the Ancient Hebrews.

GODWIN, WILLIAM, a novelist and miscellaneous writer, born at Wisbech, Cambridgeshire, 3 March, 1756. His father was a dissenting clergyman, and he was bred to the same profession. For a time he officiated to a congregation in the vicinity of London, but soon quitted the pulpit for the more congenial pursuit of literature and politics, with regard to which he held very extreme opinions. His '*Political Justice*' (1793) created a sensation; and in the following year his reputation as a writer of fiction was firmly established by his novel '*Caleb Williams*.' In 1797 he married Mary Woolstonecraft, with whom he had previously cohabited. [See GODWIN, MARY.] She died, however, the same year, and Godwin soon afterwards published her biography. He remarried in 1801, and afterwards carried on business as a bookseller in Skinner Street, though his pen continued to be wielded as actively and vigorously as ever. After Lord Grey's accession to office, Godwin was appointed yeoman usher of the exchequer, and he died 7 April, 1836. In addition to the works already mentioned, he wrote '*The Enquirer*,' a series of essays, 2 vols.; '*St. Leon: a Tale of the sixteenth century*;' '*Godwin, a Tale*;' '*Life of Chaucer*;' '*Fleetwood*;' or the new Man of Feeling;' '*Essay on Sepulchres*;' '*Lives of Edward and John Philips, nephews and pupils of Milton*;' '*Mandeville: a Tale of the 17th century*;' '*Of Population*,' in answer to Malthus; '*Cloudesley, a tale*;' '*Thoughts on Man*;' '*Deloraine, a novel*;' '*Lives of the Necromancers*;' and some school books published under the name of Edward Baldwin.

GODWIN, WILLIAM, son of the preceding, adopted the profession of journalism, became a reporter on the parliamentary staff of the '*Morning Chronicle*,' and contributed some clever papers to the periodicals. Died 1832.

GOEKINGK, LEOPOLD FREDERICK GUNTHER VON, a German poet, born at Gröningen 1745; died 18 Feb., 1828.

GOEREE, WILLIAM, a bookseller of Amsterdam, author of a History of the Jewish Church, &c., was born 1635, and died 3 May, 1711.

GOERTZ, GEORGE HENRY DE, baron de Schlitz, a Swedish nobleman of great talents and ambition, was a native of Holstein. He became the favourite and minister of Charles XII., to gratify whose passion for war he had recourse to the most oppressive measures. On the death of that monarch he was beheaded, 2 March, 1719.

GOES, DAMIAN DE, a Portuguese historian and traveller, born 1501; died Dec., 1560.

GOES, HUGO VANDER, a celebrated Flemish painter, flourished about 1480.

GOES, WILLIAM VANDER, *Goesius*, a jurist and philologist of Leyden, whose notes on Petronius are much admired. Born 1611; died 13 Oct., 1686.

GOETHE, JOHANN WOLFGANG VON, the greatest of German writers, was born at Frankfurt-on-the-Maine 28 Aug., 1749. His father was in respectable circumstances, and had a taste for literature and art. Religion, music, drawing, languages, and poetry occupied his thoughts at a very early age, and produced in him some interesting individual manifestations. Being sent to the university of Leipsic, instead of studying jurisprudence, he gave all his attention to poetry. A little piece called '*The Lover's Humour*,' and a comedy entitled '*The Accomplices*' next appeared. Having made some attempts at etching, the acid exhalations injured his health, and in order to recover it he was sent to the residence of a lady named Klettenberg, the '*fair saint*,' whose confessions are recorded in '*Wilhelm Meister*.' Under her influence Goethe became a mystic, and had actually some thoughts of founding a new religion on the basis of the Alexandrian philosophy. He was thus led to the study of natural science, and when he went to Strasburg in 1768, to finish his legal studies, he really attended only to anatomy and chemistry. In 1773, having returned home, he published his play of '*Götz Von Berlichingen*,' and in the following year the novel of '*Werther*,' and became at once famous. The prince of Weimar invited him to his court in 1775, made him a privy councillor in 1779, took him with him to Switzerland, and ultimately included him in his ministry. In 1786 Goethe went to Italy, and stayed there two years. He declined honourable marks of distinction from different sovereigns, and died 22 March, 1832, after a long life devoted almost entirely to literature, science, and art. Goethe's chief works may be thus briefly noticed. '*Werther*' was occasioned by the suicide of a young gentleman, and the English translation gives but little notion of its immense power and energy. '*Götz Von Berlichingen*' has for its subject the times of the Emperor Maximilian, and introduces the Fehmgericht, or secret tribunal of the Middle Ages. The drama of '*Egmont*' is immortalised by an exquisite female character, '*Clara*.' Goethe also wrote '*Clavigo*,' a domestic tragedy, and '*Stella*,' a sentimental comedy. '*Iphigenia auf Tauris*' belongs to a class of works that he wrote later in life on classic models, and is a masterpiece of its kind. '*Torquato Tasso*' belongs to the same division. '*Wilhelm Meister's Apprenticeship*' is a novel of a remarkable and indescribable kind, containing much admirable criticism, and the character of '*Mignon*,' the original of Scott's '*Penella*' and Victor Hugo's '*Esmeralda*.' '*Hermann und Dorothea*' is a charming story of humble life told in hexameter verse. '*Faust*,' the most memorable of all Goethe's works, represents the agony of a student toiling after inaccessible knowledge, and then, in despair, plunging into sensuality. Goethe is the author of numerous other works, as well as a great number of small poems, critical papers, &c. In natural science he was equally distinguished. His correspondence with Schiller, Zelter, and Bettine Brentano (a child), forms another interesting class of illustrations of his wonderfully rich, universal, and profound mind. He may be almost considered as the creator of German literature, and his life as its

history to the year 1832. English translations of his principal works have been published in Bohn's 'Standard Library.'—*Nat. Cycl.*

GOETZE, GEORGE HENRY, a Protestant divine, born at Leipsic 1668; died at Lubec 1728 or 1729. He published several collections of literary anecdotes, and other works.

GOETZE, JOHN AUGUSTUS EPHRAIM, a naturalist, who distinguished himself by his microscopical discoveries, was born at Ascherleben 28 May, 1731, and became a minister at Quedlinburg, where he died 27 June, 1793.

GOFFÉ, THOMAS, a divine and poet, was born in Essex about 1592, and educated at Westminster School, from whence he went to Christchurch, Oxford, where he took his degree of B.D., and was presented to the living of East Clandon, in Surrey, where he died 26 July, 1629. He published sermons, and two Latin orations, one at the funeral of Sir Henry Savile, and the other at that of Dr. Godwin, canon of Christchurch. Five of his tragedies were printed after his death.

GOGUET, ANTOINE YVES, a councillor to the parliament of Paris, was born in that city 18 Jan., 1716, and died 2 May, 1758, just after the publication of his 'Origines des Loix, des Arts, des Sciences, et de leurs Progrès chez les Anciens Peuples.' This ingenious work was translated into English by Dr. Thompson, 3 vols., 1761.

GOLDAST, VON HEMINGSFELD MELCHIOR, a Swiss author, who published a number of historical collections. He was born near Bischofszell 6 Jan., 1576, and died at Bremen 11 Aug., 1635.

GOLDING, ARTHUR, a poet and translator, was son of John Golding, esq., of Essex, and was born in London in or about 1536. It is probable that he received his education in Queen's College, Cambridge. In 1563 he was receiver for his nephew, Edward de Vere, earl of Oxford, and no doubt resided with that nobleman at Cecil House, in the Strand. He died after 1605. Golding was, perhaps, the most voluminous translator of his age, and his metrical versions are so excellent that it is to be regretted he did not turn his attention to original composition. His principal work is 'The IV. Bookes of P. Ovidius Naso, entytuled Metamorphosis, translated oute of Latin into Englishe meter,' 1565.—*Athen. Cantab.*

GOLDMAN, NICHOLAS, a mathematician, born at Breslau 1623; died at Leyden 1665.

GOLDONI, CHARLES, a celebrated comic poet, was born at Venice in 1707. His father intended him for his own profession, which was that of a physician, but the youth being averse from that study, was placed with a lawyer, whom he soon quitted. On becoming possessed of a good fortune, he devoted himself wholly to theatrical pursuits, and produced a number of comedies, which were extremely well received. He reformed the Italian stage, after which he went to Paris, where he had the grant of a pension, and wrote some comedies in the French language. He was also appointed Italian teacher to the Princesses Elizabeth and Antoinette. Died 8 Jan., 1793. An edition of his works was printed at Leghorn in 1791, in 31 vols. 8vo. An interesting biography of this writer, by Edward Copping, was published at London in 1806.

GOLDSBOROUGH, GODFREY, a native of Cambridge, was educated at Trinity College under Archbishop Whitgift. He was appointed bishop of Gloucester 1598, and died 24 May, 1604.

GOLDSMITH, OLIVER, the second son of a clergyman of the established church in Ireland, was born at Fermoy, co. Longford, 29 Nov., 1728. He was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he took his bachelor's degree 1749, after which he went to Edinburgh, and next to Leyden, from whence he travelled into Italy. Where he obtained his degree of bachelor of medicine is not known; but in 1756 he arrived in London, and became usher in a school; afterwards an assistant to a chemist; and lastly an author by profession. One of his first performances was an 'Essay on the present State of polite Literature,' 1759. After this he published a great number of works, the principal of which were, 'A History of England in a series of Letters;' 'The Traveller, a Poem;' the novel of 'The Vicar of Wakefield;' and the 'Deserted Village,' a poem. He now turned his attention to the drama, and brought out his comedy of 'The Good-natured Man,' which was followed by 'She Stoops to Conquer,' both performed with applause. One of his last publications was 'The History of the Earth and Animated Nature,' an elegantly written, but incorrect, performance. Besides these works, original and compiled, he was the author of a Life of Parnell; another of Bolingbroke; and one of Beau Nash; an ingenious paper called the Citizen of the World; and the Histories of Rome and Greece. Goldsmith was the friend of Johnson, Reynolds, and Burke, and a member of the Literary Club established by the former. He died at his chambers, in the Temple, 4 April, 1774, and was buried in the church-yard of the Temple, but a monument was afterwards erected to his memory in Westminster Abbey.

GOLIUS, JAMES, an illustrious scholar, born at the Hague 1596. He was educated at Leyden, and in 1622 went as interpreter to the Dutch embassy in Morocco. On his return home he was appointed professor of Arabic at Leyden, which university gave him permission to travel four years in the Levant. In consideration of his extraordinary merit he was also nominated professor of mathematics, and interpreter of the oriental languages to the United States. Died 28 Sept., 1667. His works are—An Arabic Lexicon, with a new edition of Erpenius's Grammar; an Arabic Version of the Protestant Confession of Faith, &c.; A Persian Dictionary; History of the Saracens, translated from Elmacin; Life of Tamerlane; Alfragan's Astronomy, with a commentary.

GOLIUS, PETER, brother of the preceding, embraced the Catholic religion, and became a Carmelite. He went into Syria, where he founded a monastery on Mount Libanus, but afterwards returned to Rome, and assisted in printing the Arabic Bible. He then went to India as a missionary, and died at Surat about 1673. He translated the 'Imitation of Christ' into Arabic.

GOLTZIUS, HENRY, a painter and engraver, born at Mulbrecht, in the duchy of Juliers, 1558; died at Haarlem 1 Jan., 1617.

GOLTZIUS, HUBERT, a German painter and numismatist, born at Venloo 30 Oct., 1526; died at Bruges 24 March, 1585.

GOMAR, FRANCIS, a Calvinistic divine, born at Bruges 30 Jan., 1563, and after studying at Strasbourg, Heidelberg, Oxford, and Cambridge, was appointed theological professor at Leyden 1594. He had a great contest with his colleague, James Arminius, concerning predestination and grace; and, being unable to hinder Vorstius from being

substituted in the place of Arminius, quitted Leyden, and retired, in 1611, to Middleburg, where he was minister and professor. Gomar taught afterwards at Saumur and Groningen, where he died 11 Jan., 1641. He married three times, but had children only by his second wife. He had a great share in the decisions of the synod of Dort; and his followers, who were numerous, were called 'Gomarists,' 'Rigid Calvinists,' and 'Counter Remonstrants.' His works were printed at Amsterdam, folio, 1664.

GOMBAULD, JEAN OGIER DE, a French poet, one of the first members of the French Academy, was born at St. Just-de-Lussac, in Saintonge, about 1576, and died at Paris 1666.

GOMBERVILLE, MARIN LE ROI DE, a French writer of poetry, history, and romances, was born at Paris 1600, and died 14 June, 1674. He was one of the original members of the Academy.

GOMERSAL, ROBERT, a divine and poet, born in London 1600. He became a student of Christchurch, Oxford, where he proceeded B.D. 1627; after which he was presented to the vicarage of Thorncombe, Devon. Died 1646. His works are 'Sermons,' 1634; a tragedy called 'Lodowick Sforza, duke of Milan,' 1632; 'The Levite's Revenge,' a poem.

GOMEZ, MADELAINE ANGÉLIQUE POISSON DE, a French romancist, born at Paris 22 Nov., 1684; died at St. Germain-en-Laye 28 Dec., 1770. The best known of her works are 'Les Journées Amusantes'; 'Anecdotes Persanes'; 'Les cent Nouvelles nouvelles'; 'La Belle Assemblée.'

GOMEZ, SEBASTIAN, a painter, was born at Seville about 1616, being the son of a negro slave of the celebrated Murillo, who, noticing his talents, granted him his liberty, and allowed him to become one of his pupils. He survived his master, and died about 1685.

GOMEZ DE CASTRO, ALVAREZ, a Spanish writer, was born near Toledo 1515; died 30 Nov., 1580. He was patronised by Philip II., at whose command he prepared an edition of the works of St. Isidore; but his principal performance is the *Life of Cardinal Ximenes*.

GOMEZ DE CIUDAD REAL, ALVAREZ, a Spanish poet, born at Guadalajara 1488; died 24 July, 1538. The best of his works, which are in Latin, is a poem on the Order of the Golden Fleece.

GOMPERTZ, BENJAMIN, F.R.S., an English mathematician, for many years actuary of the Alliance Life Office, died in London 14 July, 1865, aged 67. Several papers by him are printed in the *Philosophical Transactions*.

GONÇALVES, JOAQUIM AFFONSO, a Portuguese missionary to China, born 1780; died at Macao 3 Oct., 1841. He composed a valuable grammar and dictionary of the Chinese language.

GONDI. See RETZ.

GONET, JEAN BAPTISTE, a learned Dominican of Beziers, in France, died 24 Jan., 1621, aged 65. His chief work is a system of divinity, entitled 'Clypeus Theologiæ Thomisticæ.'

GONÇORA Y ARGOTE, LOUIS, a celebrated Spanish poet, born 1561, at Cordova, where he died 24 May, 1627. He took orders late in life, and became a prebendary in the cathedral of his native city. His poetry is characterised by affectation in the use of figures, a false sublime, and an obscure and embarrassed diction.

GONTHIER, JOHN, a German physician, born

at Andernach 1487; died at Strasburg 4 Oct., 1574.

GONZAGA, LUCRETIA, a learned lady, who, at the age of fourteen, married John Paul Manfroni, one of the conspirators against the duke of Ferrara, for which he was sentenced to perpetual imprisonment. Lucretia made uncommon exertions to procure his pardon, but in vain, and he died in prison, in 1552. An edition of her letters was printed at Venice in 1552, from which it appears that she understood the learned languages. She died at Mantua 1576.

GONZALES, THYRSIS, a Spanish Jesuit, general of his order, died at Rome 24 Oct., 1705. He wrote a treatise on Probabilities, &c.

GONZALO HERNANDEZ DE CORDOVA, sur-named the *Great Captain*, was descended from one of the noblest families in Spain, and born 1453. The resources of his genius were immense. After important services rendered to Ferdinand V. of Arragon, both in Spain and Italy, that prince, who was envious and ungrateful, listened to his enemies, and Gonzalo died in retirement in Grenada 2 Dec., 1515.

GOOCH, Sir THOMAS, a bishop and haronet, was a native of Great Yarmouth, and received his education at Caius College, Cambridge, where he obtained a fellowship. Becoming chaplain to Compton, bishop of London, that prelate collated him to the rectory of the united parishes of St. Clement, Eastcheap, and St. Martin Orgars, London. About 1713 he was nominated chaplain in ordinary to Queen Anne, and the next year installed archdeacon of Essex. In 1716 he was elected master of Caius College, and he served the office of vice-chancellor of the university for three years in succession—1717, 1718, 1719. Subsequently he was appointed canon residentiary of Chichester, and in 1720 prebendary of Canterbury. He was consecrated bishop of Bristol 1737, and translated to Norwich the following year, on which occasion he resigned all his other preferments except the mastership of Caius College. He was translated to the see of Ely, March, 1747-8, and died 14 Feb., 1754. He only published two detached sermons.—*Cole's MSS.*

GOOD, JOHN MASON, M.D., was the son of a dissenting minister, and was born at Epping, Essex, 25 May, 1764. Bred to the medical profession, he started as a general practitioner at Sudbury, in Suffolk, but in 1793 removed to Guildford Street, London, where he gradually acquired a high reputation both as a physician and man of letters. He received the degree of M.D. from Marischal College, Aberdeen, and died at Shepperton, Middlesex, 2 Jan., 1827. So persevering and industrious was he, that he not only amassed a fortune by the practice of his profession, but also published a large number of works of great merit, besides contributing constantly to magazines and newspapers. Among his works are 'The Book of Nature,' 3 vols., 1826; a translation of Lucretius; 'Song of Songs; or Sacred Idyls; translated from the original Hebrew, with notes critical and explanatory;' *Memoirs of Dr. Geddes*; 'The Book of Job, literally translated from the original Hebrew, and restored to its natural arrangement.' The best of his professional publications are 'The Study of Medicine,' 4 vols.; and his 'Physiological System of Nosology.' In conjunction with Dr. O. Gregory (who afterwards became his biographer) and Mr. N. Bosworth, he edited 'Panta-

logia, or Universal Dictionary of Arts, Sciences, and Words," 12 vols.

GOOD, WILLIAM, a Jesuit, was a native of Glastonbury, Somersetshire. Soon after the accession of Elizabeth he renounced his ecclesiastical preferments, and going to Tournay, joined the Society of Jesus 1562. He afterwards laboured in Ireland, Belgium, and Rome, being appointed confessor to the English college in the latter city. Died at Naples 5 July, 1586. He published 'Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ Trophea,' Rome, 1584; and left in MS. An Abstract of the Lives of the British Saints.—*Oliver*.

GOODAL, WALTER, a Scotch antiquary, born in Banffshire about 1706. After studying at Aberdeen, he was appointed sub-librarian in the Advocates' Library, Edinburgh. He edited Crawford's 'Memoirs,' Fordun's 'Scotichronicon,' and other works, but his chief publication is 'An Examination of the Letters said to be written by Mary Queen of Scots to James Earl of Bothwell.' Died 28 July, 1766.

GOODALL, EDWARD, an eminent engraver, born at Leeds Sept., 1795; died in London 27 Dec., 1868.

GOODE, FRANCIS, was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, of which he was elected a fellow (B.A. 1820; M.A. 1823). Taking orders, he was appointed evening lecturer at Clapham, and in 1834 elected preacher at the Female Orphan Asylum. Died 19 Nov., 1842, aged 45. Besides some detached sermons, he published 'Sermons on Christian Doctrines, Practice, and Experience,' and 'The Better Covenant practically considered, from Hebrews, viii. 6, 10—12, with a Supplement on Phil. ii. 12, 13.'

GOODE, WILLIAM, D.D., dean of Ripon, held a distinguished place in the State Church of England, both as a writer and preacher. The son of the Rev. William Goode, rector of St. Andrew's and St. Ann's, Blackfriars, he was born 1800, and educated at St. Paul's School, and Trinity College, Cambridge (B.A. 1822). He took orders in 1825, and held in succession three livings in the city of London, the last being St. Margaret's, Lothbury. For many years he was editor of the 'Christian Observer,' being a strenuous advocate of evangelical principles. He was promoted by Lord Palmerston to the deanery of Ripon 1860; and died 13 Aug., 1868.

GOODEN, JAMES, an English mathematician, entered the Society of Jesus 1689, and was prosecuted 1707. For several years he taught philosophy and mathematics at Liege, and he was rector of St. Omer's from 1722 till 1728, when he was declared superior of the House of Probation at Ghent. Died 11 Oct., 1730, aged 60. He published 'Trigonometria plana et sphaerica,' 12mo., Liege, 1704.—*Oliver*.

GOODEN, PETER, a Catholic divine, was born near Manchester, and educated in the English college at Lisbon. Being ordained priest, he was sent to England on the mission, and resided for the most part at Audcliff, near Lancaster. In the reign of James II. he was appointed chaplain to the duke of Berwick's regiment, and held frequent conferences with several learned divines of the Anglican communion, especially Dr. Stillingfleet and Dr. Claggett. The revolution of 1688 obliged Dr. Gooden to retire to his old place of abode in Lancashire, where he died 29 Dec., 1695. He wrote Controversial Letters against Mr. Birch, par-

son of Preston; and An Account of a Conference with Dr. Stillingfleet.

GOODMAN, CHRISTOPHER, a Puritan, born at Chester about 1520. He was educated at Oxford, but, on the accession of Mary, he went abroad, and was one of the exiles at Geneva who joined Knox in opposing the use of the English liturgy. When Elizabeth came to the throne he went to Scotland, where he was appointed minister of St. Andrew's till 1565, when he returned to England, and soon came into trouble for publishing a book exciting subjects to rebellion against ungodly princes.' After recanting his errors he went to Chester, where he died in 1601 or 1602. He also wrote a 'Commentary on Amos.'

GOODMAN, GODFREY, an English prelate, born at Ruthin, Denbighshire, 1583. He was educated at Westminster School, and elected from thence to Trinity College, Cambridge. In 1620 he was made dean of Rochester, and, in 1625, bishop of Gloucester; but, being suspected of Catholicism, he was suspended by Archbishop Laud. After the rebellion he avowed himself a Catholic, and died in that communion 19 Jan., 1655. He wrote 'Arguments against Hakewil's Apology for Providence,' a 'Discourse on the Trinity,' and 'An Account of his Sufferings; and Sermons.'

GOODRICH, THOMAS, an English bishop, was born in Lincolnshire, and educated at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge. He was chosen bishop of Ely in March, 1533-4, and proved a zealous promoter of the Reformation. He was made lord chancellor 1551, and, though the seals were taken from him by Mary, he was suffered to retain his bishopric. Died 10 May, 1554.—*Athen. Cantab.*

GOODWIN, IGNATIUS, an English Jesuit, who died in London 26 Nov., 1667, aged 65, was author of 'Lapis Lydius Controversiarum,' 24mo., Liege, 1656; and 'Pia Exercitatio Divini Amoris,' 1656.—*Oliver*.

GOODWIN, JOHN, was born in 1593, and educated at Queen's College, Cambridge. In 1633 he became vicar of St. Stephen, Coleman Street, London, from which he was ejected in 1645 for refusing to administer baptism and the Lord's Supper promiscuously. Though a zealous Arminian, he justified the murder of Charles I., for which, at the Restoration, he was exempted from pardon, but no measures were taken against him. Died 1665. His principal works are 'Redemption Redeemed,' and 'The Divine Authority of the Scriptures.'

GOODWIN, THOMAS, a nonconformist of the Independent persuasion, was brother of the preceding, and born at Rolesby, Norfolk, 1600. He was of Christ's College, Cambridge, and afterwards of Catherine Hall, where he obtained a fellowship; but, in 1634, he went to Holland, and became master of the Independent congregation at Arnheim. When parliament put down the church, he returned, was made a member of the Westminster Assembly and president of Magdalen College, Oxford. He was a great favourite with Cromwell, whom he attended in his last moments. At the Restoration he was deprived of his place at Oxford, on which he removed to London, and died 23 Feb., 1678-9. His works, which are rigidly Calvinistic, were printed in 5 vols. folio.

GOOGE, BARNABY, son of Robert Googe, recorder of Lincoln, was born in or about 1540, at Alvingham, Lincolnshire. He was educated at

Christ's College, Cambridge, and New College, Oxford. Afterwards he travelled through France and Spain, returning to England about 1562, and becoming a retainer of Sir William Cecil, to whom he was related. He was one of the queen's gentlemen-pensioners in 1563. In that year much controversy was occasioned by his attempt to marry Mary, the daughter of Thomas Darrell, esq., without her parents' consent, and it being alleged that she was under a previous contract to marry Sampson Lennard. In consequence of Sir William Cecil's interposition with Archbishop Parker, that prelate decided the case summarily, and, it seems, in Googe's favour, as he eventually married the lady. Googe resided at Staple Inn in 1570. In 1573 Lord Burghley sent him over to Ireland as his 'intelligencer,' or letter-writer, to keep him informed of the doings of the earl of Essex. In 1582 he was provost-marshal of the Presidency Court of Connaught. He appears to have been living in 1588, but the date of his decease has not been ascertained. He published the 'Zodiacke of Life,' translated from Marcellus Palingenius; 'Eglogs, Epytaphes, and Sonnetes'; 'The Popish Kingdome, or reign of Antichrist. Written in Latine Verse by Naogeorgus [i.e. Kirchmaier], and englyshed by Barnabe Googe,' 1570; 'The Spiritual Husbandrie of Thomas Naogeorgus'; 'Foure Bookes of Husbandrie,' from the Latin; and some minor works.—*Athen. Cantab.*

GOOL, JOHN VAN, a painter, born at the Hague 1685; died 1757.

GORDIAN I., born A.D. 157, was proclaimed emperor of Rome 238, together with his son, Gordian II.; but they both died the same year, and were succeeded by Gordian III., who reigned till his death in 244.

GORDON, SIR ADAM, a baronet and divine, born in Scotland 1745. He was educated at Westminster School, and next at Christ Church, Oxford, where he took the degree of master of arts in 1777. On entering into orders he served the curacy of St. Mary-le-Bone; after which he obtained the rectory of Hinckworth, in Hertfordshire, and that of West Tilbury, in Essex, to which was added a prebend at Bristol. Late in life he succeeded to the title of baronet. He died in 1817. Sir Adam published 'The Contrast, or an Antidote to Lord Chesterfield's Letters,' 2 vols.; 'Plain Sermons on Practical Subjects,' 2 vols.; 'Sermons on the Fasts and Festivals,' 8vo.; 'Homilies of the Church of England modernized,' 2 vols.; 'Miscellaneous Sermons and Tracts.'

GORDON, ALEXANDER, a Scotch antiquary, who lived many years in Italy, and, in 1736, was appointed secretary to the Society for the Encouragement of Learning. In 1741 he went to Carolina, where he held several offices, and had some grants of land. Died about 1750. His works are *Itinerarium Septentrionale*, or a Journey through Scotland; *The Lives of Pope Alexander VI.* and his son *Cæsar Borgia*; *A History of Amphitheatres*; *Essay explaining the Hieroglyphical Figures on the Coffin of an Ancient Mummy*; *Twenty-five plates of Egyptian Antiquities*.

GORDON, ANDREW, professor of philosophy in the Scotch monastery of Benedictines at Erfurt, was born 1712, near Aberdeen, and died 1751. His works are 'Phænomena Electricitatis Exposita'; 'Philosophia utilis et jucunda,' 3 vols.; *Impartial Account of the Origin of the War in Great Britain in 1745*; 'Physicæ experimentalis Elementa.' He

was the first who used a cylinder instead of a globe in the electrical apparatus.

GORDON, GEORGE, commonly called Lord George Gordon, was the son of Cosmo George, duke of Gordon, and born in Dec., 1750. He entered the navy when young, but quitted it on account of some dispute with Lord Sandwich. He afterwards sat in parliament for Ludgershall, and distinguished himself by some strange speeches against the ministers. But what chiefly brought him into notice was his opposition to the bill for granting further toleration to Catholics. His intemperance on this occasion proved the cause of the riots in 1780, for which he was tried and acquitted. In 1786 he was excommunicated for not appearing as a witness in a cause. In 1788 he was found guilty of publishing a libel against the queen of France, on which he fled to Holland. A little after this he returned to England, and was taken in the disguise of a Jew, which profession he had adopted, and was committed to Newgate, where he died 1 Nov., 1793. His last moments were embittered by the knowledge that he could not be buried among the Jews, although he had zealously performed the rites and duties of their religion.

GORDON, JAMES, D.D., a Scotch Jesuit, born 1541, being the fifth son of George fourth earl of Huntly. Leaving Scotland, he repaired to Rome, and there joined the Society of Jesus 1563. After filling the highest offices in various colleges of the society in France, he was appointed nuncius apostolicus for Ireland, and prefect of the Scotch mission. His death occurred 16 April, 1620, at Paris. Father Gordon wrote 'Controversiarum Christianæ Fidei adversus hujus temporis Hæreticos Epitome.'—*Oliver; Anderson; Dodd.*

GORDON, JAMES, another Scotch Jesuit, admitted into the Society, at Paris, 1573. After teaching theology with distinguished reputation, he was appointed rector of Toulouse and then of Bordeaux College; and in his old age he was summoned to court to be confessor to Louis XIII. Died at Paris 17 Nov., 1641, æt. 88. He wrote 'Opus Chronologicum, Annorum seriem, Regnorum mutationes, et Rerum toto orbe gestarum memorabilium Senem Annunquæ a Mundi exordio ad nostra usque tempora complectens,' 2 vols. folio, 1613 and 1614; 'De Catholica veritate,' 1623; 'Biblia Sacra, cum Commentariis,' 3 vols. folio, Paris, 1632; 'Opuscula tria, Chronologicum, Historicum, Geographicum,' 1636.—*Ibid.*

GORDON, JAMES, a Scotch Catholic prelate, born at the Enzie, Banffshire, 1664. He was nominated coadjutor to Bishop Nicholson, vicar-apostolic of Scotland, 1705; consecrated bishop of Nicopolis, in Armenia Minor, 11 April, 1706, at Montefiascone, in Italy, by Cardinal Francesco Barberini, bishop of Palestrina; and succeeded as sole vicar-apostolic of Scotland Oct., 1718. On the subdivision of the kingdom into two distinct vicariates, in Feb., 1731, Bishop Gordon became the first vicar-apostolic of the Lowland district of Scotland. He died at Drummond Castle, Perthshire, 18 Feb. (N.S. 1 March), 1746.

GORDON, JOHN, D.D., son of Alexander Gordon, bishop of Galloway, was born in Scotland 1544, and educated at St. Andrews, Oxford, Paris, and Orleans. He resided for many years in France, where he obtained notoriety on account of his zeal for the reformed religion. James I., soon after his accession to the English crown, made him dean of Salisbury, with episcopal jurisdiction over eighty

parishes. Died 3 Sept., 1619. He wrote several polemical works.

GORDON, JOHN, D.D., of the family of Coldwells, Aberdeenshire, was royal chaplain at New York, when, on a vacancy in the see of Galloway, a *comté d'évêque* was issued 3 Dec., 1687. Gordon was accordingly elected bishop 4 Feb., 1687-8, and consecrated at Glasgow by Archbishop Paterson. At the Revolution the new bishop followed King James II. to Ireland and France, and while residing at St. Germain he read the liturgy of the Church of England to such British Protestants as resorted to his lodgings. Subsequently, however, he was introduced to the illustrious Bossuet, who converted him to the Catholic religion. It appears that he was privately received into the Roman Church during his sojourn in France, though at a later period he made a public abjuration of Protestantism before Sacripanti, the cardinal protector of the Scotch nation. At his conditional baptism the quondam bishop took the additional name of the reigning pontiff, for he ever afterwards signed himself John Clement Gordon. The Pope, wishing to confer some benefice pension on the new convert, caused the Congregation of the Holy Office to institute an inquiry into the validity of Gordon's Protestant orders. A long investigation took place in consequence, the result being that his orders were declared null from the beginning. This decree of the Holy Office was issued 17 April, 1704. After this Gordon received the sacrament of confirmation, and Clement XI. conferred on him the tonsure, giving him the benefice of the abbey of St. Clement, by reason of which Gordon commonly went by the name of the Abate Clemente. It is observable that he never received other than minor orders. Died at Rome 1726, aged 82. He was author of a controversial piece entitled '*Pax Vobis, or Gospel Liberty*.'

GORDON, Sir JOHN WATSON, a Scottish painter, was born at Edinburgh 1730, being eldest son of Captain James Watson, R.N. He studied in the Trustees' Academy, and devoted himself to portrait-painting, in which he attained a high degree of excellence. In 1850 he was elected president of the Royal Scottish Academy, receiving at the same time the honour of knighthood. He died at Edinburgh 1 June, 1864.

GORDON, LUCY LADY DUFF, daughter of Mrs. Austin, and formerly known by her maiden name of Lucy Austin, became the wife of Sir Alexander Duff Gordon, Bart. Inheriting, on the maternal side, much of the literary ability of the Taylors of Norwich, she for many years followed in the footsteps of her mother as a careful translator, and introduced some valuable works to English readers. Among these were Niebuhr's '*Greek Legends*,' '*The Amber Witch*,' '*The French in Algiers*,' an abridgment of Feuerbach's '*Criminal Trials*,' Ranke's '*History of Prussia*,' '*Stella and Vanessa*,' a novel from the French of Léon de Wailly; '*Ferdinand and Maximilian*,' by Ranke; '*The Village Doctor*,' by the countess d'Arbouville; and Tolstke's '*Russian Campaigns of 1828-9 on the Danube*.' Lady Gordon's original works are '*Letters from the Cape*,' published in '*Vacation Tourists*,' 1864; and '*Letters from Egypt*,' 1865. He died at Cairo 14 July, 1869.

GORDON, Sir ROBERT, Bart., of Gordonstoun, Scotch antiquary, born 14 May, 1580; died 1656. His '*Genealogical History of the Family of Sutherland*' was printed in 1813.

GORDON, ROBERT, of Straloch, in Scotland, a geographical and antiquarian writer, was born 14 Sept., 1580, and died August, 1661. He undertook the supervision and correction of an atlas of Scotland, published under the title of '*Theatrum Scotiae*.' Some of his antiquarian pieces have been printed by the Spalding Club.

GORDON, THOMAS, a political writer, born at Kirkcudbright, Scotland. He became a teacher of languages in London, and afterwards amanuensis to Trenchard, with whom he published a work called '*Cato's Letters*,' and also another periodical work entitled '*The Independent Whig*,'—two publications tending to bring religion into contempt. After Trenchard's death, Gordon married his widow, and got possession of her estate. He was also made commissioner of wine licences, and received many favours from Walpole, whose measures he defended. Died 28 July, 1750. Besides the above works, he published a translation of Tacitus, and another of Sallust. Two collections of his tracts have been also printed, with the titles of '*The Cordial for Low Spirits*,' and '*The Pillars of Priestcraft and Orthodoxy shaken*.'

GORDON, WILLIAM, an Independent minister, born at Hitchin, Hertfordshire, 1729. After presiding over a congregation at Ipswich he went to New England in 1772, and during the revolutionary struggle took a very active part against his native country. Died 19 Oct., 1807. He wrote '*The History of the Rise, Progress, and Establishment of the Independence of the United States of America*,' 4 vols. 8vo., London, 1788.

GORDONIO, BERNARDUS DE, a French physician, who flourished at Montpellier about 1305.

GORE, Mrs. CATHARINE GRACE FRANCES, a distinguished English novelist and dramatist, was born 1799, and became the wife of Capt. C. A. Gore, of the 1st Life Guards, who died in 1846. She died at Linwood, Lyndhurst, 29 Jan., 1861. Mrs. Gore published between sixty and seventy separate works, extending to nearly two hundred volumes. The best of these are novels of fashionable life.

GORE, THOMAS, a writer on heraldry, born at Alderton, Wilts, 1631, and educated at Magdalen College, Oxford, from whence he removed to Lincoln's Inn. He died at Alderton 31 March, 1684. His works are, *A Table*, showing how to blazon a coat ten several ways; *Series Alphabética, Latino-Anglica, Nomina Gentiliorum*, sive cognominum plurimarum familiarum quæ multos per annos in Anglia floruerunt; *Catalogus in certa capita, seu classes, alphabetico ordine concinnatus plerorumque omnium authorum* (tam antiquorum quam recentiorum), qui de re Heraldica Latine, Gallicè, Ital., Hisp. &c.; *Nomenclator Geographicus*.

GORGAS, of Leontine, in Sicily, a celebrated orator and sophist, died about 380 B.C.

GORHAM, GEORGE CORNELIUS, an English divine and topographer, received his education at Queen's College, Cambridge, and became fellow and tutor of that society. He graduated B.A. 1809; was elected fellow 12 Jan., 1810; and proceeded M.A. 1812; B.D. 1821. In 1846 the lord chancellor presented him to the vicarage of St. Just, Cornwall, and he was admitted to the benefice as a matter of course by the bishop of Exeter. But in the following year, when Mr. Gorham was presented by the lord chancellor to the vicarage of Bramford Speke, Devonshire, the bishop declined to admit him, on the ground that he held hetero-

dox opinions respecting the sacrament of baptism. This led to protracted litigation, and the cause of 'Gorham v. the Bishop of Exeter' is one of the most celebrated in the recent history of the Church of England 'as by law established.' Originally commenced in the Arches Court (1848), it was carried before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council—the final authority concerning the doctrines of the Established Church. This august tribunal solemnly decided in 1850, that to hold that spiritual regeneration is not given in the holy sacrament of baptism is not contrary or repugnant to the declared doctrine of the church of England. Mr. Gorham accordingly triumphed, and was admitted to the living, but another result of the judgment was the secession to the Roman Church of many conscientious Anglican clergymen. Mr. Gorham died in June, 1857. He published several treatises on theology and polemics. Among them are 'An Essay on Public Worship,' 8vo., Camb., 1808; and a 'Statement submitted to the Members of the British and Foreign Bible Society, on the unlawfulness of circulating the Apocryphal Books indiscriminately mingled with the Inspired Writings,' 1825. He will, however, be chiefly remembered hereafter as an antiquarian writer. His principal work in this department is the 'History and Antiquities of Kynsbury and St. Neot's, in Huntingdonshire, and of St. Neot's in Cornwall; with critical remarks respecting the two Saxon Saints from whom these places derived their names,' 2 vols. 8vo., Lond., 1824. He also published 'Memoirs of J. Martyn, F.R.S., and of T. Martyn, B.D., Professor of Botany in the University of Cambridge,' 8vo., Lond., 1830; and contributed several interesting papers to the 'Bibl. Topog. et Genéral.'

GORI, ANTHONY FRANCIA, a Florentine antiquary, born 9 Dec., 1691; died 20 Jan., 1757.

GORIÆUS, ABRAHAM, an eminent antiquary, born at Antwerp 1549; died at Delft 1609.

GORRIS, JEAN DE, *Gorriaus*, a physician, born at Paris 1505; died 1577.

GORTER, JOHN VAN, a Dutch physician and medical writer, born 19 Feb., 1688; died 11 Sept., 1762.

GORTON, WILLIAM, editor of a Topographical Dictionary of Great Britain and Ireland; a Dictionary of Biography, &c.; died 1835.

GORTSCHAKOFF, PRINCE MICHAEL, a famous Russian general, who commanded the imperial troops during the Crimean war in 1855-6. He was born 1795, and died at Warsaw 30 May, 1861.

GOSSELINI, JULIAN, an Italian writer in prose and verse, born 1525; died 1587.

GOSSEE, FRANÇOIS JOSEPH, a musical composer, born at Vergnies, in Hainault, 17 Jan., 1733; died at Passy 16 Feb., 1829.

GOSSELIN, PARCIVAL FRANÇOIS JOSEPH, a French geographer, born at Lille 6 Dec., 1751; died 8 Feb., 1830.

GOSSON, STEPHEN, was born in Kent 1554, and educated at Christ Church, Oxford, which he left without any degree, and became tutor in a private family. Afterwards he entered into orders, and had the living of St. Botolph, Bishopsgate, where he died 13 Feb., 1625. He wrote three dramatic pieces; notwithstanding which he published 'Play confuted in five several Actions,' 1580; and 'The School of Abuse,' against poets and actors.

GÖTHE. See GOETHE.

GOTHER, JOHN, a Catholic writer of great

eminence, was a native of Southampton, and brought up in the Anglican communion, but being converted to the Roman Church, he was sent over to the English College at Lisbon. After receiving priest's orders he returned to England on the mission. He resided chiefly in London, and appeared at the head of the controversial writers, on the Catholic side, in the reign of James II. Some affairs of the clergy requiring his presence at Lisbon, he was prevailed upon to undertake the voyage, but died on the passage 2 Oct., 1704. The list of his writings is extremely long; but his principal works are—'Reason and Authority. Or the motives of a late Protestant's reconciliation to the Catholic Church,' 1687; 'A Papist misrepresented, and represented; or, a two-fold character of Popery,' 1685; 'Nubes Testium; or a collection of the primitive Fathers, giving testimony of the faith once delivered to the saints,' 1686; 'Plus IV.'s profession of faith vindicated from novelty in additional articles,' 1687; 'Transubstantiation defended,' 1687; 'The Sincere Christian's Guide in the choice of Religion,' 1734; 'Instructions on the Epistles and Gospels of the whole year'; 'Instructions for the whole year, being practical thoughts on all the Parables'; 'Instructions and Devotions for hearing Mass'; 'A Practical Catechism.' Most of Mr. Gother's controversial pieces elicited replies from eminent divines of the church of England.

GOTTESCHALCUS, or FULGENTIUS, a German ecclesiastic of the ninth century. He left the monastery of Fulda about 846, and went into Dalmatia, where he propagated the doctrines of absolute election and grace; for which he was censured in a synod at Meutz, and persecuted by Hincmar, archbishop of Rheims, who degraded him from the priesthood, and sentenced him to perpetual imprisonment. He was also severely scourged in the presence of the Emperor Charles and several bishops. He died 807.

GOTTI, VINCENT LOUIS, a cardinal, and writer on divinity, born at Bologna 1664; died at Rome 18 Sept., 1742.

GOTTIGNIES, GILLES FRANÇOIS, a Jesuit, born at Brussels 1630, taught mathematics at Rome, where he died 6 April, 1689. He published some mathematical works.

GOTTLIEBER, JOHN CHRISTOPHER, a learned German critic, born at Chemnitz 1733; died at Meissen 1 May, 1784.

GOTTSCHE, JOHN CHRISTOPHER, was born at Königsberg 1700. He became professor of philosophy, logic, and metaphysics at Leipzig, where he died 12 Sept., 1766. His principal works are—'Poetae Græci a History of Poetry'; 'The Death of Cato, a tragedy'; 'A Critical History of the German Language'; 'Introduction to Dramatic Poetry'; 'The German Poets'; 'Principles of Philosophy.' His wife, *Louisa Maria*, published a translation of Pope's *Rape of the Lock*, and a collection of her letters was published after her death, which occurred 26 June, 1762.

GOUDRELIN, or GOUDOUILL, PIERRE, the first of the poets of Languedoc, was born at Toulouse 1579, and died there 1649.

GOUDIME, CLAUDE, a French musician, born about 1510, was put to death at Lyons during the excitement produced by the massacre of St. Bartholomew, 1572.

GOUDIER, MARIE-CHARLES, COMTE DE LAURENT, comte de Choiseul, was born 1752. At the age

of twenty-two he travelled into the Levant, the result of which he published in a work, entitled 'Voyage en Grèce,' folio, 1782. This performance procured him admission into the Academy of Belles Lettres, and also into the French Academy. In 1784 he was appointed ambassador to the Porte, where he established a printing-office in his palace, and took several men of letters and artists into his service, for the purpose of illustrating the antiquities of Asia and Greece. The French Revolution having disarranged his plans, he went to Russia, where he was made a privy councillor, director of the Academy of Arts, and superintendent of the Imperial Libraries. In 1802, his name being erased from the list of emigrants, he returned to France; and the year following was chosen a member of the National Institute. He now published a continuation of his work upon Greece, but became involved in disputes with Le Chevalier and Cassas, who had, as he conceived, injured him by sending to the press their works on the same subject, after having been employed in his service. On the return of Louis XVIII. our author was made a peer of France. He died at Aix 22 June, 1817.

GOUGE, THOMAS, son of William, mentioned below, was born at Bow 12 Sept., 1605. He was educated at Eton, and afterwards at King's College, Cambridge, of which he became fellow. In 1638 he obtained the living of St. Sepulchre's, London, but at the Restoration he was ejected for non-conformity, on which he exerted himself in promoting Christian knowledge in Wales. He died 29 Oct., 1681, and his funeral sermon was preached by Dr. (afterwards Archbishop) Tillotson. His practical tracts were collected into one volume, 706.

GOUGE, WILLIAM, was born at Bow, Middlesex, 1 Nov., 1575. He was educated at Eton, and became fellow of King's College, Cambridge. In 1608 he obtained the living of St. Anne, Blackfriars, where he was very popular. In 1643 he was nominated one of the assembly of divines at Westminster; but he protested against the violent proceedings of the parliament, and endeavoured to revert the trial of the king. Died 12 Dec., 1653. His works were collected into one folio volume. He was also concerned in the 'Assembly's Annotations on the Bible.'

GOUGES, MARIE OLYMPE DE, a French woman of letters, who attained to considerable celebrity at the time of the first revolution, was born at Montauban 1755, and died on the scaffold at Paris 4 Nov., 1793.

GOUGH, RICHARD, the illustrious antiquary, as the son of Henry Gough, esq., an East India factor, and was born in London 21 Oct., 1735. He received a private education, and at the age of seven years translated from the French a History of the Bible, of which twenty-five copies were printed at the expense of his mother, who made presents of them to her friends. This was followed by a translation of Fleury's treatise on 'the Customs of the Israelites,' which was also printed for gratuitous distribution, when he was only fifteen. Besides these proofs of early application, he drew a work of great labour, entitled 'Atlas Renoué, or Geography modernised,' a manuscript, folio. In 1752, Mr. Gough became a student of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, where he planned the plan of his British Topography; but he left the university without taking a degree, and devoted the rest of his life to antiquarian researches.

He died at Enfield, 20 Feb., 1809. Besides many papers in the *Archæologia*, the *Bibliotheca Topographica*, and the *Gentleman's Magazine*, he published:—*Anecdotes of British Topography*, 2 vols.; *The Sepulchral Monuments of Great Britain*, 2 vols. folio; a new edition of Camden's *Britannia*, 3 vols. folio; an *Account of the Missal* presented to Henry VI. by the duchess of Bedford; *The History of Pleshy in Essex*; *Plates of the Coins of the Seleucidæ*. He bequeathed his books on Saxon and northern literature, together with all his manuscripts and works relative to British topography, to the university of Oxford.

GOUJET, CLAUDE PIERRE, canon of St. Jacques de l'Hôpital, one of the most industrious antiquaries of the eighteenth century, was born 19 Oct., 1697, at Paris, where he died 1 Feb., 1767. The most remarkable of his many works are—'Les Vies des Saints,' 7 vols.; 'Bibliothèque des auteurs ecclésiastiques du xviii. Siècle,' supplement to Moreri's Dictionary; 'Bibliothèque Française,' 21 vols.; 'De l'Etat des Sciences en France,' an edition of Richelet's Dictionary, 3 vols. folio; 'L'Histoire du College Royal de France,' 'Hist. du Pontificat de Paul V.'

GOUJON, or GOUGEON, JEAN, a French sculptor and architect in the reign of Francis I. He was also a good medallist, and his works in this branch of art are scarce and valuable. Being a Protestant, he was shot in the massacre of St. Bartholomew, 1572.

GOULART, SIMON, a native of Senlis, studied divinity at Geneva, and succeeded Calvin in the ministry. He gained great reputation among the Protestants by his works, among which are a *History of the League*; and '*Recueil d'Histoires mémorables de notre temps*.' Born 1543; died 3 Feb., 1628.

GOULD, ROBERT, an English poet, died 1709. His works were collected the same year, and published in 2 vols. 8vo.

GOULIN, JEAN, a French writer on the history of medical science, was born at Rheims 10 Feb., 1728, and died 30 April, 1799.

GOULSTON, or GULSTON, THEODORE, M.D., was born in Northamptonshire, and educated at Merton College, Oxford, where he took his doctor's degree 1610, after which he became fellow and censor of the College of Physicians. He practised in London with great reputation, and founded a lecture to be delivered yearly in the college. Died 4 May, 1632. His works are *Versio Latina et paraphrasis in Aristotelis rhetoricam*; *Aristotelis de Poëtica liber Latine conversus et analytica methodo illustratus*; *Versio, variae Lectiones, et Annotationes criticae in opuscula varia Galeni*.

GOULU, JEAN, *Gulonius*, a French ecclesiastic, who translated many Greek works into his native tongue, but is chiefly known by his controversy with Balzac. Born 25 Aug., 1576; died 5 Jan., 1629.

GOURNAY, MARIE LE JARS DE, was born at Paris, of a noble family, in 1565. She adopted Montagne as her father, and edited his works. She died unmarried at Paris 13 July, 1645. Her works, in prose and verse, were published 1636.

GOURVILLE, JEAN HÉRAULD, Sieur DE, a French historian, born at Rochefoucault 11 July, 1625. He was in the service of the celebrated duke of his native place as valet de chambre, but afterwards became his confidential friend, as he also was of the great Condé and the Superintendent

Fouquet. He died 1705, leaving 'Memoirs of his Life.'

GOUSSET, JACQUES, a French Protestant divine and orientalist, was born at Blois 1635, and died at Groningen, where he was professor of Greek and divinity, 4 Nov., 1704.

GOUSSIER, LOUIS JACQUES, physician and mathematician, of Paris, born 1722; died Oct., 1799.

GOUTHIERES, JACQUES, *Gutherius*, a French jurist, died 1638, aged 70.

GOUEA, ANTHONY, *Goveanus*, a Portuguese Jesuit, born at Beja 1505. He became professor of law at Toulouse, and afterwards at Turin, where he died 1565. His works on law were published in one volume folio, 1562. He also wrote a discourse against Calvin, who had accused him of atheism; and he published likewise editions of Virgil and Terence with notes. He had two brothers, who were men of learning: *Marial Gouvea* was a Latin poet, and published a grammar at Paris. *Andrew Gouvea* became principal of the College of St. Barbe, at Paris, afterwards of that at Bordeaux, and lastly head of the university of Coimbra, where he died 1548. He was the friend of Buchanan.

GOUVION SAINT CYR, LAURENT, marquis DE, a celebrated marshal of France, born 1764; died 17 March, 1830.

GOUYE, THOMAS, a French Jesuit and astronomer, born at Dieppe 18 Sept., 1650; died at Paris 24 March, 1725.

GOUYE DE LONGUEMARE, a French advocate and historian, born 1715; died 11 Aug., 1763.

GOUZ DE LA BOULAYE, FRANÇOIS LE, a celebrated French traveller, son of a gentleman of Baugé, in Anjou, was born about 1610. He visited most parts of the world, and published an account of his travels 1653. When he returned from his first voyage, he was so altered that his mother would not own him, and he was obliged to commence a suit against her to recover the right of eldership. Being sent ambassador to the Turks and the Great Mogul in 1668, he died in Persia during his journey.

GOVEANUS. See GOUEA.

GOWER, JOHN, an English poet, was probably a native of Yorkshire, though Caxton says he was born in Wales, where, at this day, is a tract of land called by his name. He studied the law, and was a member of the Middle Temple, where he contracted an intimacy with Chaucer. The first work of Gower was entitled 'Speculum Meditantis,' of which there are two copies in the Bodleian Library. His next was the 'Vox Clamantis,' in Latin, of which also there are many copies extant; but the work on which his fame rests is the 'Confessio Amantis,' first printed by Caxton in 1493. This is an English poem, of a moral nature, and very severe on the vices of the times. Gower died 1402, and was buried in the church of St. Saviour's, Southwark.

GOZZI, CHARLES, count, an Italian poet and dramatist, born 1702; died 1806.

GOZZI, GASPAR, count, a nobleman of Venice, and brother of the preceding, was born 1713, and died 26 Dec., 1786. He published a periodical work, called 'L'Osservatore,' similar to the Spectator, and several poems of considerable merit.

GOZZOLI, BENOZZO, a painter, born at Florence in 1400; died at Pisa 1478.

GRAAF, REGNIER DE, a Dutch physician and medical writer, born 1641; died 17 Aug., 1673.

GRAAT, or GRÆT, BARENT, a painter of Amsterdam, died 4 Nov., 1709, aged 81.

GRAAW, HENRY, a Dutch painter, died 1682, aged 55.

GRABE, JOHN ERNEST, D.D., was born 1666, at Königsberg in Prussia, where his father was professor of divinity and history. After taking his degree of master of arts in that university, he studied the writings of the Fathers, which made him dissatisfied with Lutheranism, on account of the want of an episcopal succession in that communion. His first idea was to join the Church of Rome; but at the persuasion of some friends he altered his mind, and came to England, where King William settled a pension upon him, which was continued by Queen Anne, who employed him in editing the Septuagint from the Alexandrian manuscript in the royal library. In 1706 the university of Oxford conferred on him the degree of doctor in divinity; and in 1711 he published an answer to Whiston, on the subject of two Arabic manuscripts in the British Museum. Though Dr. Grabe took orders in the Church of England, he joined the nonjurors, as drawing nearer the primitive ages in some points. Died 3 Nov., 1711. Besides his edition of the Septuagint, he published *Spicilegium SS. Patrum*; *Justin Martyr's Apology*; the Works of Irenæus; the Latin works of Bishop Bull. After his death appeared *Liturgia Græca*; *De forma consecrationis Eucharistiæ*; Some instances of the defects and omissions in Mr. Whiston's collection of Testimonies, &c.

GRACIAN, BALTASAR, a Spanish Jesuit, rector of the college of Tarragona, was the author of several works, two of which, 'The Courtier,' and 'The Art of Prudence,' have been translated into English. Born 1584; died 6 Dec., 1658.

GRADWELL, ROBERT, an English Catholic prelate. In 1818 he was appointed rector of the English College at Rome; and in 1828 appointed coadjutor to Dr. Bramston, vicar apostolic of the London district, being consecrated bishop of Lydda *in partibus* on the 24 June in that year. Died 15 March, 1833.

GRAEME, JOHN, a minor Scotch poet, born 1748; died 26 July, 1772.

GRÆVIUS, JOHN GEORGE, was born at Naumburg, in Saxony, 29 Jan., 1632. He succeeded Gronovius in the professorship of history at Deventer, from whence he was invited to Utrecht, where he died 11 Jan., 1703. He published several editions of the classics; but his greatest works are his *Thesaurus Antiquitatum Romanorum*, 12 vols. folio, and *Thes. Antiquit. Italiæ*, 6 vols. folio.

GRAFFIGNY, FRANÇOISE D'ISSEMBOURG D'APPONCOURT, dame DE, a French lady, author of the 'Peruvian Letters,' &c., was born 1694, and died 12 Dec., 1758.

GRAFTON, AUGUSTUS HENRY FITZROY, DUKE OF, K.G., was born 28 Sept., 1736. He was educated under Dr. Newcombe at Hackney, and next at Peterhouse, Cambridge. He succeeded his grandfather in the family honours in 1757; and in 1765 was appointed secretary of state; but the year following he relinquished that station, and soon after became first lord of the Treasury, which post he held till 1770. During his administration he was virulently attacked by Junius, who seems to have been actuated by personal enmity. In 1771, the duke was nominated Lord Privy Seal, which office he resigned in 1775, and acted in opposition to the court till 1782, when he was

GRAFTON.

again in place for a short time. After this, he was uniformly an opponent of ministers, till his death, 14 March, 1811. Though his grace was an avowed Socinian, and regularly attended the meeting-house in Essex Street, Strand, he was chancellor of the university of Cambridge, to which dignity he was elected in 1768. He was the author of—'Hints submitted to the serious attention of the clergy, nobility, and gentry newly associated,' 1789; and 'Apeleutherus, a volume of essays on theological subjects.' He was at the expense of reprinting an edition of Griesbach's Greek Testament.

GRAFTON, RICHARD, a printer, who carried on an extensive business in London in the sixteenth century. He compiled the greater part of Hall's chronicle, and wrote besides 'The Union of the families of Lancaster and York.' In 1562 he published 'An Abridgement of the Chronicles of England,' of which he afterwards wrote a compendium against Stowe. His large Chronicle appeared in 1569. He was a great promoter of the Reformation, by printing Bibles. He was living in 1572.

GRAHAM, MRS. CATHARINE. See MACAULAY.

GRAHAM, GEORGE, F.R.S., an ingenious mechanic, born at Horsgills in the parish of Kirkcintinn, Cumberland, 1675; died in Fleet Street, London, 20 Nov., 1751. He lived with Tompion, the watchmaker, and succeeded him in his business, but excelled him in scientific knowledge. He constructed many astronomical instruments, particularly the great mural arch in the Observatory at Greenwich. Some of his papers are in the Philosophical Transactions.

GRAHAM, JAMES, marquis of Montrose. See MONTROSE.

GRAHAM, SIR JAMES GEORGE ROBERT, Bart., an English statesman, born at Naworth 1 June, 1792, being the eldest son of Sir James Graham, the first baronet. From Westminster School he proceeded to Queen's College, Cambridge, and travelling afterwards abroad he became private secretary to Lord Montgomerie, the British minister in Sicily, during the most critical period of the war. Lord Montgomerie soon afterwards fell ill, and the entire management of the mission devolved upon his secretary, who worked indefatigably, and performed several important services in this capacity. On the termination of the war he returned home, and in 1818 was chosen M.P. for Hull, after a sharp contest, he having declared himself in favour of parliamentary reform, the abolition of unnecessary places and pensions, and the suppression of the slave trade. In 1820 he lost his seat for Hull, but he subsequently became member for Carlisle, and took a high position in politics, on the strength of his pamphlet on 'Corn and Currency,' in which he pronounced in favour of 'the free importation of corn with a moderate protective duty.' In 1824 he succeeded to the baronetcy on his father's death, and two years later he was returned for Carlisle on Whig principles. In 1830 he was elected for Cumberland, and he was one of the most strenuous and zealous advocates of the Reform Bill, as he had previously been of the Test Act and Catholic Emancipation. On the formation of Earl Grey's administration, he was created first lord of the Admiralty. After the passing of the Reform Bill in 1832, he was elected for the northern division of Cumberland, which he represented till 1837. In 1834 dissensions in Earl Grey's

GRAINDORGE.

cabinet arose on the Irish Church question, which led to the retirement of Sir James Graham, together with Lord Stanley (now earl of Derby), the late duke of Richmond, and the late earl of Ripon. The Whig party who thus voluntarily displaced themselves formed a small party intermediate between the Grey and Russell Whigs and the Conservatives led by Peel, and were known to joke as the 'Derby Dilly.' Finally, Lord Stanley, Sir James Graham, and most of their friends joined the Conservative party. At the general election of 1837 he had the mortification of being rejected by his former constituents, and he remained out of the House of Commons till the following session, when he was elected for Pembroke. In 1841 he was returned for Dorchester. That year, when Sir Robert Peel was called upon to form a ministry, Sir James Graham took office under him as secretary of state for the Home Department, a post which he held till the dissolution of the government in 1846. Steady, industrious, a ready and full debater, he became Peel's right-hand man, and his rule at the Home Office was a model of administrative ability. Yet with all his great talents, he was almost as much a weakness as a strength to his party, for he never had the faculty of making himself popular. From 1847 to 1852 he was representative for the borough of Ripon, and in the latter year he was elected for Carlisle, which city he represented till his decease. On the earl of Aberdeen coming into power in 1852, he was appointed first lord of the Admiralty. He remained with the earl's ministry till the vote on Mr. Roebuck's motion, 'that a select committee be appointed to inquire into the condition of our army before Sebastopol, and into those departments of the Government whose duty it has been to minister to the wants of that army,' when Sir James Graham, Sir Sidney Herbert, and the duke of Newcastle, considering themselves as put on their defence, resigned their offices. Soon afterwards Sir James retired from public life. He died at Netherby 25 Oct., 1861.

GRAHAM, JOHN, Viscount Dundee. See DUNDEE.

GRAHAM, JOHN, an English prelate, was born in the city of Durham 23 Feb., 1794, and educated at Christ's College, Cambridge, of which he became fellow and tutor, and eventually master. He was also prebendary of Lincoln, and chaplain to Prince Albert. He was consecrated bishop of Chester 1848; appointed clerk of the closet to the Queen 1849; and died 15 June, 1865. His only published work is a small volume of 'Sermons on the Commandments,' 1826.

GRAHAM, MRS. MARIA. See CALLCOTT.

GRAHAME, JAMES, a poet, born at Glasgow 22 April, 1765. After practising some years as a writer to the signet and an advocate, he forsook the law, and took orders according to the form of the church of England, after which he accepted the curacy of Sedgefield, Durham, where he died 14 Sept., 1811. His principal pieces are 'The Sabbath,' 'The Birds of Scotland,' and 'British Georgics.'

GRAINDORGE, ANDRÉ, an ingenious Frenchman, born at Caen in the sixteenth century. He discovered the art of weaving diaper cloth, commonly called damask.

GRAINDORGE, ANDRÉ, a French physician and naturalist, born at Caen 1616; died 13 Jan., 1676.

GRAINGER, JAMES, M.D., a poet and physician, born at Dunse, Berwickshire, 1724. After serving his time to a surgeon at Edinburgh, he served in that capacity in the army, but on the restoration of peace in 1748, he took his doctor's degree, and settled as a physician in London; where, however, he principally supported himself by writing for the booksellers. In 1758 he published a translation of Tibullus, which involved him in a dispute with Smollett, who, for some private reasons, defamed him and his work in the Critical Review. Soon after this, Dr. Grainger went to the island of St. Christopher in the West Indies, and while there married a lady of fortune. On his return to England, in 1764, he published his poem entitled 'The Sugar Cane,' which was well received. The same year he printed 'An Essay on West India Diseases.' After a short residence in England, he returned to St. Christopher's, where he resumed practice. He died at Basseterre 24 Dec., 1767. Besides the works already noticed, he wrote an 'Ode to Solitude,' the ballad of Bryan and Pereene; a Latin treatise entitled 'Historia Febris Anomalæ Batavæ,' &c.

GRAINGER, RICHARD, an architect and builder of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, to whom that town almost owes its reconstruction, was born 1798, and died 4 July, 1861.

GRAINGER, RICHARD DUGARD, F.R.S., lecturer at St. Thomas's Hospital, London, wrote several works on anatomy; died 1 Feb., 1865, aged 63.

GRAMAYE, JOHN BAPTIST, a Flemish historian, antiquary, and poet, president of the college of Louvain, was born at Antwerp about 1580, and died 1635.

GRAMM, JOHN, a Danish antiquary, born 1685; died 1748.

GRAMMONT, GABRIEL DE BARTHELEMI, seigneur de Gramundus, a French historian, died 1654. In one of his works he apologises for the massacre of St. Bartholomew.

GRAMONT, ANTOINE, DUKE DE, a marshal of France in the reign of Louis XIV., died 12 July, 1678, aged 74. His 'Memoirs' have been published.

GRAMONT, PHILIBERT, count of, son of Anthony, duke of Gramont, was born 1621. After serving in the army under Condé and Turenne, he came to England in the early part of the reign of Charles II., with whom he became a great favourite, as he also was with the whole court, particularly the ladies. He married the daughter of Sir George Hamilton, fourth son of the earl of Abercorn, and died 10 Jan., 1707. His memoirs were written by his brother-in-law, Anthony, commonly called Count Hamilton, who adhered to James II., and died in the French service in 1720. The memoirs of Gramont exhibit a curious but disgusting picture of the intrigues and amusements of the fashionable world.

GRANBY, JOHN MANNERS, MARQUIS OF, son of John duke of Rutland, was born 1721. He raised a regiment of foot in the Rebellion, and in 1758, being then lieutenant-general, was sent to Germany, where he served under Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick with great renown as general of the British forces at the battles of Minden, Warburg, Kirk-Denkern, &c. He died at Scarborough 19 Oct., 1770.

GRANCOLAS, JEAN, doctor of the Sorbonne, and an ecclesiastical antiquary, died at Paris 1 Aug., 1732.

GRAND. See LEGRAND.

GRANDET, JOSEPH, a French biographer, curate of St. Croix at Angers, died 1 Dec., 1724, aged 78.

GRANDI, GUIDO, an Italian monk, celebrated for his acquirements in mathematics. He corresponded with Newton, Leibnitz, and Bernoulli, and published several works, the chief of which is a treatise 'De Infinitis Infinitorum.' Born 1671; died 4 July, 1742.

GRANDIER, URBAIN, a priest whose tragical end disgraced France in the seventeenth century. He was born at Bouvere, near Sablé, and on obtaining the living of Loudun became so very popular as a preacher that the envy of the monks was excited against him. He was accused of incontinency, and acquitted. After this, his enemies instigated some nuns to play the part of persons possessed, and in their convulsions to charge Grandier with being the cause of their visitation. For this he was tried, and, on no other evidence, burnt alive, 18 April, 1634.

GRANDIN, MARTIN, professor of divinity at the Sorbonne, Paris, died 16 Nov., 1691, aged 87, leaving a 'System of Divinity.'

GRANET, FRANÇOIS, a French critic, translator, and miscellaneous writer, born 1692; died 2 April, 1741.

GRANET, FRANÇOIS MARIE, a French painter, born 1775; died 21 Nov., 1849.

GRANGER, JAMES, a biographer, was a native of Berkshire. He studied some time at Christ Church, Oxford, but without taking a degree; and on entering into orders was presented to the vicarage of Shiplake in Oxfordshire, where he discharged the parochial duties with great fidelity, and died of an apoplectic fit, while administering 'the sacrament,' on Sunday, 14 April, 1776. His death was similar to that of the cardinal de Berulle. Mr. Granger printed two sermons, but is best known by his 'Biographical History of England,' published in 4 small vols. in 4to., and afterwards in 8vo. It is a catalogue of portraits, enlivened with biographical sketches.

GRANT, MRS. ANNE, of Laggan, whose maiden name was M'Vicar, was born in Glasgow 1755. Her father was an officer in the British army, who, shortly after her birth, went with his regiment to America, with the intention of settling there. His wife and infant daughter soon after followed him thither. Owing to bad health, Mr. Grant was obliged to leave America, with his wife and child, in 1768, and a few years afterwards he was appointed barrack-master of Fort Augustus. Here Miss M'Vicar formed the acquaintance of the Rev. James Grant, afterwards minister of Laggan, Inverness-shire, whose wife she became in 1779. She lost her husband 1801, and subsequently removed to Stirling, where she endeavoured to provide for her young family. She had always found delight in the pursuits of literature, and had been accustomed to compose verses, a collection of which was published by subscription 1803, and met with extraordinary success. In 1806 appeared her 'Letters from the Mountains;' and in 1810 she removed to Edinburgh, where she resided during the remainder of her life. She received from government a pension of £100 from the year 1825 till her death, which occurred 7 Nov., 1838. In addition to the works already mentioned, she was author of 'Memoirs of an American Lady,' 1808; 'Essays on the Superstitions of the Highlanders of Scotland,' 1812; 'Eighteen Hundred and Thirteen,'

a poem, 1814; 'Popular Models and Impressive Warnings for the Sons and Daughters of Industry,' 1815.—*Anderson.*

GRANT, CHARLES, a philanthropist and statesman, born in Scotland 1746. Going to India, he was, in 1773, promoted to the rank of factor at Calcutta, and shortly afterwards appointed secretary to the Board of Trade. In 1781 he was stationed as commercial resident in charge of the Company's silk factory at Malda; in 1784 he obtained the rank of senior merchant; and in 1787 he was recalled to Calcutta to occupy the seat of the fourth member of the Board of Trade. About three years later he quitted India, where he had been noted for his zeal in promoting the Protestant form of Christianity. In 1794 he was elected one of the directors of the East India Company, of which body he ultimately became the chairman. He sat for several years in the House of Commons, where his opinions on Indian affairs were received with great attention. The plan of Haileybury College is said to have originated with him. Died 31 Oct., 1823. He wrote 'Observations on the State of Society among the Asiatic Subjects of Great Britain,' 1792.

GRANT, or GRAUNT, EDWARD, a schoolmaster, was born in London, and educated at Westminster School, from whence he removed to Christ Church, Oxford. He became master of the school in which he had been brought up, and in 1577 was made prebendary of Westminster. In 1591 he resigned his mastership, and died 4 Aug., 1601. He published the Letters of Ascham, with a Latin oration of his own upon that elegant scholar. There are also several Latin poems of his extant.

GRANT, Sir FRANCIS, Lord Cullen, a Scotch judge, born about 1660. He studied at Leyden under Voet, and on his return home was admitted an advocate. He distinguished himself by his publications in favour of the Revolution, for which he was well rewarded. In 1705 he was made a baronet, and soon after appointed one of the judges or senators in the College of Justice, when he took the title of Lord Cullen. Died 16 March, 1766.

GRANT, JAMES, a Scotch Catholic prelate, born the Enzie, Banffshire, 1710; nominated coadjutor to Bishop Smith, vicar-apostolic of the Lowland district of Scotland, 21 Feb., 1755; consecrated bishop of Sinita, in Armenia, 13 Nov., 1755, Edinburgh; succeeded as third vicar-apostolic the Lowland district 1766; died at Aberdeen Dec., 1778.

GRANT, JAMES, a Scotch advocate, born 1743; died 1835. He was distinguished for his liberal principles, and was author of 'Essays on the Origin Society, Language, Property, Government, Jurisdiction, Contracts, and Marriage; interspersed with Illustrations from the Greek and Gaelic languages,' 1785.

GRANT, PATRICK, a Scotch judge, by the title of Lord Preston-Grange, was born at Edinburgh, and died at Glasgow, Paris, and Leyden. He was 1746 lord-advocate, and in 1754 advanced to the bench. He wrote some ingenious pieces against the rebellion of 1745, and died at Edinburgh 1762, aged 64.

GRANT, Sir WILLIAM, was born at Elchies, co. Argy., 1754. After completing his studies at Glasgow College, Aberdeen, he entered Lincoln's Inn, but before being called to the bar was ap-

pointed attorney-general of Canada. Returning at the end of some years to England, he was called to the bar, and in 1790 was elected M.P. for Shaftesbury, and in the House of Commons soon distinguished himself as a powerful coadjutor of Mr. Pitt. Subsequently he sat as representative for Windsor and Banffshire. He was appointed chief justice of Chester 1798; solicitor-general 1799; master of the Rolls 1801. The latter office he held about sixteen years; and died 25 May, 1832.—*Anderson.*

GRANVILLE, ANTOINE PERRENOT, CARDINAL DE, born 20 Aug., 1517, at Ornans in Burgundy, was preferred at an early age to the bishopric of Arras, in which capacity he spoke very forcibly at the council of Trent. He next served the Emperor Charles V. in several embassies to France, England, and elsewhere. On Charles's abdication, he entered the service of his successor, Philip II., who consulted him on all his affairs, private as well as public. Granville was subsequently appointed archbishop of Mechlin, was created a cardinal 1561, and eventually became chief councillor to Margaret of Parma, governess of the Netherlands. Philip II. called him a second time to court, and entrusted him with all the affairs of the Spanish monarchy. The cardinal died at Madrid, in the height of glory, 21 Sept., 1586, after having been nominated archbishop of Beaugon.

GRANVILLE, GEORGE, LORD LANSDOWNE. See LANSDOWNE.

GRANVILLE, GRANVILLE LEYSON GOWER, EARL, third son of the first marquis of Stafford, was born 12 Oct., 1773. He was returned to parliament for Lichfield 1795, but in 1799 he resigned that seat in order to stand for the county of Stafford, which he continued to represent until his elevation to the peerage. Mr. Pitt became his political patron, and in 1800 created him a lord of the Treasury, which office he held till 1802. After acting as ambassador at St. Petersburg, the Hague, and Paris, he was rewarded with a viscounty in 1815, and an earldom in 1833. Died 8 Jan., 1846.

GRANVILLE, JOHN CARTERET, EARL, was born 22 April, 1690. He was the eldest son of George, Lord Carteret, whom he succeeded at the age of five years. He received his education at Westminster School, and Christ Church, Oxford, after which he took his seat in the House of Lords, and distinguished himself so much by his earnestness for the Protestant succession, that George I. gave him several places. In 1719 he went ambassador to Sweden, and mediated the treaty between that power and Denmark. In 1721 he became secretary of state; and in 1724 viceroy of Ireland, where his administration was generally applauded. He was again nominated to that high office, after the accession of George II., and remained there till 1730. He opposed Sir Robert Walpole, and on his removal became secretary of state. He succeeded to the titles of Viscount Carteret and Earl Granville 1744. Died 2 Jan., 1763. He was a patron of literature, and among others who were indebted to him for assistance and support were Mr. Lye, the editor of Junius's Etymologicon, and Dr. Taylor, the publisher of Demosthenes. Dean Swift and Dr. Bentley were among his particular friends.

GRASWINKEL, THEODORE, a civilian, born at Delft in 1600; died at Mechlin 12 Oct., 1666.

GRATAROLUS, WILLIAM, a physician, born at Bergamo. He practised physic with great success at Padua, till he was converted to the Protestant religion, when he retired to Basle, and died there 16 April, 1668, aged 52. He was a voluminous writer. Among his works is a curious treatise on topical memory.

GRATIAN, a Roman emperor, son of Valentinian I., was born 359; succeeded to the throne 367; died 383.

GRATIAN, a Benedictine in the twelfth century, was a native of Chiusi in Tuscany. He employed twenty-four years in compiling an abridgment of the canon law, commonly called Gratian's Decretal, which he published at Rome about the middle of the twelfth century, and which has been several times printed.

GRATIUS FALISCUS, a Roman poet of the first century. His 'Cynegeticon, or a Poem of Hunting with Dogs,' was translated into English by C. Wase 1654.

GRATIUS, or **GRAES, ORTUINUS**, a learned German divine and writer, whose attachment to the Catholic religion drew upon him the ill-will of Reuchlin, Hutten, and others, who to ridicule the style of the Catholic divines and some religious ceremonies, published 'Epistolæ Obscurorum Virorum ad Dominum Magistrum Ortuinum Gratium,' 1516-17. Gratus taught ethics and philosophy at Cologne, and became principal of a college in that city, where he died 22 May, 1542.

GRATTAN, HENRY, a statesman, was born about 1750 in Dublin, of which city his father was recorder. He studied at Trinity College, and next in one of the inns of court, where he was called to the bar, but relinquished that profession for the senate. He was elected into the Irish parliament in 1775; and by his powerful remonstrances obtained for his country a participation in the commerce of Britain, for which he was rewarded with a vote of fifty thousand pounds. In 1790 he was returned for the city of Dublin, and from that time was the active leader of the opposition till the Union, which measure he resisted with all his eloquence; but when it was effected he accepted a seat in the imperial parliament for Malton. During the war he supported government with great ability; but his principal exertions were called forth in advocating the Catholic claims, to which cause he fell a martyr by leaving Ireland in an exhausted state to carry the petition with which he was entrusted to England. He died soon after his arrival 14 May, 1820; and his remains were interred in Westminster Abbey.

GRATTAN, THOMAS COLLEY, was born in the county of Kildare 1796, and was educated with a view to his entering the army, but in the end he devoted himself to literature. He resided during a great part of his life on the continent, and was very intimate with Leopold I., king of the Belgians, who obtained for him the British consulship at Boston, U.S. In 1845 or 1846 he returned to England, and from thenceforward resided principally in London, where he died 4 July, 1864. He will be chiefly remembered by his work entitled 'Highways and Byways.' The other productions of his pen are 'Philibert,' a poetical romance; 'History of the Netherlands,' published in Lardner's Cabinet Cyclopædia; 'Traits of Travel'; 'The Heiress of Bruges'; 'Jacqueline of Holland'; 'Legends of the Rhine'; 'Agnes of Mansfeldt';

'Civilized America'; 'Beaten Paths, and those who tread them,' a collection of personal reminiscences; and a tragedy entitled 'Ben Nazir, the Saracen.' Mr. Grattan also contributed extensively to the periodicals of the day.

GRAUNT, EDWARD. See **GRANT**.

GRAUNT, JOHN, F.R.S., was born in London 24 April, 1620. He was bred a haberdasher, which business he carried on with reputation. In 1661 he published 'Observations on the Bills of Mortality,' a work of extraordinary value, for which he was admitted a fellow of the Royal Society. After this he relinquished trade; and in 1666 became one of the trustees of the New River Company. In this office, it has been reported by Burnet that he was guilty of a most diabolical crime, by stopping all the cocks which conveyed water from Islington to London, the night before the Great Fire which consumed the city. The accusation, however, is false, as he was not admitted among the trustees until twenty-three days after the conflagration happened; and the malevolent report arose only after his death, and probably owed its origin to his change of religious principles, as about 1667 he reconciled himself to the tenets of the church of Rome. Died 18 April, 1674.

GRAVELOT, HUBERT FRANÇOIS BOURGUIGNON, a French engraver, who resided in England for many years, was born 1699 at Paris, where he died 20 April, 1773.

GRAVEROL, FRANÇOIS, a French advocate and antiquary, born at Nîmes 11 Jan., 1644; died 10 Sept., 1694. His works are very numerous.

GRAVEROL, JEAN, brother of the preceding, was born at Nîmes 11 Sept., 1636. He became a minister of the reformed religion at Lyons, but left the place on the revocation of the edict of Nantes, and went to Amsterdam and afterwards to London, where he died 1718. Like his brother, he was a voluminous author. His principal work is 'Moses Vindicatus,' 1694, written in defence of the Mosaic account of the creation against Dr. Thos. Burnet.

GRAVES, RICHARD, was born at Mickleton, Gloucestershire, 1715. He became a student of Pembroke College, Oxford, and afterwards obtained a fellowship at All Souls. In 1750 he was presented to the rectory of Claverton, near Bath; to which Mr. Allen, of Prior Park, added, in 1763, that of Kilmersdon. Died 23 Nov., 1804. His works are—The Festoon, or Epigrams; Lucubrations in prose and rhyme; The Spiritual Quixote, a novel; Columella, or the distressed Anchorite; Euphrosyne, a collection of poems; Eugenius, or the Golden Vale; Recollections of particulars in the life of Shenstone; Plexippus, or the aspiring Plebeian; The Reveries of Solitude; The Coalition, a comedy; Sermons; The Farmer's Son, a moral tale; The Invalid, with the means of enjoying long life; Senilities. Besides these publications, he translated Marcus Antoninus' Meditations and other books from the Greek.

GRAVES, RICHARD, D.D., dean of Ardagh, and divinity professor at Dublin, was born 1763, and died 1820. His principal works are 'Lectures on the four last Books of the Pentateuch, designed to show the divine Origin of the Jewish Religion,' and 'An Essay on the Character of the Apostles and Evangelists, designed to prove that they were not Enthusiasts.'

GRAVESANDE, WILLIAM JAMES S', a Dutch mathematician, professor at Leyden, where he

GRAVINA.

introduced the Newtonian system, was born 1688, and died 28 Feb., 1742.

GRAVINA, JOHN VINCENT, an eminent lawyer, was born at Roggiano, in Italy, 18 Feb., 1664. He was professor of canon law in the college of Sapienza at Rome, where he died 6 Jan., 1718. A complete edition of all his writings was published at Naples 1756. Metastasio was his favourite pupil.

GRAVINA, PETER, a Latin poet, was a native of Palermo. He became canon of Naples; and died at Rome 1528.

GRAY, ALEXIA, an English lady, was a religious in the Benedictine nunnery at Ghent. Her translation of the Rule of St. Benedict was printed in that city 1632.

GRAY, DAVID, a Scotch poet, was born at Kirkintilloch, near Glasgow, 29 Jun., 1838, and brought up to the trade of a hand-loom weaver. Fired with ambition, he came to London, in the hope of being able to support himself by his pen, but being disappointed, returned to his native village, where he died 3 Dec., 1861. Shortly afterwards 'The Luggie, and other Poems,' by him, was published, with an introduction by Mr. Milnes, and a short memoir.

GRAY, THOMAS, was born 20 Dec., 1716, in Cornhill, London, where his father was a money scrivener. He received his education at Eton, from whence he removed to Peterhouse, Cambridge, 1734. In 1740 he accompanied Horace Walpole on his travels through France and Italy; but at Reggio they parted, and Gray returned to England the year following, soon after which his father died, and left him a small fortune. He now took his degree of LL.B., and amused himself with writing poetry, particularly the 'Ode on a distant prospect of Eton College,' which was published 1747. In 1749 he finished his 'Elegy in a Country Churchyard,' which, however, was only circulated among his friends, till it was added to the Strawberry Hill impression of his poems, illustrated with the designs of Bentley. In 1756 he became a member of Pembroke Hall, and in 1768 was appointed professor of modern history at Cambridge, by the duke of Grafton, for whose installation as Chancellor of the university he wrote the ode performed on that occasion. He died 30 July, 1771, and was buried in the churchyard of Stoke Poges, Bucks. After his death Mr. Mason published his life and works; and subsequently a more elegant edition was given by Mr. Mathias.

GRAZIANI, JEROME, an Italian poet, born 1604; died 10 Sept., 1675.

GRAZZINI, ANTHONY FRANCIS, an Italian poet, born at Florence 1503; died Feb., 1583.

GREATOREX, THOMAS, an eminent musical performer and composer, born at North Winfield, Derbyshire, 1758; died 18 July, 1831.

GREATRAKES, VALENTINE, an empiric, born Affane, co. Waterford, 1628. He received his education in Devonshire, after which he returned to Ireland, was made a justice of the peace, and worked for the co. Cork. At the Restoration he pretended to the power of healing desperate diseases, stroking the affected parts with his hands. Some cures were performed, and even the great physician himself was deceived by them. He died about 1682.

GREAVES, Sir EDWARD, M.D., younger brother of John, hereafter mentioned, was born in Surrey, educated at Oxford. He attained distinction

GREEN.

as a physician, was created a baronet by Charles II., and died in London 11 Nov., 1680. He wrote 'Morbus Epidemicus ann. 1643; or the New Disease, with signs, causes, remedies, &c.'

GREAVES, JOHN, a mathematician, born at Colmore, Hants, 1602. After taking his bachelor's degree at Balliol College, Oxford, he obtained a fellowship in Merton College. In 1630 he was elected professor of geometry at Gresham College. He next went to Leyden, where he studied the Arabic language under Golius, after which he travelled into the Levant to purchase manuscripts for Archbishop Land. He also visited Egypt, and made a survey of the Pyramids, and in 1640 returned to England, when he was deprived of his Gresham professorship; but the king gave him that of astronomy at Oxford, which he also lost on the ruin of the royal cause. Died 8 Oct., 1652. His miscellaneous works were collected and published in two vols. 1737. The principal is his 'Pyramidographia,' or a Description of the Pyramids in Egypt, printed first in 1646.

GREAVES, THOMAS, D.D., brother of John, above mentioned, became fellow of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, deputy-reader of Arabic in that university, prebendary of Peterborough, and rector of Benefield, Norfolk. He published 'De Linguae Arabicæ utilitate;' 'Observationes in Persicam Pentateuchi versionem;' 'Annotationes in Persicam interpretationem Evangeliorum.' Died 22 May, 1676, aged 64.

GRECOURT, JEAN BAPTISTE JOSEPH VILLART DE, a French poet, born at Tours 1684; died 2 April, 1743.

GREEN, GEORGE SMITH, an eccentric watchmaker of Oxford, brought out a prose version of Milton's 'Paradise Lost.' It was entitled 'The State of Innocence,' and was first published in 1745. Green was also author of two unacted plays, 'Oliver Cromwell,' 8vo., 1752, and 'The Nice Lady,' 8vo., 1762; also of a poem entitled 'The Parson's Parlour,' 8vo., 1756.

GREEN, HUGH, who was also known by the name of *Ferdinand Brooks*, was born in London about 1584, and after an academical education at Cambridge became a convert to the Catholic faith, and went to the English college at Douay. He was ordained priest 1612, and afterwards laboured for many years on the English mission, his residence being at Chiddock, Dorsetshire, the seat of Lady Arundel. At length he was apprehended and executed at Dorchester 19 Aug., 1642, under peculiarly revolting circumstances.

GREEN, JOHN, an English prelate, born about 1706, at Beverley, Yorkshire, and admitted a sizar of St. John's College, Cambridge, of which he became fellow. In 1744 he was appointed chaplain to the duke of Somerset, who gave him the living of Borough Green, near Newmarket. In 1748 he was elected regius professor of divinity, and two years later master of Corpus Christi College. In 1756 he became dean of Lincoln, and afterwards bishop of that see. In 1771 he obtained the deanery of St. Paul's. Died 25 April, 1779. He was one of the writers of the Athenian Letters; besides which he published some sermons, and a tract on Enthusiasm.

GREEN, JOHN RICHARD. See GIFFORD.

GREEN, JOSEPH HENRY, F.R.S., an English surgeon, author of 'Vital Dynamics,' and 'Mental Dynamics,' was born 1791, and died 13 Dec., 1863.

GREEN, MATTHEW, a poet, of whom nothing more is known than that he was brought up among the dissenters, was a native of London, and had a situation in the Custom House. He died 1737, aged 41. His poem, entitled 'The Spleen,' is a very ingenious performance.

GREEN, VALENTINE, an engraver, born in Warwickshire 1739; died 1813.

GREEN, WILLIAM, an English divine, was fellow of Clare Hall, Cambridge, and rector of Hardingham, in Norfolk. He died 1704. His works are The song of Deborah, reduced to metre; with a Translation and Commentary; a Translation of the prayer of Habakkuk, the prayer of Moses, and the 139th psalm with a Commentary; a new translation of the Psalms, with notes; a new Translation of Isaiah, from the seventh to the fifty-third chapter, with notes; Poetical parts of the Old Testament, translated from the Hebrew, with notes.

GREENE, EDWARD BURNABY, author of some poetical works, was educated at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge. He translated Anacreon, Apollonius Rhodius, and part of Pindar, and paraphrased Persius. Died 1788.

GREENE, MARTIN, a Jesuit, was born in Kent 1616, studied at St. Omer, and died at Watten 2 Oct., 1667. He wrote 'An Account of the Jesuites Life and Doctrine,' 1661; 'An Answer to the Provincial Letters, translated from the French; 'Vox Veritatis, seu Via Regia ducens ad veram Pacem.' He was also engaged on a Church History, which, however, was left unfinished at the time of his death.—*Oliver*.

GREENE, MAURICE, Mus. D., was the son of the Rev. Thomas Greene, vicar of St. Olave, Old Jewry. He was born 1696, and brought up in the choir of St. Paul's, of which cathedral he became organist, and also of St. Andrew, Holborn. In 1726 he was appointed to the same situation in the Chapel Royal, and in 1730 obtained the degree of doctor in music, at Cambridge, where he was chosen professor in that faculty. Died 1 Sept., 1755.

GREENE, ROBERT, a poet, was born at Norwich about 1660, and educated at St. John's College, Cambridge (B.A. 1678-9). Having migrated to Clare Hall, he took his M.A. degree as a member of that house 1683. The interval between these dates he spent on the Continent, where he probably acquired those dissolute habits which afterwards rendered him so notorious. Adopting literature as a profession, he settled in London; and here his life was one unbroken round of dissipation and vice, Marlow, Peele, Nash, and Lodge being his principal associates. When his purse was empty, he replenished it with the proceeds of a pamphlet or a play. He speedily became the most popular writer of his day, and his fame even extended to Holland. At last he was reduced to a state of degradation and poverty. Died 3 Sept., 1592. His dramatic works, with a selection from his poems, were printed at London in 2 vols. 8vo., 1831, and the titles of all his literary productions are enumerated in Cooper's 'Athenae Cantabrigienses.'

GREENE, THOMAS, an English prelate, born at Norwich 1638. He became fellow of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, and chaplain to Archbishop Tenison, who gave him the living of Minster, in the Isle of Thanet, and conferred on him his doctor's degree. In 1698 he was elected

master of Corpus Christi College. In 1721 he was made bishop of Norwich, and in 1723 was translated to Ely. Died 18 May, 1738. Bishop Greene published 'Four Discourses on the four last Things,' and some tracts and sermons.

GREENFIELD. See GROENVELT.

GREENFIELD, WILLIAM, superintendent of the editorial department of the British and Foreign Bible Society, died at Islington 5 Nov., 1831, aged 32. He published 'The Comprehensive Bible,' 1827; 'The Book of Genesis in English Hebrew, accompanied by an interlinear translation,' 1828; 'A Defence of the Serampore Mahratta Version of the New Testament, in reply to the animadversions of an anonymous writer in the Asiatic Journal for Sept., 1829,' 8vo., 1830; 'A Defence of the Surinam Negro-English Version of the New Testament, in reply to the animadversions of an anonymous writer in the Edinburgh Christian Instructor,' 1830.

GREENHILL, JOHN, a painter, was born at Salisbury, and became a disciple of Lely, to whom he was afterwards a powerful rival. He led a very irregular life, and died 19 May, 1676.

GRENOUGH, HORATIO, an American sculptor, born at Boston 6 Sept., 1805; died at Somerville, near Boston, 18 Dec., 1852.

GREENVILLE, SIR BEVIL, grandson of Sir Richard, was born 1596. He received his education at Exeter College, Oxford, after which he became a member of parliament. At the commencement of the civil war he raised a troop of horse at his own expense, and was killed at the battle of Lansdowne 5 July, 1643. Lord Clarendon gives him a most exalted character.

GREENVILLE, DENIS, D.D., son of Sir Bevil Greenville, and brother to the first earl of Bath, was born in Cornwall, and educated at Exeter College, Oxford (M.A. 1666; D.D. 1670). He married a daughter of Bishop Cosin, of Durham, who gave him a prebend in that church, with the rectories of Easington and Sedgfield. In 1684 he was installed dean of Durham; but lost that and his other preferments at the Revolution, for not taking the oaths. He then went to France, and died there 7 April, 1703 n.s. He published some tracts and sermons.

GREENVILLE, SIR RICHARD, was born at Stow in the parish of Kilkhampton, in Cornwall, about 1540. He entered early into the military life; and after serving as a volunteer against the Turks went to Ireland. He next joined Sir Walter Raleigh in his expedition to America; and in 1591 became vice-admiral under Sir Thomas Howard, who was sent out to the Azores to intercept the Plate fleet. The Spaniards, however, being apprised of the design, despatched a powerful squadron, which succeeded in cutting off Greenville's ship from the rest; and he died of his wounds, after an obstinate contest.

GREENWOOD, JOHN, was matriculated as a pensioner of St. John's College, Cambridge, 1568; removed to Catherine Hall; and proceeded B.A. 1561-2; M.A. 1565. He became master of the grammar-school at Brentwood, Essex, where he appears to have died at an advanced age, in 1609. His only work is 'Syntaxis et Prosodia, versiculis compositis,' 8vo., Camb., 1590.—*MS. additions to Athen. Cantab.*

GREGORIO, ROSARIO, an ecclesiastic of Palermo, eminent as an historian and antiquary, was born 1753, and died 1809.

GREGORY I.

GREGORY I., St., *The Great*, was born at Rome about 544; was elected to the chair of St. Peter 3 Sept., 590; died 12 March, 604. It was this Pontiff who sent St. Augustine, the monk, in 596, to preach the Gospel to the English people.

GREGORY II., St., a Roman, who succeeded Pope Constantine 715; and died 12 Feb., 731.

GREGORY III., St., a Syrian, elected Pope 731; died 28 Nov., 741.

GREGORY IV., a Roman, succeeded Pope Valentine 828, and died 25 Jan., 844.

GREGORY V., *Bruno*, succeeded John XV. 996, and died 18 Feb., 999.

GREGORY VI., *John Gratian*, became Pope 1044, but abdicated two years afterwards.

GREGORY VII., *Hildebrand*, succeeded Alexander II. in the pontificate 1073, and died 24 May, 1085.

GREGORY VIII., *Albert di Mora*, was elected Pope 20 Oct., 1187, and died 17 Dec. following.

GREGORY IX., *Ugolino de' Conti di Segni*, elected Pope 1227; died 21 Aug., 1241.

GREGORY X., *Theobald Visconti*, elected Pope 1271; died 10 Jan., 1276.

GREGORY XI., *Peter Roger de Montroux*, elected Pope 1370; died 28 March, 1378.

GREGORY XII., *Angeli Corario*, elected Pope 1406; died 18 Oct., 1417.

GREGORY XIII., *Hugh Buoncompagno*, succeeded Pius V. 1572, and died 10 April, 1585, aged 83.

GREGORY XIV., *Nicholas Sfondrati*, was elected Pope 1590, and died 15 Oct., 1591.

GREGORY XV., *Alexander Ludovisio*, succeeded Paul V. 1621, and died 8 July, 1623.

GREGORY XVI., *Mauro Capellari*, born at Belluno 18 Sept., 1765; elected to the pontifical chair 2 Feb., 1831; died 1 June, 1846.

GREGORY NAZIANZEN, St., an illustrious doctor of the Greek Church, was born near Nazianzus, in Cappadocia, about 328, being son of St. Gregory, bishop of that city. He finished his studies at Athens with St. Basil, who was his dearest friend. Repairing afterwards to Constantinople, he placed himself at the head of the Catholics, and was consecrated bishop of that city 379, but the people would not acknowledge him. He resigned his see 382; and died 9 May, 391. His works, consisting of fifty-five Discourses or Sermons, several poetical pieces, and numerous letters, have been printed in Greek and Latin.

GREGORY OF NYSSA, St., a doctor of the Church, brother of St. Basil the Great, St. Peter, bishop of Sebastia, and St. Macrina. Born in Cappadocia about 331; he was elected bishop of Nyssa 372, and died 9 March, 396. There are several editions of his works.

GREGORY OF RIMINI, a scholastic divine, styled the *Authentic Doctor*, was general of the Augustinians 1357; and died 1358.

GREGORY OF ST. VINCENT. See ST. VINCENT. GREGORY THAUMATURGUS, St., so called from the miracles which he wrought, was a disciple of Origen. About 240 he was elected bishop of Neocæsarea, his native place; and died 17 Nov., 256, leaving several works, which have been printed in Greek and Latin.

GREGORY OF TOURS, St., born in Auvergne 44, was chosen bishop of Tours 573; and died 27 Nov., 595. He was author of a History of the Franks, &c.

GREGORY, DAVID, elder brother of James

GREGORY.

Gregory, F.R.S., was born 1627 or 1628. He was bred to trade, which he abandoned and went to reside upon his estate of Kinardie, where he practised medicine gratuitously, and constructed a barometer, which brought upon him the charge of being a conjuror. After living there some years, he settled in Aberdeen, with a family of thirty-two children. At the age of eighty he contrived a model to make the shot of great guns more destructive, which, however, was never carried into effect. He died about 1720.

GREGORY, DAVID, M.D., son of the preceding, was born at Aberdeen 24 June, 1661. He completed his education at Edinburgh, and in 1684 obtained the professorship of mathematics in that university. In 1691 he was chosen fellow of the Royal Society, and elected Savilian professor of astronomy at Oxford. In 1695 he published his '*Catoptrica et Dioptrica Spherica Elementa*;' and in 1702 his '*Astronomiæ Physiæ et Geometricæ Elementa*,' folio, which was afterwards translated into English, in 2 vols. 8vo. In 1703 he published Euclid's works, in folio. He died while engaged in superintending an edition of Apollonius's Conics 10 Oct., 1708. After his death appeared a treatise on Logarithms, and another on Practical Geometry. His son, *David Gregory*, D.D., became dean of Christ Church, and died in 1767. *James*, the brother of the Savilian professor, succeeded him in the chair at Edinburgh, which he held thirty-three years. His other brother, *Charles*, was professor of mathematics at St. Andrews thirty-two years, and was succeeded by his son, *David*, who published a system of arithmetic and algebra in Latin. He died in 1763.

GREGORY, DUNCAN FARQUHARSON, youngest son of James Gregory, M.D., of Edinburgh, was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, proceeding B.A. (65th wrangler) 1837, and being subsequently fellow of the college and M.A. He died at Edinburgh 23 Feb., 1844, aged 30. He was the chief projector of the Cambridge Mathematical Journal. His mathematical writings, edited by William Walton, M.A., with a biographical memoir by the late Robert Leslie Ellis, M.A., were published in 1865.

GREGORY, EDMUND, author of the '*Historical Anatomy of Christian Melancholy*,' and of a '*Meditation on Job*,' was of Trinity College, Oxford, and died 1650.

GREGORY, GEORGE, D.D., was the son of a clergyman in Ireland, and born 14 April, 1754. He was educated at Liverpool for the counting-house, in which he spent some years; but at length applied for and obtained orders in the Established Church. In 1782 he settled in London, where he became evening preacher at the Foundling, and lastly vicar of Westham, in Essex, for which preferment he was indebted to Mr. Addington, who employed him to defend his administration. Died 12 March, 1808. Dr. Gregory, for he had obtained a degree from Scotland, published *Essays, historical and moral*; a Translation of Lowth's *Lectures*; *Church History*; *The Life of Chatterton*; *The Economy of Nature*; *Sermons*. He left for the press '*Letters on Philosophy*,' 2 vols.; and '*Letters to his Son*,' 2 vols.

GREGORY, JAMES, F.R.S., a mathematician, born at Aberdeen Nov., 1638. He received his education in the Marischal College of his native place, where he published (1663) his *Treatise on Optics*, in which he imparted his invention of the

reflecting telescope. About 1665 he went to Padua, where he printed his book on the Quadrature of the Circle and Hyperbola; to which he afterwards added, in a new edition, a piece on the Transmutation of Curves. These works were all in Latin. On his return from his travels he was chosen a fellow of the Royal Society; and about the same time had a controversy with Huygens on the subject of the quadrature. His merit now procured him the mathematical chair at St. Andrew's. In 1672 he had a friendly dispute with Newton respecting the construction of the telescope. In 1674 he removed to Edinburgh, on being appointed to the mathematical professorship; but while showing the satellites of Jupiter to some pupils, in Oct., 1675, he was suddenly struck blind, and died a few days after.

GREGORY, JOHN, was born 10 Nov., 1607, at Agmondesham, in Bucks. He became a servitor at Christ Church, Oxford (M.A. 1631). Taking orders, he was appointed chaplain of his college by Dr. Duppa, who on his advancement to the see of Chichester gave him a prebend in that cathedral, as he afterwards did in that of Salisbury. In the Rebellion he lost all his preferences; and died 13 March, 1646. He published 'Notes and Observations on the Scripture,' 4to., which, with some other tracts, were reprinted after his death. He was also the author of a treatise entitled 'Alkibla,' on worshipping towards the East.

GREGORY, JOHN, M.D., was born 1724, at Aberdeen, where his father, Dr. James Gregory, was professor of medicine in King's College. After studying at his native place he removed to Edinburgh, and from thence to Leyden. In 1746 he obtained the degree of doctor of physic, and became professor of philosophy at Aberdeen, which chair he exchanged, in 1756, for that of physic. In 1766 he removed to Edinburgh, where he was elected professor of physic. Died 10 Feb., 1773. His works are—Comparative View of the State and Faculties of Man, with those of the Animal World; Observations on the Duties and Offices of a Physician; Elements of the Practice of Physic. After his death appeared a little piece of his, entitled, 'A Father's Legacy to his Daughters;' and in 1788 the whole of his works were collected in 4 vols. 8vo.

GREGORY, OLINTHUS GILBERT, LL.D., was born at Yaxley, Huntingdonshire, 29 Jan., 1774. In 1802 he was appointed mathematical master in the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, and ultimately became professor in that institution. He received the degrees of M.A. and LL.D. from the university of Aberdeen. He died 2 Feb., 1841, having resigned his professorship three years previously. Dr. Gregory's principal works are—Lessons, Astronomical and Philosophical, for the Amusement and Instruction of British Youth; Elements of Plane and Spherical Trigonometry, 1816; Mathematics for Practical Men, 1825; Hutton's Mathematical Tables: with seven additional Tables, 1830; a new edition of Hutton's Course of Mathematics, 2 vols., 1836-7; Letters to a Friend on the Evidences, Doctrines, and Duties of the Christian Religion, 2 vols., 1815. Memoirs of Dr. John Mason Good, 1828.

GREGORY, PIERRE, a learned lawyer of Toulouse, died at Pont-à-Mousson 1597.

GRENADA, LOUIS DE, a Spanish Dominican, one of the greatest masters of the spiritual life, died 31 Dec., 1588, aged 84.

GRENFELL, PASCOE, D.C.L., was born at Marazion, Cornwall, 1762, and represented Marlow and Penryn in the House of Commons from 1806 to 1826. He distinguished himself by his zeal for the abolition of slavery, and his mastery of financial questions. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by the university of Oxford, Died 23 Jan., 1838.

GRENIER, JACQUES RAIMOND, vicomte DE, a French naval officer and hydrographer, born 1736; died Jan., 1803.

GRENVILLE, GEORGE, born 1712, is known in parliamentary history for his two bills for the more regular payment of the navy, passed in 1757, and for the trial of contested elections, passed in 1770. In 1754 he was made treasurer of the navy, and he became first lord of the Treasury in 1763, but resigned two years afterwards to Lord Rockingham. Died 13 Nov., 1770.

GRENVILLE, GEORGE NUGENT, LORD NUGENT. See NUGENT.

GRENVILLE, THOMAS, a statesman and book-collector, was born 31 Dec., 1755. Entering parliament, he became a supporter of Mr. Fox, but subsequently transferred his political allegiance to the Tory party. In 1795 he was accredited as minister extraordinary to Berlin, with a view of engaging the king of Prussia to unite with England and her allies in resistance to the aggressions of the French Republic. This mission, however, proved a failure. In 1800 the government rewarded Mr. Grenville's services by giving him the valuable sinecure office of Chief Justice in Eyre South of Trent. After the dissolution of Mr. Pitt's administration he ceased to support the Tory party; and in 1806 he was appointed first lord of the Admiralty, in the coalition ministry, but only held this post—the most exalted he ever attained—for the space of seven months. The remainder of his life he spent in intellectual luxury and personal ease. As a politician he has long passed out of remembrance, but his name will always be associated with the famous Grenville Library, consisting of 20,000 volumes, which he bequeathed to the British Museum. Died 17 Dec., 1846.

GRENVILLE, WILLIAM WYNDHAM, Lord Grenville, was born 25 Oct., 1759, being the third son of the right hon. George Grenville, prime minister of England. From Eton he went to Christ Church, Oxford, and in 1782 he entered parliament for Buckingham. Soon afterwards he succeeded Mr. Burke as paymaster of the army. In 1784 he was chosen one of the members for Bucks, and he was re-elected in 1790, but before the close of that year he was removed to the House of Lords. In 1789 he was elected speaker of the House of Commons, and a few months later became home secretary. Being removed to the House of Lords, by a patent of peerage, dated 25 Nov., 1790, he thenceforward became the representative and echo of Mr. Pitt in the Upper House. In 1791 he exchanged the seals of home secretary for those of the foreign office. He took an active part with Mr. Pitt in promoting the union with Ireland, and shared with him in giving the intimations on which the Catholics of that country founded their claims to emancipation. When it was ascertained that the king was unwilling to forward those views, the ministry felt themselves obliged to resign their offices. Mr. Pitt, however, again took his seat as first lord of the Treasury, in May, 1804, without having stipulated for Catholic

emancipation. Lord Grenville, with Mr. Windham, refused to join him, and from that time till the death of Pitt, in 1806, his lordship took a prominent place in the ranks of the opposition. On Pitt's decease he became premier, but his administration, which was called 'All the Talents,' only lasted thirteen months. During that time Lord Grenville suffered not a little in his popularity by obtaining an act of parliament enabling him to hold with the premiership the profitable but nearly sinecure office of auditor of the exchequer, which had been conferred upon him in 1795, and which he retained till his death on 12 Jan., 1834.

GREPPI, CHARLES, an Italian dramatist, born at Bologna 1751; died Jan., 1811.

GRESHAM, Sir THOMAS, was the younger son of Sir Richard Gresham, lord mayor of London, who died in 1548. Sir John Gresham, the brother of Sir Richard, was also an opulent merchant, and served the first offices of the city of London. He founded a grammar-school at Holt, in Norfolk; and died in 1556. Sir Thomas was born in London 1519, and received his education at Gonville Hall, now Caius College, Cambridge. On leaving the university he entered into trade, and became a member of the Mercers' Company. In 1551 he settled at Antwerp, as the king's commercial agent. Queen Elizabeth conferred on him the honour of knighthood; and in 1570, when Sir Thomas had completed his building, called the Bourse, she attended the opening of it in person, with a great train, and gave it the name of the Royal Exchange. Her majesty also visited Sir Thomas at Osterley Park, near Brentford, and was entertained with all her court two days in a most splendid manner. He died of an apoplexy, at his house in Bishopsgate Street, 21 Nov., 1579. By his will he gave one moiety of the Exchange to the corporation of London; and the other he devised to the Mercers' Company, in trust for the payment of the salaries of seven lecturers in divinity, law, physic, astronomy, geometry, music, and rhetoric. He also left his house for the residence of these professors; but it has since been pulled down, and the lectures are now delivered in a room over the Royal Exchange. This munificent patron of letters, who obtained in his life-time the appellation of 'The Royal Merchant,' founded several alms-houses, and left considerable sums for yearly distribution to various charitable objects.

GRESSET, JEAN BAPTISTE LOUIS, was born 1709, at Amiens. He was educated under the Jesuits, and became a member of that society; but quitted it in 1736, about which time he published his admirable poem of 'Vert Vert.' He was admitted into the French Academy in 1748, after which he devoted himself to religious works. Died 16 June, 1777. His other pieces are, 'Le Lutrin vivant,' 'Les Ombres,' Epistles; a tragedy, entitled 'Edward III.,' and two comedies, 'Sidney,' and 'Le Méchant.'

GRESTER, JAMES, a German Jesuit, was born at Maredorf 1561. He became a professor at Ingolstadt, where he died 29 Jan., 1625. This learned man spent his whole life in writing against the Protestant religion; and his works make no fewer than 17 vols. folio.

GRESWELL, EDWARD, D.D., was born at Manchester 1797, and educated at Oxford, where he became fellow and vice-president of Corpus Christi College. He published 'Harmonia Evan-

gelica; 'Prolegomena' to the same; 'Dissertations on the Gospels; 'Fasti Temporis Catholici,' a valuable treatise on sacred chronology; 'Origines Kalendariz,' or the history of the primitive calendar among the Greeks, before and after the time of Solon; 'Origines Kalendariz Italicz,' showing the early calendars of Romulus, of Numa Pompilius, and of the Decemvirs. He also translated into Greek verse the 'Comus' and 'Samson Agonistes' of Milton. Dr. Greswell died at Oxford 29 June, 1869.

GRÉTRY, ANDRÉ ERNEST MODESTE, a celebrated musical composer, was born at Liege 11 Feb., 1741, and after studying at Rome settled in Paris, where between 1769 and 1800 he brought out at the Opéra Comique and the Grand Opéra no fewer than forty-four pieces, which procured for him a wide-spread reputation. This great musician, who was a member of the Institute and of the Legion of Honour, died at Montmorency 24 Sept., 1813.

GREUZE, JEAN BAPTISTE, one of the most distinguished painters of the French school, was born at Tournus 1726, and died 21 March, 1805.

GREVILLE, ALGERNON FREDERICK, the well-known private secretary to the duke of Wellington and Bath king-at-arms, was born 1798, and died 15 Dec., 1864.

GREVILLE, FULKE, LORD BROOKE. See BROOKE.

GREVIN, JACQUES, a French poet and physician, who was in the service of Marguerite of France, duchess of Savoy. Born about 1540; died 5 Nov., 1570.

GREW, NEHEMIAH, M.D., F.R.S., son of Obadiah, was born at Coventry 1628. He studied physic in a foreign university, and in 1672 settled in London, where he became a fellow of the Royal Society; which learned body, in 1677, appointed him their secretary. Died 25 March, 1711. His principal works are—The Anatomy of Plants; A Catalogue of Rarities belonging to the Royal Society; Cosmologia Sacra, or a Discourse of the Universe.

GREW, OBADIAH, D.D., was born Nov., 1607, at Atherston in the parish of Mancetter, Warwickshire, and educated at Oxford. In the civil war he joined the Presbyterians, and was chosen minister of St. Michael's, Coventry. In 1654 he was appointed one of the committee for ejecting those called scandalous ministers. He lost his living at the Restoration; and died at Coventry 22 Oct., 1689. He published several sermons.

GREY, CHARLES, second Earl Grey, K.G., was born at Falloden, near Alnwick, 15 March, 1764, being the eldest son of Sir Charles (afterwards Earl) Grey. From Eton he passed to King's College, Cambridge, and in 1786 he was returned to parliament for Northumberland. He at once joined the Whig party under Mr. Fox, and in his very first session secured a foremost position in the House. Subsequently he identified himself with the cause of parliamentary reform, and in 1797 brought forward a scheme embodying his views on this subject. He proposed to give the county of York four new members, and to divide each county into two districts, each returning a member. The right of voting was to be granted to copyholders and leaseholders as well as freeholders. In cities and boroughs the elective franchise was to be extended to all householders paying taxes. Lastly, parliaments were to be triennial. His motion was negatived by one hundred and forty-nine votes.

Until Pitt's death Mr. Grey continued one of that statesman's most strenuous opponents. In Jan., 1806, Pitt died, and Fox was called to the administration of public affairs. Mr. Grey, who, by the elevation of his father to the peerage, had become Lord Howick, was appointed first lord of the Admiralty, with a seat in the cabinet. In October following, when the country was deprived of the services of Mr. Fox, Lord Howick became leader of the House of Commons, and secretary of state for foreign affairs. The sovereign soon took alarm at the attempt of the ministers to remove some of the disabilities on the Catholics, and they were dismissed. Parliament was dissolved, and Lord Howick was returned to the new parliament by the borough of Appleby. The death of his father, in 1807, removed him to the Upper House. He held no office till the sudden termination of the Wellington administration, in 1830, brought him forth from his comparative retirement to assume the reins of government. During the four years he continued in office he carried parliamentary reform and the abolition of slavery. He retired from public life 1834; and died 17 July, 1845.

GREY, LADY JANE, was the daughter of Henry Grey, marquis of Dorset, by Lady Frances Brandon, daughter of the duke of Suffolk; so that she was royally descended on both sides. She was born in 1537, at Bradgate, her father's seat in Leicestershire; and early in life gave proofs of an uncommon genius. She worked admirably with her needle; wrote an incomparable hand; played well on lute and instruments; and acquired a knowledge of the Greek and Latin, as well as of the French and Italian languages. In 1551 her father was created duke of Suffolk; and at this time Lady Jane Grey was much at court, where the ambitious duke of Northumberland projected a marriage between her and his son, Lord Guilford Dudley, which took place at the end of May, 1553. Soon after this Edward VI. died, having been prevailed upon in his last illness to settle the crown upon the Lady Jane, who, sorely against her will, was proclaimed with great pomp. This gleam of royalty, however, was of short duration. The kingdom was dissatisfied and the nobility indignant at the presumption of Northumberland; so that Mary soon overcame her enemies, and she was not backward in taking ample revenge. Lady Jane and her husband, after being confined in the Tower some months, were arraigned and condemned to death 3 Nov., 1553. This sentence, however, was not carried into execution till the 12th of Feb., 1553-4, when Lord Guilford suffered first, and his lady immediately afterwards on the same scaffold. Her 'Literary Remains,' with a memoir by Sir N. H. Nicolas, were published in 1825, and again in 1832.

GREY, or GRAY, NICHOLAS, was born in London 1590. He was educated at Westminster School, and elected to Christ Church, Oxford, where he took his degrees in arts. In 1614 he was appointed master of the Charterhouse School, which he relinquished on marrying; and in 1624 was chosen master of Merchant Taylors' School. In 1631 he resigned that situation also, and was elected head master of Eton, from which place he was ejected in the Rebellion, and then went to Tunbridge, where he remained till the Restoration, when he was restored: but died in Oct., 1660. He published—A Dictionary in Latin and English; Luculentæ e Sacra Scriptura testimonia, ad

Hugonis Grotii baptizatorum puerorum institutionem; Parabolæ Evangelicæ, Lat. redditæ carmine paraphrastico variæ generis in usum Scholæ Tunbrigienis.

GREY, RICHARD, D.D., was born at Newcastle-upon-Tyne 1694. He became a member of Lincoln College, Oxford (M.A. 1718-9), after which he was appointed chaplain and secretary to Crew, bishop of Durham, who gave him the rectory of Hinton, Northamptonshire; to which was afterwards added that of Kilmcote, Leicestershire. He was also prebendary of St. Paul's and commissary of the archdeaconry of Leicester. In 1731 he published 'A System of Ecclesiastical Law,' abridged from Gibson's Codex, for which the university of Oxford conferred on him the degree of D.D. Died 28 Feb., 1771. His other works are—Memoria Technica, or a new Method of Artificial Memory; The miserable and distracted State of Religion in England; A new and easy Method of learning Hebrew without Points; Historia Josephi: et Paradigmata verborum; Liber Jobi; An Answer to Warburton; several sermons and tracts.

GREY, ZACHARY, LL.D., was born in Yorkshire 1687. He was educated at Jesus College, Cambridge, where he took his degree of doctor of laws 1720. He became rector of Houghton Conquest, Bedfordshire, and vicar of St. Peter's and St. Giles's parishes in Cambridge. He died at Ampt-hill 25 Nov., 1766. Besides several tracts against the Dissenters, he published—A Defence of our ancient and modern Historians, in two parts, in answer to Oldmixon, 1725; The Spirit of Infidelity detected, with a Defence of Dr. Waterland; An impartial Examination of Neal's History of the Puritans, 3 vols.; An Examination of Sir Isaac Newton's Observations upon Daniel; An Attempt towards the character of Charles I.; Hudibras, with large annotations, 2 vols.; Remarks upon a late edition of Shakspeare; Critical and Historical Notes on Shakspeare, 2 vols.; Chronological Account of Earthquakes. Dr. Grey originated the method of illustrating old poets by contemporary writers; and his edition of Hudibras is invaluable.

GRIBALDUS, MATTHEW, surnamed Mofa, left Italy in 1557, to profess the Protestant religion at Tubingen, where he was appointed to the chair of civil law, till he was compelled to leave the university on account of his having embraced the Arian heresy. He died in prison at Berne Sept., 1564. His writings are all on legal subjects.

GRIEBNER, MICHAEL HENRY, professor of law at Leipzig, his native place, was born 1682, and died 1734.

GRIBOJEDOV, ALEXANDER, a Russian statesman and poet, born 1795; died 12 Feb., 1829.

GRIERSON, CONSTANTIA, was born in the county of Kilkenny, and became the wife of Mr. George Grierson, printer, in Dublin. She understood Latin and Greek well, as appeared in her editions of Tacitus and Terence. Mrs. Pilkington says that she was brought up to the profession of midwifery, and that her parents were in very humble circumstances. When Lord Carteret was viceroy he obtained a patent for Mr. Grierson to be the king's printer, and as a special favour, her name was included in the patent. She wrote elegantly both in prose and verse; but died at the age of twenty-seven, in 1733. Her son, who was

GRIESBACH.

also the king's printer, and an excellent scholar, died in Germany at the same age.

GRIESBACH, JOHN JACOB, learned critic and divine, was born 4 Jan., 1745, at Buzbach, in Hesse Darmstadt, where his father was a minister. The son was educated at Frankfurt, afterwards at Tübingen, next at Halle, and lastly at Leipsic. In 1773 he was appointed professor extraordinary of divinity at Halle, where, in 1775, he published his edition of the Greek Testament, with various readings. This inestimable edition passed through several impressions; one of which was taken off at the expense of the duke of Grafton. Professor Griesbach was called to the divinity chair at Jena; where also he became rector of the university, and privy counsellor for ecclesiastical affairs to the duke of Saxe Weimar. His critical notes upon the Scriptures are very valuable; but his publications are too numerous to admit of a list in this place. He died at Jena 24 March, 1812.

GRIFFET, HENRI, a French Jesuit, author of numerous esteemed historical works, was born at Moulins 1698. On the suppression of the society he retired to Brussels, where he died 22 Feb., 1771.

GRIFFIER, JOHN, a landscape painter, born at Amsterdam 1645. He settled in England, and drew many views in this country in a very finished style. He died 1718. His son, Robert, called the young Griffier, painted in the same manner as his father. His views on the Rhine are much admired. He died about 1720.

GRIFFIN, GERALD, a novelist and poet, was born in the city of Limerick 12 Dec., 1803. After adopting literature as a profession, he spent several years in London, but ultimately joined the order of the Christian Brothers at Cork, where he died 12 June, 1840. 'The Collegians' is his best novel. He also composed some short poems which possess great merit.

GRIFFITH, ELIZABETH, was of Welsh descent. Early in life she married Richard Griffith, a gentleman of small fortune in Ireland; and in conjunction with him published some novels which were once popular, as 'The Letters of Henry and Frances,' in 4 vols.; 'Delicate Distress,' 2 vols.; and the 'Gordian-Knot,' 12mo. Mrs. Griffith also wrote some plays; and a book of more merit, entitled 'The Morality of Shakspeare's Drama illustrated,' 8vo. She died 3 Jan., 1793.

GRIFFITH, WILLIAM, an English naturalist who was employed in several scientific missions in India, died at Malacca 9 Feb., 1845, aged 35.

GRIFFITHS, DAVID, a Welsh Independent minister, who laboured for some years as a missionary in the island of Madagascar, was born in Carmarthenshire 20 Dec., 1792, and died at Maeshynlleth 21 March, 1863. He wrote a History of Madagascar in Welsh, and translated the Bible and some religious tracts into the Malagasy language.

GRIFFITHS, MICHAEL, a *nom de plume* of Michael Alford, the Jesuit—*q. v.*

GRIFFITHS, RALPH, LL.D., the original institutor of the 'Monthly Review,' which, with unremitting perseverance, he conducted for fifty-four years, died at Turnham Green, Middlesex, 28 Sept., 1803, æt. 83.

GRIFFITHS, THOMAS, an English Catholic prelate, was consecrated bishop of Olena 28 Oct., 1833, being appointed vicar-apostolic of the London district. He died 12 Aug., 1847.

GRIMM.

GRIGNON, CHARLES, an engraver, studied at Paris under Le Bas, after which he settled in England, where he was most extensively employed for above half a century, till his old-fashioned manner was superseded by a more imposing style. This revolution in the art threw him into obscurity; and, in his latter years, a subscription was formed for his support. He died at Kentish Town, aged 94, in 1810.

GRIGNON, CHARLES, an English painter, born in London 1754; died at Leghorn 29 Oct., 1804.

GRIJALVA, JUAN DE, a Spanish navigator, who discovered Mexico in 1518.

GRIMALDE, NICHOLAS, a poet, was born in Huntingdonshire 1519, and educated at Christ's College, Cambridge; after which he removed to Oxford, where he became fellow of Merton College, and lastly reader of rhetoric at Christ Church. Ultimately he became one of Bishop Ridley's chaplains, and he was imprisoned for heresy in the reign of Queen Mary, but it is said that he secretly recanted, and was employed as a spy on his fellow-prisoners. He died in or about 1563. He wrote blank verse, and some lyrical pieces, of great merit, in rhyme. He was also the author of a Latin tragedy, entitled 'Archipropheta, sive Joannes Baptista,' printed at Cologne in 1548, 8vo. His translation of Tully's Offices was printed at London 1553.—*Athen. Cantab.*

GRIMALDI, JOHN FRANCIS, a celebrated painter and engraver, surnamed *Bolognese*, was born 1606 at Bologna. He was a relation and pupil of Carracci, and esteemed by Pope Innocent X., Alexander VII., and Clement IX. Cardinal Mazzarín invited him to France, and employed him in embellishing his palace and the Louvre. This artist especially excelled in landscapes. He died at Rome 1680.

GRIMALDI, JOSEPH, the celebrated clown, was born 18 Dec., 1779, in London, where he died 31 May, 1837.

GRIMALDI, STACEY, F.S.A., a solicitor of London, eminent as a genealogist and antiquary, died 28 March, 1863, aged 72. He wrote 'Origines Genealogicæ,' 1828, and several smaller works.

GRIMANI, DOMINIC, an Italian cardinal and patron of men of letters, was born at Venice 1460, and died 1523.

GRIMAUD, JEAN CHARLES MAGUERITE GUILLAUME DE, a French physician, professor at Montpellier, born 1750; died 5 Aug., 1780.

GRIMM, FREDERIC MELCHIOR, BARON DE, was born 26 Dec., 1723, at Ratisbon, of humble parents, who, however, took care to give him a good education. At an early age he produced a tragedy, 'Banise,' which turned out a complete failure. The count de Schomberg having entrusted him with the education of his two sons, he proceeded with them to Paris. He afterwards became reader to the duke of Saxe Gotha, and next secretary to the count de Fries. By Rousseau he was introduced to all the leading philosophers and litterateurs of the day, and when a dispute arose as to the relative merits of French and Italian music, he became noted as one of the most zealous and able defenders of the Italians. Afterwards he entered into a literary correspondence with several German princes, particularly the duke of Saxe-Gotha, who in 1776 appointed Grimm his minister plenipotentiary at the court of France. He also received marks of esteem from Frederick II., Gustavus III., and Catharine II., who in 1795 appointed

him 'ner minister at Hamburg—a post which he occupied until ill-health compelled him to resign it. He died at Gotha 19 Dec., 1807. There have been several editions of his 'Literary Correspondence.'

GRIMM, JACOB LUDWIG CARL, a renowned philologist, born at Hainau, in Hesse Cassel, 4 Jan., 1785. He studied at Marburg with his brother William, and the two were through life associated in their studies and labours. From youth to old age they had all things in common, books, money, and dwelling. They studied together, and wrote together in the same works, so that their respective shares could hardly be distinguished in the great result of the united task, and the 'Brothers Grimm' became a recognized duality in literature. In 1806 Jacob was a clerk in the bureau of the Hessian secretary of war, and when Hesse was incorporated in the new kingdom of Westphalia he became keeper of the private library of the new monarch. In 1813, when the kingdom of Westphalia was swept away and the elector restored, Grimm was sent to Paris as secretary of legation, charged with the special mission of reclaiming the volumes; and the library was returned as part of the restitution on which the allies insisted in 1814. Subsequently both Jacob and William were retained in charge of it; but in 1829 they removed to Göttingen, where Jacob was appointed professor, and William sub-librarian of the university. In 1827 they were dismissed from their posts, and they resided at Cassel till 1841, when the king of Prussia invited them to Berlin. There they were both appointed professors, and continued to reside for the remainder of their lives. Jacob died 20 Sept., 1863. His greatest work is his German Grammar. The archaeological works of Grimm are of unrivalled importance in the whole department of German literature and antiquities. The constant aim of his researches has been to trace the spiritual life of the Germanic nations as revealed in their language, laws, customs, faiths, and poetry, and his works are mines of curious erudition.

GRIMOARD, PHILIPPE HENRI, Comte DE, a French general officer, the author of a large number of works on military science and history, was born 1750, and died 1815.

GRIMSTON, Sir HARBOTTLE, was born at Bradfield Hall, near Manningtree, Essex, about 1594. He studied in Lincoln's Inn, and in 1638 became recorder of Colchester, for which place he was also returned to Parliament in 1640. He acted for some time in opposition to the king, but at length became more moderate; and when that monarch was murdered he went abroad. In 1660 he was chosen speaker of what was called 'The Healing Parliament,' and he was also one of the commissioners who waited on Charles II. at Breda. On the restoration of that king he was made master of the Rolls, which office he discharged with great reputation, and died 31 Dec., 1683. He published the Reports of Sir George Croke, whose daughter he married.

GRINDAL, EDMUND, archbishop of Canterbury, was born in 1519 at Hensingham, in the parish of St. Bees, Cumberland. He received his education first in Magdalen College, Cambridge, but removed from thence to Christ's College, and next to Pembroke Hall, of which house he was chosen fellow in 1538. In 1549 he became president or vicemaster of his college, and soon after was chosen

Lady Margaret's public preacher at Cambridge. Bishop Ridley appointed him his chaplain, and made him precentor of St. Paul's. In 1552 he became prebendary of Westminster; but on the death of King Edward he went to Germany, and resided at Strasburg till the accession of Queen Elizabeth, who nominated him to the see of London (1559), and employed him much in the settlement of the church, though he incurred some censure for his indulgences to the Puritans. In 1570 he was translated to the archbishopric of York, from whence, on the death of Parker, in 1575, he was elevated to the see of Canterbury. Soon after this he fell under the queen's displeasure for the favour shown by him to what were called prophesyings, that is, the assemblies of the clergy for the discussion of Scriptural subjects; but which were considered as tending to faction. The archbishop, however, having refused to suppress these exercises, was himself suspended, and confined to his house for some time. At length his sequestration was taken off, and he continued in his office till the latter end of 1582, when he made a voluntary resignation of it on account of his blindness and other infirmities. He died at Croydon 6 July, 1583. The archbishop assisted Fox in his Acts and Monuments, in which is a dialogue of his writing upon Custom and Truth. He first brought the tamarisk into England. This archbishop founded the celebrated school of St. Bee's in Cumberland. —*Athen. Cantab.*

GRINFIELD, EDWARD WILLIAM, a biblical scholar, born in or about 1786, was educated at Lincoln College, Oxford, where he graduated M.A. After studying in the Temple he became minister of Laura Chapel, Bath; but he subsequently removed to London, preaching occasionally at Kensington, and writing articles for magazines and reviews. His death occurred at Brighton 9 July, 1864. He published several theological works, the principal being the 'Novum Testamentum Græcum. Editio Hellenistica,' published with the design of showing the close connection between the LXX. and the New Testament. Mr. Grinfield founded and endowed a lecture at Oxford on the LXX. in 1859.

GRINGORE, PIERRE, a French poet, who died 1547 or 1548.

GRISAR, ALBERT, a musical composer, born at Antwerp 1803; died at Paris June, 1869.

GRISAUNT, WILLIAM, an English physician in the fourteenth century, was a member of Merton College, Oxford, where he became suspected of magical practices, on which account he went to France, where he died about 1350. His son arrived at the pontificate, by the name of Urban V.

GRISCOM, JOHN, LL.D., an American educationist, born in New Jersey 27 Sept., 1774; died 26 Feb., 1852.

GRIVE. See LAGRIVE.

GROCYN, WILLIAM, an eminent grammarian was born at Bristol 1442, and educated at Winchester School, from whence he was elected to New College, Oxford, by which society he was presented to the rectory of Newton Longville Bucks. He also became divinity reader at Magdalen College, and in 1485 prebendary of Lincoln. In 1488 he went to Italy to perfect himself in the Greek language, which, on his return, he taught at Oxford, where he entertained Erasmus, who acknowledges the obligations he was under to

Grocyn for his hospitality and instructions. About 1509 he was made master of the college at Maidstone, and died there in 1519. The only thing of his in print is a Latin epistle to Aldus Minutius, prefixed to Linacre's translation of Proclus 'de Sphæra.'

GROENVELT, John, a Dutch physician, who practised in London under the name of *Greenfield*, published some Latin works on lithotomy and the use of cantharides. He flourished about 1688.

GROHMANN, JOHN GODFREY, an industrious translator and compiler, was born at Gusswitz, in Upper Lusatia, 13 July, 1763, and taught philosophy at Leipzig from 1794 till his death, 12 March, 1803.

GROLLIER, JEAN, a patron of learned men, born at Lyons 1479. He was grand treasurer to Francis I., who sent him on an embassy to Rome, where he employed the Alduses to print for him an edition of Terence, 1521, and another of Budæus's treatise, 'De Asse,' 1522. He made a large collection of valuable books, and settled pensions on many eminent scholars. Died 22 Oct., 1565.

GRONOVIVS, JOHN FREDERICK, was born at Hamburg 10 Sept., 1611. He travelled into France and Italy, after which he was chosen professor of the belles lettres at Deventer, from whence he was invited to Leyden on the death of Daniel Heinsius, and died there 28 Dec., 1671. His works, which are very numerous, consist chiefly of illustrations of the classics, epistles, and observations on ancient coins. His son, *James Gronovius*, was born at Deventer 20 Oct., 1645. He was educated entirely under his father, whom he soon surpassed in learning, though he fell short of him in modesty and liberality. After studying the civil law he visited England, where he resided some months in both universities, and on his return to Leyden published an edition of Macrobius, and another of Polybius. In 1672 he went to France, and from thence to Italy, where he received many marks of favour, particularly from the grand duke of Tuscany, who gave him a pension and a professorship at Pisa, which he held two years, and then quitted it to return to Leyden. In 1679 he obtained the chair of history in that university, to which was afterwards added that of geography. He died there of grief, occasioned by the loss of a favourite daughter, 21 Oct., 1716. He left two sons, the eldest of whom was a physician, and the youngest professor of history at Utrecht. The works of James Gronovius exhibit a stupendous monument of learning and industry, and his editions of Greek and Latin authors, except that of Herodotus, are held in high estimation. He was, however, too dogmatical, and inexcusably severe upon those who differed from him in opinion. His greatest undertaking was the 'Thesaurus Græcarum Antiquitatum,' 13 vols. folio.

GRONOVIVS, JOHN FREDERICK, a physician and naturalist, of Leyden, born 1690; died 1762. His son, *Laurence Theodore Gronovius* (b. 1730; d. 1777), was a distinguished botanist and zoologist.

GRONOW, REES HOWELL, was born 1794, and educated at Eton. He entered the army, and was promoted to the rank of captain 1815. In 1822 he retired from the service, after having served in the Peninsula and at Waterloo. For a short time he represented Stafford in Parliament. Died at Paris 22 Nov., 1865. Captain Gronow wrote several volumes of very amusing anecdotes.

GROS. See LEGROS.

GROS, ANTOINE JEAN, Baron, a celebrated historical painter, born at Paris 16 March, 1771; died 26 June, 1835.

GROSE, FRANCIS, was born 1731, at Richmond, Surrey. His father was a jeweller, and left him a good fortune, which he dissipated by his extravagance. After enjoying for some time a place in the College of Arms, he resigned it, and became adjutant and paymaster in the Surrey militia. His imprudence, however, involved him in great difficulties, to clear himself from which he published his 'Views of Antiquities in England and Wales,' 8 vols. 4to. The success of this elegant work induced him to make a tour of Scotland with the same object; and before he had completed this publication he went to Ireland with the design of surveying and sketching the antiquities of that kingdom; but while thus employed he died of an apoplexy, in Dublin, 6 May, 1791. He was a man of infinite humour, and, both in wit and person, might have been compared to Falstaff. His other works are—A Treatise on ancient Armour and Weapons; Classical Dictionary of the Vulgar Tongue, 8vo., a very indecent performance; Military Antiquities, 2 vols. 4to.; The History of Dover Castle; A Provincial Glossary; Rules for drawing Caricatures; A Guide to Health, Beauty, &c.; The Olio, a Collection of Essays. His Antiquities of Ireland were published by Mr. Ledwich in 2 vols.

GROSE, SIR NASH, justice of the court of King's Bench, died 31 May, 1814, æt. 74.

GROSLEY, PIERRE JEAN, a French advocate and litterateur, born 1718; died 4 Nov., 1785. His entertaining book on London was translated into English by Dr. Nugent.

GROSSETESTE, ROBERT, an English prelate, born at Stradbroke, Suffolk, about 1175. He studied at Oxford, where he acquired a great knowledge of the Hebrew and Greek languages, after which he went to Paris. On his return he taught divinity in the Franciscan school at Oxford, till 1235, when he was elected to the bishopric of Lincoln, where he acted with vigilance in reforming ecclesiastical abuses, and in repelling the papal claims. Complaints were, of course, alleged against him to the court of Rome; and in his old age he was obliged to meet the Pope at Lyons, where he defended himself stoutly, but without effect. His fortitude, however, continued unshaken, and he went on in the same course, for which sentence of excommunication was pronounced against him. But even this could not daunt him, and he persevered in his episcopal functions as if nothing had happened. He died at Buckden 9 Oct., 1253. He wrote a great number of books, which remain in manuscript except one, 'De Sphæra,' and another, 'De Cessatione Legalium,' which have been printed.

GROSSMANN, GUSTAVUS FREDERICK WILLIAM, a German actor and dramatist, born at Berlin 30 Nov., 1746; died 20 May, 1796.

GROSVENOR, BENJAMIN, a dissenting minister of London, who, besides some sermons, published two popular books, one entitled 'An Essay on Health;' and the other, 'The Mourner.' Born 1 Jan., 1675; died 27 Aug., 1758.

GROTEFEND, GEORG FRIEDRICH, a German philologist and archæologist, born at Münden 9 June, 1775. He studied at Göttingen, officiated for some time as rector of the gymna-

sium of Frankfort-on-the-Maine, and founded in 1817 the Gelehrten-Verein für deutsche Sprache. Afterwards he was director of the lyceum of Hanover 1821-49. He was a contributor to Ersch and Gruber's Cyclopædia, wrote on German philology and poetry, and extensively on the ancient languages and the geography of Italy, prepared several Latin grammars for the use of schools, and was the first to question the genuineness of Wagenfeld's alleged discovery of Sanchoniathon's original history of the Phœnicians. He gained a high reputation at home and abroad, chiefly by his successful attempts in decyphering the Pehlevic inscriptions of the Sassanides, at Naksh-i-Rustam, near Persepolis, which were published in Heeren's works in 1815, and in English in 1833. Died 15 Dec., 1853.

GROTESTE, CLAUDE, sieur de la Mothe, a Protestant minister, born at Paris 1647. Coming to London, he was appointed minister of the Savoy Chapel 1694, and held that situation till his death 30 Sept., 1713. He published 'Traité de l'Inspiration des Livres Sacrés,' and several sermons.

GROTIUS, or DE GROOT, HUGO, was the son of a burgomaster of Delft, whose wife was a lady of fine accomplishments and noble origin, by whom he had three sons and a daughter. Hugo was born at Delft 10 April, 1583; and after studying under Utenbogard, was sent to Leyden, where he had Francis Junius for his tutor. At the age of fifteen he went in the suite of the Dutch embassy to Paris; and being introduced to Henry IV. was presented by that monarch with his picture and a gold chain. On his return, in 1599, he published an edition of 'Martianus Capella.' Having taken his doctor's degree in civil law, he commenced advocate, and pleaded his first cause, at Delft, with great applause. But while thus employed he did not neglect his other studies; the fruits of which appeared in a translation of Stevin's Treatise on Navigation, and an edition of the 'Phænomena of Aratus.' He also wrote Latin poems, and three tragedies in the same language. In 1603 he was appointed by the States to write the history of the war with Spain; and he was also made advocate-general for Holland and Zealand. In 1608 he married, on which occasion his father wrote an epithalamium; as likewise did Heinsius. He was at this time engaged upon his 'Mare liberum,' or the Freedom of the Sea, which was printed in 1609; and answered by Selden, in his 'Mare Clausum.' The next year Grotius published his treatise 'De Antiquitate Reipublicæ Bataviæ,' for which he received the thanks of the government. In 1613 he was chosen pensionary of Rotterdam, which gave him a seat in the assembly of the States of Holland, and afterwards in that of the States-general. A dispute having arisen between the English and Dutch governments respecting the whale fishery, Grotius was sent as one of the commissioners to settle the dispute in London, where he met with a flattering reception. Hitherto his life had been marked by splendour, but now it began to be clouded by the part which he took in the Arminian controversy. This religious contention had nearly involved Holland in a civil war, till the activity of Maurice and the assembly at Dort decided the matter in favour of Calvinism. But this triumph was the ruin of Grotius and his friend Barneveldt, the latter of whom fell upon the scaffold, and the former was sentenced to perpetual imprisonment

in the castle of Louvestein. After a confinement of nearly two years, during which he wrote his treatise on the Christian religion, and other works, he eluded the vigilance of his keepers, by the management of his wife, and was carried out of the castle in a chest that had been used for the conveyance of books and linen. Being now at liberty he went to Antwerp, and from thence to Paris, where the king granted him a pension. In 1622 he printed his apology, which was proscribed by the States General as a libel upon their government; and an edict was issued, ordering that Grotius should be seized wherever he could be found. While in France, he wrote his great work 'On the Rights of War and Peace,' the publication of which added to his glory, and increased the shame of his persecutors. Yet Grotius still longed for his native country, and endeavoured to promote her good, while he was banished from her bosom on account of his religious opinions; but no solicitations of himself or his friends could procure his recall. He, however, went thither privately; but was soon obliged to withdraw to Hamburg, and from thence to Frankfort-on-the-Main, where he met Oxenstiern, the chancellor of Sweden, by whose interest he was appointed ambassador of that kingdom to the court of France, in 1636, and continued there till 1644. On his journey to Sweden he passed through Holland, and was entertained at Amsterdam in a magnificent manner. His reception at Stockholm was equally gratifying; but the air of that country not agreeing with him, he obtained leave to go to Lubeck. The voyage, however, was boisterous, so that the vessel in which he had embarked was obliged to take shelter on the coast of Pomerania, from whence Grotius set out by land; but fell ill at Rostock, and died there 28 Aug., 1645. Besides the works already mentioned, and some others of less note, he wrote, 'Historia Gothorum,' a Commentary on the Old and New Testament, 3 vols. folio; illustrations of the classics and epistles. His celebrated book on the Truth of the Christian Religion has been translated into Arabic; and his treatise on War and Peace, into most of the European languages. His brother, William, was a lawyer, and a man of erudition. The two sons of Grotius, Cornelius and Dietrich, followed the military profession; but Peter was bred to the law, and became pensionary of Amsterdam.

GROTTO, LOUIS, surnamed *The Blind*, an Italian poet, born 1541; died 13 Dec., 1585.

GROU, JEAN NICOLAS, a French priest, born 24 Nov., 1731. On the breaking out of the Revolution he found an asylum at Lullworth Castle, Dorsetshire, where he died 13 Dec., 1803. He was author of several literary and spiritual works, some of which have been translated into English.

GROUCHY, EMANUEL, a French general, born at Paris, 23 Oct., 1766; died 29 May, 1847.

GROUCHY, NICHOLAS, *Gruchius*, an eminent French philologist, died at Rochelle, 1572, leaving a treatise 'De Comitibus Romanorum,' and many other works of merit.

GROVE, HENRY, a dissenting minister, born at Taunton, Somersetshire, 4 Jan., 1683. He received his education at the academy of his native place, kept by Mr. Warren, a nonconformist; after which he completed his theological studies under the Rev. Mr. Rowe, in London, where he formed an intimacy with Dr. Isaac Watts. At the age of twenty-two he entered into the ministry, and

soon afterwards succeeded his tutor in the direction of the academy at Taunton. He also officiated to a congregation in the neighbourhood of that town, and next to another at Fulwood. Died 27 Feb., 1737-8. His works are—*The Regulation of Diversions*; four papers in the *Spectator*; *An Essay towards a Demonstration of the Soul's Immortality*; *Essay on the Terms of Christian Communion*; *The Evidence of our Saviour's Resurrection*; *Some Thoughts concerning the Proof of a Future State from Reason*; *A Discourse on the Lord's Supper*; *Wisdom the first Spring of Action in the Deity*; *A Discourse on Saving Faith*; single sermons; *Miscellanies in Prose and Verse*. After his death came out his '*Posthumous Works*,' 4 vols.

GROVE, JOSEPH, author of a *Life of Cardinal Walsey*, and of the *Lives of the Earls and Dukes of Devonshire*, died 1764.

GRUBER, JOHANN GOTTFRIED, a German author and cyclopædist, professor of philosophy at Halle, was born at Naumburg 29 Nov., 1774, and died at Halle 7 Aug., 1851. He wrote nearly thirty works on different subjects, historical, critical, and imaginative, and was joint editor, with Ersch, of the '*Universal Cyclopædia of Sciences and Arts*.' His '*Life of Wieland*' is much esteemed.

GRUCHIUS. See GROUCHY.

GRUDIUS, NICHOLAS EVERARD, treasurer of Brabant, died 1571. He wrote sacred and profane poetry in Latin.

GRUNER, JOHN FREDERICK, was born at Coburg 1723, and became in 1764 divinity professor at Halle, where he died 29 March, 1778. He published an *Introduction to Roman Antiquities*; *Miscellanea Sacra*; *Critical Remarks on the Classics*; besides editions of *Cælius Sedulius*, *Eutropius*, *Paterculus*, &c.

GRUTER, JANUS, or JOHN, was born 3 Dec., 1560, at Antwerp, where his father was burgo-master; but for signing the petition against the duchess of Parma, was banished; on which he came to England and settled at Norwich. Young Gruter was educated under his mother, who was a very learned woman, and afterwards he became a student at Cambridge, till his parents removed to Middleburg, when he entered the university of Leyden, and took there his doctor's degree in law. He now went to Antwerp, but was soon obliged to quit that city when it was besieged by the duke of Parma, in 1584. After this he became professor at Rostock, and next at Wittemberg; from whence he removed to Heidelberg, where he lost a noble library, when that place was taken by count de Tilly. He died near that city 20 Sept., 1627. His works are—*Notes upon the Roman Historians*; an edition of *Cicero's Florilegium Magnum*, seu *Polyanthea*; *Chronicon Chronicorum*; *Thesaurus Criticus*, 6 vols. 8vo., since enlarged to 7 vols.; *Deliciæ Poetarum Gallorum, Italorum, Belgarum*, 9 vols.; *Inscriptiones Romanæ*, 2 vols. folio. afterwards enlarged to 4 vols.

GRUTER, PETER, a physician, who died at Amsterdam 1634, published '*A Century of Latin Letters*,' &c.

GRYNÆUS, JOHN JAMES, a Protestant divine of Basle, born 1540; died 30 Aug., 1617. He published notes on several of the Fathers; an *Ecclesiastical History*, &c.

GRYNÆUS, SIMON, a learned German, who published valuable editions of several ancient works, particularly *Ptolemy's Almagest*. Born 1493; died 1 Aug., 1541.

GRYPHIUS, ANDREW, called the *Corneille* of Germany, was born at Glogaw 1616. He is highly extolled by the Germans as a tragic writer, and he showed his talent for satire in a critique on the ancient comedies of his countrymen. Died 1664. His son, *Christian Gryphius* (born 1649; died 1706), was professor at Breslau, principal of Magdalen College, and librarian of the university. He was the author of German poems; a treatise on the German language; a dissertation on the historical writers of the 17th century, &c.

GRYPHIUS, SEBASTIAN, a celebrated printer of Lyons, was born in Swabia 1493, and died 7 Sept., 1556. The books printed by him are much admired, especially his Hebrew, Greek, and Latin editions, and above all his *Latin Bible* in 2 vols., folio, 1550.

GUADALVES, JEAN PAUL DE, a French priest, who conceived the idea of the great *Encyclopædia*, which was so successfully executed by d'Alembert and others. He published '*Usage de l'Analyse de Descartes*,' &c.; and composed a poem consisting wholly of monosyllables. Born 1712; died 1786.

GUADAGNOLO, PHILIP, an Italian ecclesiastic and orientalist, born at Magliano about 1506. He studied Greek, Hebrew, Chaldean, Syriac, Persian, and particularly Arabic, which he taught for many years at Rome. He translated the Holy Scriptures into Arabic, and published several works against Mahomedanism. Died 27 March, 1656.

GUADET, MARGUERITE ELIE, one of the most distinguished leaders of the Girondists during the French Revolution, was born 1758, and was executed at Bordeaux 17 July, 1794.

GUAGNINO, ALEXANDER, an historian, author of '*Rerum Polonicarum*, lib. iiii.;' '*Sarmatiæ Europææ Descriptio*,' &c.; was born at Verona 1538, and died at Cracow 1614.

GUALDO PRIORATO, GALEAZZO, an historian, born 1606, at Vincenza, where he died 1678. He was historiographer to the Emperor, and wrote the *History of Ferdinand II. and III.*, and of Leopold; *The Troubles of France from 1648 to 1654*, &c.

GUALTER, RODOLPH, one of the Reformers, was born at Zurich 1519, and died 24 Dec., 1586. He wrote commentaries on the Bible, and some Latin poems.

GUALTER, RODOLPH, son of the preceding, was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, and afterwards became minister of St. Peter's Church at Zurich, where he died 1577. He wrote some Latin poems.—*Athen. Cantab.*

GUARINI, PIERRE, a learned Benedictine of the congregation of St. Maur, was born near Rouen 1678, and died 29 Dec., 1729. He wrote a *Hebrew and Chaldee grammar and lexicon*, which are highly esteemed.

GUARINI, or GUARINO, an eminent scholar, born at Verona 1370. He went to Constantinople to learn Greek, and was the first who taught that language in Italy. He was professor of Greek and Latin at Ferrara, and translated some of the ancient authors, particularly *Strabo* and *Plutarch*. Died 4 Dec., 1460.

GUARINI, BATTISTA, a poet, was descended from Guarino of Verona, and born at Ferrara 10 Dec., 1537. He became professor of the belles lettres in 1563, after which he entered into the service of the grand Duke Alphonso II., who employed him on several embassies. In 1585 he published his '*Pastor Fido*,' which obtained uni-

versal applause; and yet the author had the affection to be ashamed of the appellation of poet, as beneath the rank of a gentleman. He died at Venice 6 Oct., 1612. He wrote many other pieces besides the 'Pastor Fido,' which, however, is his principal work.

GUARINI, CAMILLO GUARINO, a Theatine monk, renowned for his skill in architecture, born at Modena 1624; died at Milan 6 March, 1683. He designed a great number of edifices, both public and private, in Milan, Modena, Messina, Prague, Lisbon, and Paris.

GUASCO, OCTAVIAN, a writer of considerable merit, was born at Pignerol 1712, and died at Verona 10 March, 1781.

GAUZZO, MARK, an Italian, eminent both in arms and learning, died 1556, aged about 60. He wrote several histories and some poetical pieces.

GAUZZO, STEPHEN, an Italian writer, born 1530, and died at Pavia 6 Dec., 1593.

GUDIN DE LA BRENNELLERIE, PAUL PHILIPPE, a French dramatist and miscellaneous writer, born 6 June, 1738, at Paris, where he died 26 Feb., 1812.

GUDIUS, GOTTLÖB FREDERICK, a Lutheran minister, author of some valuable works—On the difficulty of learning Hebrew; Remarks on the Emperor Julian; a Life of Hoffmann, &c. Born at Lauban 1701; died 1756.

GUDIUS, MARQUARD, a learned critic, was born at Rensberg 1 Feb., 1635. Having studied at Rensberg and Jena, he went to Holland, where he contracted a friendship with Samuel Schas, who at his death left Gudius his whole fortune. Died 26 Nov., 1689.

GUEDIER. See ST. AUBIN.

GUERARD, BENJAMIN EDMOND CHARLES, a French archaeologist, born 1797; died 10 March, 1854.

GUERARD, ROBERT, a Benedictine, born at Rouen 1641. He was imprisoned and afterwards banished, for being concerned in a book entitled 'L'Abbé Commandataire.' He assisted Delfau in his edition of St. Augustine, and wrote an abridged History of the Bible. Died 1715.

GUERCHY, CLAUDE FRANÇOIS LOUIS REGNIER, comte DE, a French general, who distinguished himself in the wars of Italy and Flanders, and afterwards came to England, as ambassador from his court. Born 1715; died 1767.

GUERCINO. See BARBIERI.

GUERET, GABRIEL, eminent as an advocate and as an author, was born 1641 at Paris, where he died 22 April, 1688. He wrote 'Les Sept Sages de la Grèce,' 'Le Parnasse réformé,' and several other facetious and satirical works.

GUERICKE, OTTO VON, burgo-master of Magdeburg, was born 1602, and died 11 May, 1686. He invented the air-pump and hygroscope. He also published 'Experimenta Magdeburgica.'

GUERIN, PIERRE NARCISSE, a French painter, born at Paris 13 May, 1774; died at Rome 16 July, 1833.

GUESCLIN. See DUGUESCLIN.

GUETTARD, JEAN ETIENNE, a French physician and naturalist, born 22 Sept., 1715; died 8 Jan., 1786.

GUEVARA, ANTHONY DE, a Spanish writer, was born at Alaba 1490, and brought up in the court of Isabella, queen of Castile, on whose death he became a Franciscan. Charles V. appointed him his preacher and historiographer. He was also made bishop of Guadix, and afterwards of Mon-

donedo in Gallicia. Guevara wrote 'The Di of Princes,' or the Life of Marcus Aurelius Antoninus,' a kind of moral romance. His Epistles have been both praised and censured beyond what they deserve. Died 10 April, 1544.

GUEVARA, LOUIS VELEZ DE LAS DUENAS, a Spanish dramatist, born at Ecija Jan., 1574; died at Madrid Jan., 1646. His principal piece, entitled 'El Diabolo Cojuelo,' was translated by Le Sage, and is well known in English under the name of 'The Devil on Two Sticks.'

GUGLIELMINI, DOMINIC, a mathematician who was professor at Bologna, his native city, and afterwards at Padua. Born 1655; died 21 July, 1710.

GUIBERT, a famous anti-pope, was a native of Parma. He was a chancellor to the Emperor Henry IV., who caused him to be elected archbishop of Ravenna, and afterwards pope in 1080. Guibert took the name of Clement III., and died miserably 1099.

GUIBERT, a French Benedictine, born 1053; became abbat of Nogent-sous-Couci, where he died 1124. He wrote 'Trois Livres de sa Vie,' an imitation of St. Augustine's Confessions; a History of the Crusades, &c.

GUIBERT, JACQUES ANTOINE HIPPOLYTE, comte DE, was born at Montauban 12 Nov., 1743. He served in the German wars, and became a colonel in Corsica. On his return to France he published his 'Essai de Tactique Générale,' a work of reputation. He was also the author of some tragedies and panegyrics; 'Histoire de la Milice Française,' a Tour in Germany, &c. He was a member of the Academy; and died 6 May, 1790.

GUICCIARDINI, FRANCESCO, a celebrated historian, born at Florence, 1482. After receiving a liberal education, he practised the law, and held some offices of importance, and then devoted himself to the public affairs of his native city. From Florence he went to Rome, and was highly honoured by Leo X. and his two successors, who employed him in a high civil and military capacity, and trusted much to his integrity. Died 27 May, 1540. His History of Italy, in Italian, is a performance about which his countrymen deservedly pride themselves.

GUICCIARDINI, LUDOVICO, nephew of the above, was a writer of great fidelity. He was born at Florence 19 Aug., 1521, and died at Antwerp 1590. Of his valuable works the most esteemed is his description of the Low Countries.

GUICHARD, CLAUDE, historiographer to the duke of Savoy, was the author of a curious work on the modes of conducting funerals among the ancients. He died at Turin 15 May, 1607.

GUICHENON, SAMUEL, a French advocate and historian, born at Mâcon 1607; died 8 Sept., 1664. His 'Genealogical History of the Royal House of Savoy' is highly praised by Bayle and others.

GUIDI, CHARLES ALEXANDER, an Italian lyric poet, born at Pavia 1650; died at Frascati 12 June, 1712. His poems were published in a collected form at Parma 1681.

GUIDICCIONI, GIOVANNI, was born at Lucca 1480. He became governor of Rome, bishop of Fossombroni, and, in 1535, was sent as nuncio to the Emperor Charles V., after which he was made governor of the Marche. Died Aug., 1541. His letters and poems have been printed in 2 vols. 4to.

GUIDO RENI, a painter, born at Bologna about

1574. He was the pupil of Denis Calvert, and afterwards studied in the school of the Carracci, where he excited the jealousy of his masters by his astonishing proficiency. He struck out a style peculiar to himself, full of grace and sweetness, particularly in the representation of females. His early performances, however, are superior to those of his latter years, owing to his incurable habit of gaming, which made him indifferent to everything else. Died 18 Aug., 1642.

GUIDOTTO BORGHESI. See BORGHESI.

GUIGNES, JOSEPH DE, was born at Pontoise 19 Oct., 1721. He studied the oriental languages under Stephen Fourmont, and was appointed king's interpreter in 1741. He became a member of the Academy of Belles Lettres in 1753; but after a life devoted to literature he was reduced to poverty in his old age by the sanguinary Revolution. He died at Paris 19 March, 1800. His works comprise a Life of Stephen Fourmont; A History of the Huns, Turks, Mogols, and other oriental Tartars; a Memoir to prove that the Chinese were an Egyptian colony; and essays on typography. His son, *Christophe Louis Joseph*, also a distinguished orientalist, was born 1759, and died 9 March, 1845.

GUILANDINUS, MELCHIOR, a physician and botanist of Königsberg, died 25 Dec., 1589.

GUILBERT DE PIXERÉCOURT. See PIXERÉCOURT.

GUILD, WILLIAM, D.D., was born at Aberdeen 1586. On entering into orders he obtained a living in the country, from whence he removed to Aberdeen, where he had the degree of doctor of divinity conferred upon him, and became principal of King's College. He endowed a hospital in 1633, and bestowed many other benefactions on his native city, where he died in Aug., 1657. He wrote some expository books on the Scriptures, and a treatise entitled 'Moses unveiled.'

GUILFORD, FRANCIS NORTH, LORD, was the second son of Dudley Lord North, and born about 1640. He received his education at Bury St. Edmund's School, and next at St. John's College, Cambridge, from whence he removed to the Inner Temple, where he was called to the bar. In 1671 he was knighted and made solicitor-general; in 1673, attorney-general; and the year following, chief-justice of the Common Pleas. In 1683 he was appointed lord-keeper of the great seal, with the title of Baron Guilford. Died 5 Sept., 1685. He wrote An Alphabetical Index of Verbs Neuter; A Philosophical Essay on Music; and several papers in the Transactions of the Royal Society.

GUILFORD, FREDERICK NORTH, second EARL OF, K.G., eldest son of Francis, the first earl, was born 1732. He was educated at Eton, and next at Trinity College, Oxford, after which he went to Leipsic. On his return home he was elected into parliament, and in 1759 became a commissioner of the Treasury. In 1763 he succeeded Lord Bute as the head of the board, but resigned his seat in 1765, and the year following he became joint receiver and paymaster-general of the forces. In 1767 he was appointed chancellor of the Exchequer, and in 1770 first lord of the Treasury, both which offices he held during the American war till 1782. Not long after this the same statesmen who had repeatedly threatened his lordship with an impeachment formed a coalition with him; but this motley administration lasted only a few months. In 1790 Lord North succeeded his father in the

earldom, and died 5 April, 1792, having been blind for some years previous.

GUILLAIN, SIMON, a sculptor of Paris, born 1581; died 1658.

GUILLEMEAU, JACQUES, a surgeon, was a native of Orleans, and a pupil of Ambrose Paré. He became the professional attendant of Charles IX. and Henry IV., who both placed implicit confidence in his skill. He died at Paris, 13 March, 1613, leaving several works on professional subjects.

GUILLET DE ST. GEORGE, GEORGE, the first historiographer to the Academy of Painting and Sculpture in Paris, was born in Auvergne about 1625, and died in Paris 16 April, 1705. He wrote, among other things, Ancient and Modern Athens; Ancient and Modern Lacedemon; History of Mahomet II.; History of the Grand Vizier Caproglu. The latter work was translated into English by Evelyn.

GUILIM, JOHN, was born in Herefordshire about 1565. He became a student of Brasenose College, Oxford; after which he settled in London as a member of the College of Arms, where he obtained the office of *rouge croix* pursuivant in ordinary. Died 7 May, 1621. The 'Display of Heraldry,' first printed in 1610, and lastly in 1724, gives him a place here; though in reality the work was the production of Dean Barkham, who made Guillim a present of the manuscript. See BARKHAM.

GUILLOTIN, JOSEPH IGNACE, a physician, born at Saintes 1738. At the Revolution he was deputy in the national assembly from Paris. In making a report on the penal code he recommended an instrument of death which might be more expeditious, and inflict on the sufferers less pain, than either the halter or the wheel; and this new machine, so fatally used during the civil dissensions of the State, has immortalised the name of its author. Though it has been reported that he perished under his guillotine, it is certain that he died a natural death, 26 May, 1814. He was the founder of the Academy of Medicine.

GUINTHER. See GONTHER.

GUIRAN, GAILLARD, a lawyer and antiquary of Nîmes, born 1600; died 16 Dec., 1680.

GUISCHARDT, CHARLES GOTTLIEB, a military writer, born at Magdeburg 1724. He entered into the service of Holland, from which he removed into that of Prussia, where Frederick the Great honoured him with the appellation of Quintus Icilius. Died 15 May, 1775. His works are 'Memoires Militaires sur les Grecs et les Romains;' 'Memoires critiques et historiques sur plusieurs points d'Antiquités militaires.'

GUISE, CHARLES, DUKE OF, eldest son of Henry; was arrested on his father's murder, and confined at Tours, from whence he escaped 1592. His partisans received him with open arms; but he afterwards had the good sense to be reconciled to the king, and might have lived in security had not Richelieu's jealousy driven him from the kingdom. He fled to Italy, and died at Cuna 1640, aged 69.

GUISE, CLAUDE DE LORRAINE, DUKE OF, fifth son of Duke René II. of Lorraine, settled in France. At the battle of Marignan he displayed such valour that he received more than twenty wounds. He died 1550.

GUISE, FRANCIS, DUKE OF, son of the preceding, was a man of talents and extensive influence in France. In him began the factions of Condé and

Guise. He was at the head of the Catholic party, and died by a pistol-shot from the hand of Poltrot de Meré, a Protestant gentleman, 1563, aged 44.

GUISE, HENRY, DUKE OF, eldest son of Francis, was born in 1550. Brave as a soldier, he was turbulent, imperious, and violent as a subject, and at the head of the party called the League, and formed by the intrigues of his brother the cardinal under pretence of supporting the Catholic religion and the State, he long overawed the king, Henry III., and prevented his appearance at Paris. After massacring the Huguenots, and filling the streets of Paris with blood, on the famous day called the Day of Barricades, Guise considered his success secure; but Henry, escaping his guards, fled to Blois, where he called an assembly of the States. Guise appeared there; but a forced reconciliation with the king was followed by the assassination of the demagogue, 23 Dec., 1588, and on the morrow the cardinal shared the fate of his brother.

GUISE, HENRY (II.) OF LORRAINE, DUKE OF, grandson of Henry I., was remarkable for his intrigues with Bouillon and the court of Soissons, which obliged him to fly from France to Rome. During his exile the revolt of the Neapolitans from the Spanish power called him into the field; but while, flushed with victory, he regarded the crown of Naples as already within his reach, he was taken prisoner at Abruzzo and carried to Spain. After four years' imprisonment he was liberated. He died 1664, aged 50, leaving memoirs of his Neapolitan enterprise.

GUISE, LOUIS DE LORRAINE, cardinal of, son of Henry, was illustrious as well in arms as in the arts of peace. He was with Louis XIII. in Poitou, where he signaled himself, and died at Saintes 1621.

GUISE, WILLIAM, a divine, born near Gloucester 1653, and educated at Oriel College, Oxford, from whence he removed to a fellowship in All Souls, where he took his master's degree in 1677. Died 3 Sept., 1684. He published, with a commentary, Dr. Bernard's work, entitled 'Misnæ pars ordinis primi Zeraim Tituli Septem,' and a tract 'De Victimis Humanis.' His son John was the celebrated General Guise, who left his collection of paintings to Christ Church, Oxford. He died 1765.

GUITTONE D'AREZZO, founder of a monastery at Florence, died there 1293. His letters and poems are curious.

GUIZOT, ELIZABETH CHARLOTTE PAULINE DE MEULAN, a French lady, known by her writings for the instruction of youth, was born at Paris 2 Nov., 1773. She was married in 1812 to M. Guizot, who has since risen to such eminence as a statesman, and died 1 Aug., 1827, while her husband was reading to her a sermon by Bossuet on the Immortality of the Soul. Her principal works are 'Les Enfants, contes à l'usage de la jeunesse,' 'L'Ecolier, ou Raoul et Victor,' 'Nouveaux Contes,' and 'Education Domestique.'

GULDENSTÆDT, JOHN ANTHONY, a naturalist, was born at Riga 1745; became professor at St. Petersburg; and died 23 March, 1781.

GULONIUS. See GOULU.

GUNDLING, NICHOLAS JEROME, was born near Nuremberg 25 Feb., 1671, and became professor of eloquence, civil law, and philosophy at Halle, on which subjects he wrote some valuable works. His reputation for sagacity and knowledge was

such that he was often consulted at Berlin by the court. His 'Course of Philosophy,' 'Course of Literary History,' and 'History of Moral Philosophy,' are esteemed. He died rector of the university of Halle, 16 Dec., 1729.

GUNNER, JOHN ERNEST, a Norwegian botanist was bishop of Drontheim, where he founded a society for the encouragement of Natural History. Born 1718; died 23 Sept., 1773.

GUNNING, HENRY, was born 13 Feb., 1768, at Newton, near Cambridge, of which parish his father was vicar. He received his education at Christ's College, Cambridge (B.A. 1788; M.A. 1791), and in 1789 was elected one of the esquire bedells of the university, an office which he worthily filled till his death on 4 Jan., 1854. Mr. Gunning's works are 'The Ceremonies observed in the Senate House of the University of Cambridge: with the forms of proceeding to all degrees, the manner of electing officers, tables of fees, and other articles relating to the university. By Adam Wall, M.A. A new edition by Henry Gunning,' 8vo., Camb., 1828; 'Thoughts on Compositions for Degrees' (1850); 'Reminiscences of the University, Town, and County of Cambridge, from the year 1780,' 2 vols. 8vo., Lond. 1854.

GUNNING, PETER, D.D., was born at Hoo Kent, 1613, and educated at the King's School Canterbury, and Clare Hall, Cambridge. On the breaking out of the Rebellion he distinguished himself by his zeal for the Established Church and the king. In 1660 he was elected master of Corpus Christi College, and afterwards of St. John's College, Cambridge. He was made bishop of Chichester 1669, translated to Ely 1674, and died 6 July, 1684. His published writings are: 'A contention for truth, in two public disputations upon infant baptism, between him and Mr. Henry Denne, in the church of St. Clement Danes,' 'Schism unmasked, or a late conference between him and Mr. John Peirson, minister, of the one part, and two disputants of the Romish Persuasion on the other, in May, 1657,' 'A View and Correction of the Common Prayer,' and 'The Paschal or Lent Fast, Apostolical and Perpetual.'

GUNTER, EDMUND, a mathematician, born in Herefordshire 1581. He was educated at Westminster School, and elected from thence to Christ Church, Oxford, where he took his degree in arts, and entered into orders. In 1615 he proceeded to his degree of B.D., and in 1619 was chosen professor of astronomy at Gresham College where he died 10 Dec., 1626. He invented a portable quadrant for astronomical purposes, and the rule of proportions, or line of numbers, called from him 'Gunter's Scale.' He also discovered new variation in the magnetic needle of the mariner's compass. His works were published by Leybourn, 1674.

GURNEY, HUDSON, poet and antiquary, born at Norwich 1775, successively represented in parliament Shaftesbury and Newtown, in the Isle of Wight. He retired from public life on the disfranchisement of the latter borough in 1831, and thenceforward diligently pursued the study of antiquities and literature. Besides many papers in the 'Archæologia,' he wrote 'Cupid and Psyche: a Mythological Tale, from the "Golde Ass" of Apuleius,' and a translation of the Orlando Furioso. Died 9 Nov., 1864.

GURNEY, JOSEPH JOHN, a banker of Norwich

who distinguished himself as a minister among the Quakers, and as an ardent supporter of various philanthropic schemes. He accompanied his sister, Mrs. Fry, on several of her journeys undertaken for the purpose of investigating the state of the prisons in this country, the continent of Europe, and the United States. He was born 2 Aug., 1788, at Earham, near Norwich, where he died 4 Jan., 1847. Among his numerous works are 'Observations on the Distinguishing Views and Practices of the Society of Friends;' 'Essays on the Evidences, Doctrines, and Practical Operation of Christianity;' 'Biblical Notes and Dissertations;' 'Hints on the Portable Evidences of Christianity;' 'The Accordance of Geology with Natural and Revealed Religion.'

GURNEY, THOMAS, an eminent stenographer, born 1705. He practised the art of shorthand writing in London, and for many years wrote the 'Sessions Paper,' containing accounts of the trials at the Old Bailey. In 1753 he published his 'Brachygraphy,' or system of shorthand, which became very popular, and ran through many editions. The method, however, was not original, being merely a modification of that published by Mason in 1707. This system of stenography (a little work on which was published a few years ago by the present writer) is still much used by professional shorthand writers, and is justly admired for its simplicity and legibility. Mr. Gurney died 22 June, 1770.

GURTLER, NICHOLAS, a Protestant divine, born at Basle, 8 Dec., 1654, occupied in succession the divinity chairs at Hanau, Bremen, and Franeker; and died 28 Sept., 1711. He published a Latin, German, Greek, and French Dictionary; *Historia Templariorum*; *Systema Theologiæ Prophetiæ*, &c.

GURWOOD, COLONEL JOHN, C.B., deputy-lieutenant of the Tower of London, the editor of the Duke of Wellington's Despatches, committed suicide at Brighton 25 Dec., 1845.

GUSTAVUS I., *Vasa*, king of Sweden, was born 1490; ascended the throne 1523; died 29 Sept. 1560.

GUSTAVUS II., *Adolphus*, was born 1594; ascended the throne of Sweden 1611; died 16 Nov., 1632.

GUSTAVUS III., was born 1746; commenced his reign 1771; died 29 March, 1792.

GUSTAVUS IV., son of the preceding, was born 1778; succeeded his father 1792; died March, 1809.

GUTCH, JOHN, F.S.A., a worthy clergyman of Oxford, some time registrar of that university, and for sixty-two years chaplain of All Souls' College. He edited several of the works of Anthony à Wood, and published 'Collectanea Curiosa; or miscellaneous tracts relating to the history and antiquities of England and Ireland, the universities of Oxford and Cambridge, and a variety of other subjects,' 2 vols., 1781. Born 1745; died 1 July, 1831.

GUTENBERG, JOHN, was born near Mentz, 1397. He was bred a merchant, which profession he followed at Strasburg, and also at Mentz, alternately. He is believed to have discovered the art of printing with movable types, about 1439; and it is certain that he entered into partnership with Fust, for the prosecution of the art, before 1455, in which year the celebrated Bible was executed by them. Gutenberg died 24 Feb., 1468.

GUTHERIUS. See GOUTHIERES.

GUTHRIE, WILLIAM, a Scotch divine, born at Pitforth, in the shire of Angus, in 1620, and educated at St. Andrew's, where he studied under Samuel Rutherford. In 1644 he was presented to the church of Finwick, where he continued till 1664, when he was ejected for being a presbyterian. Died 10 Oct., 1665. His treatise, entitled 'The Christian's great Interest,' is a standard work in Scotland.

GUTHRIE, WILLIAM, was born at Brichen, co. Angus, 1701 or 1708, and educated at King's College, Aberdeen. From thence he removed to London, where he was employed in compiling parliamentary debates; and, among other works, published a History of the Peerage; a General History of the World, 13 vols.; a History of England, 3 vols., folio; and the popular 'Geographical Grammar,' though this last is said to have been written by Knox, the bookseller. Besides these he translated Quintilian; Cicero's Offices; and Cicero's Epistles to Atticus. His other works are, The Friends, a novel; and Remarks on English Tragedy. He had a pension from government, and died 5 March, 1770.

GUTHRY, HENRY, a native of Cupar-Angus, in Forfarshire, was appointed bishop of Dunkeld 1665, and died 1676, leaving behind him a MS. History of His Own Time, which was published in 1748.

GUTZLAFF, CHARLES, D.D., a Pomeranian by birth, was sent to the East by the Netherlands Missionary Society in 1827, and, after spending four years in Batavia, Singapore, and Siam, he went in 1831 to China, where he spent the remainder of his life in missionary labour. At the time of his death, which occurred at Victoria, Hong Kong, 6 Aug., 1851, he was secretary to the British Plenipotentiary and Superintendent of Trade. Dr. Gutzlaff published a number of works on the history and topography of China.

GUY, JOSEPH, an English writer of school books, died at Kentish Town 16 Jan., 1867, æt. 83.

GUY, THOMAS, the founder of the hospital which bears his name, was the son of a lighterman in Southwark, and born 1644. He was bound apprentice to a bookseller, and when his time was expired, he set up for himself, in the angle formed by Cornhill and Lombard Street. He dealt largely in the importation of Bibles from Holland, and afterwards contracted with Oxford for those printed at the press of that university. His principal gains, however, arose from the purchase of seamen's prize-tickets, in Queen Anne's war, and by South Sea stock, in 1720. His habits also were most penurious, and thus he realised near half a million sterling, of which he expended above two hundred thousand pounds in the building and endowing his hospital in Southwark. He also erected an alms-house at Tamworth, and left large sums to various charities. Died 17 Dec., 1724.

GUYARD DE BERVILLE, a French author, born at Paris 1697; died 1770. He wrote the histories of Bayard and Duguesclin.

GUYET, FRANÇOIS, a French philologist, and Latin poet, born at Angus 1575; died at Paris 12 April, 1655.

GUYON, CLAUDE MARIE, a French historian, born at Lons-le-Saunier 13 Dec., 1699; died 1771.

GUYON, JEANNE BOUVIER DE LA MOTTE, a

French lady, born at Montargis, 1648. She wished to take the veil, but her friends made her marry, and she became, at twenty-eight, a widow. Abandoning the care of her family, she devoted herself to the mysteries of quietism, which Molinos, a Spanish Jesuit at Rome, had imposed upon the world. Wavering in her opinions, and inconstant in her temper, she, however, endured persecution for her tenets, and when she declared herself the pregnant woman mentioned in the Apocalypse, and threatened the peace of the kingdom by the number of her followers, she was imprisoned in the Bastille. Fenelon undertook her defence, but Bossuet procured the condemnation of her works on the subject. After her death, which occurred at Blois 9 June, 1717, her verses were published, as were likewise some of her mystical reveries.

GUYS, PIERRE AUGUSTIN, a merchant of Marseilles, author of 'Voyage Littéraire en Grèce,' and other works of merit, was born 1722, and died 1801.

GUYSE JOHN, D.D., a Dissenting minister, born at Hertford 1680. After officiating some years at his native place he removed to London, where he became pastor of the congregation in New Broad Street, and lecturer at Pinner's Hall. He also obtained the degree of doctor in divinity from a Scotch university, and died, after having lost his sight, 22 Nov., 1761. He was a Calvinist in sentiment. His works are Sermons on the Divinity of Christ and the Holy Ghost; Sermons to Young Persons; Paraphrase on the New Testament.

GUYTON DE MORVEAU, LOUIS BERNARD, a distinguished French chemist, born at Dijon 4 Jan., 1737; died 2 Jan., 1816.

GWILT, CHARLES PERKINS, eldest son of Joseph Gwilt, mentioned below, was born 4 Jan., 1809. From Westminster School he was sent to Christ Church, Oxford (B.A. 1831), and next entered the Middle Temple; but his promising career was terminated by death 22 Dec., 1855. He wrote 'Notices relating to Thomas Smith of Campden, and to Henry Smith, sometime Alderman of London,' privately printed, 8vo., Lond., 1836, under the editorship of his father.

GWILT, GEORGE, an English architect, died 9 Dec., 1807. He was surveyor for the county of Surrey, and among his professional works are Horsemonger Lane Gaol and Newington Sessions House.

GWILT, GEORGE, F.S.A., an English architect, son of the preceding, died in London 26 June, 1856, aged 82. His chief work is the restoration of the choir and tower of St. Mary Overy's Church.

GWILT, JOSEPH, F.R.S., F.S.A., an architect, and Anglo-Saxon scholar, brother of the preceding, was born in London 11 Jan., 1784; died 14 Sept., 1863. The principal building erected from his designs is Markree Castle, near Sligo. He published 'Notitia Architectonica Italiana; or Concise Notices of the Buildings and Architects of Italy'; an edition of Sir W. Chambers' 'Treatise on the Decorative Part of Civil Architecture'; a translation of Vitruvius; 'Treatise on the Rudiments of Architecture'; 'Encyclopædia of Architecture'; 'Rudiments of a Grammar of the Anglo-Saxon Tongue'; and a treatise on Music in the 'Encyclopædia Metropolitana.'

GWILYM, DAVID AP, a Welsh bard, who died about 1400.

GWYN, ROBERT, a Welshman, was educated at Oxford, but on determining to profess the Catholic religion, he passed over to Douay, and after being ordained priest there was sent back on the mission 1576. He thenceforward resided chiefly in Wales, where he was much esteemed for his talent in preaching. He published a Welsh translation of Father Persons's 'Christian Directory,' and some other treatises in the same language.

GWINNE, MATTHEW, M.D., was born in London, and educated at Merchant Taylors' School from whence he went to St. John's College, Oxford, of which he became fellow. After taking his degrees he commenced practice in the university; but on the settlement of Gresham College, he was chosen professor of physic there, and in 1605 appointed physician to the Tower. When James I. visited Oxford, Dr. Gwinne distinguished himself by an oration against tobacco, in compliment to his majesty, who mortally hated that weed. He also wrote a comedy called 'Vertumnus,' which was performed before the king at St. John's College. Died 1627. His other works are—Orations; Epicedium in obit. Henrici Comitis Derbeicensis; Nero, tragedia nova; 'Aurum non aurum,' against Dr. Anthony's quack medicine; Verses in English, French, and Italian; A book of Travels; Letters on Chemical and Magical Secrets.

GWYNN, ELEANOR, one of the mistresses of Charles II., was born in London 2 Feb., 1650; and died Nov., 1687. She bore him two sons from one of whom the present duke of St. Alban is descended; the other died in infancy.

GYLLENBORG, CHARLES, COUNT, a Swedish nobleman, who, at the beginning of the reign of George I., came to England as ambassador from his court; but being detected in a plot to set the Pretender on the throne of Great Britain, he was sent out of the kingdom in 1717. After this he was made chancellor of Sweden, and received other marks of distinction. He died 14 Dec., 1740, leaving to the university of Upsal, of which he had been chancellor, his cabinet of natural history. He translated Sherlock on Death into Swedish.

H.

HAAK, THEODORE, was born 1605, at Newhausen, in the Palatinate. He studied at Oxford after which he was ordained deacon, but relinquished the ministry, and in the rebellion adhered to the Parliament. He was one of the institutors of the Royal Society, and died in London 9 May, 1690. He translated the Dutch Annotations of the Bible, in 4 vols., 1657. He also translated into Dutch several English books of practical divinity, and one half of Milton's 'Paradise Lost.'

HAAS, WILLIAM, a Swiss type-founder and printer, born 1741; died June, 1800.

HABERKORN, PETER, a Lutheran divine, was born at Butzbach, in Germany, 9 May, 1604, and died professor of divinity at Giessen, April, 1670. His works are valued by the members of his communion.

HABERT, FRANÇOIS, a French poet, born at Issoudun about 1520; died after 1561.

HABERT.

HABERT, GERMAIN, a French poet, and abbat of Notre Dame de Cerisy, was one of the first members of the Academy. His principal poem is 'La Metamorphose des Yeux d'Iris changes en Astres.' Born 1610; died 1655.

HABERT, ISAAC, bishop of Vabres, in France, died 15 Sept., 1668. He wrote against Jansenius, and left a translation of the pontifical of the Greek Church, 1643, some Latin poems, and other works. His aunt, *Susanne Habert*, was a learned woman, and understood several modern, as well as the learned languages. She died in 1633. *Louis Habert*, a doctor of the Sorbonne, was born at Blois in 1636, and died 7 April, 1718. His works are—'A Complete System of Divinity,' and 'La Pratique de la Penitence.'

HABINGTON, THOMAS, an historian, was born at Thorpe, Surrey, 1560; studied at Oxford, and afterwards visited Rheims and Paris. He held the manor of Hindlip, in Worcestershire; but on engaging in a plot to release Mary, queen of Scots, he was imprisoned six years, which he devoted to study. He afterwards fell into trouble for concealing some of the agents in the gunpowder treason, and was sentenced to death, but obtained a pardon through the intercession of his relation, Lord Morley, who discovered the plot by the letter which Mrs. Habington is supposed to have written. He was restrained, however, from ever going out of Worcestershire; on which he employed the rest of his life in collecting those materials which have since formed the foundation of Dr. Nash's History of that county. Died 1647.

HABINGTON, WILLIAM, a poet, son of the preceding, was born at Hindlip 5 Nov., 1605, and educated first at St. Omer's, and next at Paris, among the Jesuits. On his return he married the daughter of the first Lord Powis, and in 1635 published a volume of poems under the title of 'Castara;' a better edition of which appeared in 1646. It was republished with a prefatory essay and notes by Sir C. A. Elton, 12mo., Bristol, 1812. His other works are—'The Queen of Arragon,' a tragic-comedy; 'Observations upon History,' 8vo.; 'A History of Edward IV.,' folio, 1640, which Lord Lytton says is 'one of the most elegant compositions in the language, though incorrect as a history.' Mr. Hallam remarks: 'The poetry of Habington is that of a pure and amiable mind, turned to versification by the custom of the age, during a real passion for a lady of birth and virtue, the Castara, whom he afterwards married; but it displays no great original power, nor is it by any means exempt from the ordinary blemishes of hyperbolical compliment and far-fetched imagery.'

HACHETTE, JEAN NICOLAS PIERRE, a French mathematician, born 6 May, 1769; died 16 Jan., 1834.

HACHETTE, LOUIS, an eminent Paris publisher, born 5 May, 1800; died 31 July, 1864.

HACKAERT, JOHN, a painter, born at Amsterdam about 1635.

HACKERT, PETER, a Prussian landscape painter, born 1737; died 1807.

HACKET, JOHN, an English prelate, born in London 1 Sept., 1592. He was educated at Westminster School and at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he obtained a fellowship, and wrote a Latin play called 'Loyola,' which was acted before James I. On taking orders he became chaplain to the Lord Keeper Williams, bishop of Lincoln.

HADLEY.

In 1623 he was appointed chaplain to the king, and prebendary of Lincoln. The next year he was presented to the rectory of St. Andrew, Holborn, with which he held that of Cheam, in Surrey. He took his D.D. degree 1628, and in 1631 was made archdeacon of Bedford. In 1641 he made a speech before the House of Lords, against taking away deans and chapters, for which the king nominated him to a residentiaryship of St. Paul's. He was, however, deprived of this, and also of the living of St. Andrew's, in the Rebellion. After the Restoration he was made bishop of Lichfield; which cathedral he nearly rebuilt, partly at his own expense, and partly by subscription. He also gave several benefactions to the university of Cambridge. Died 21 Oct., 1670. His works are—'A Century of Sermons,' and 'The Life of Archbishop Williams.'

HACKSPAN, THEODORE, a Lutheran divine and eminent Oriental scholar, was born at Weimar 1607; became divinity professor at Altdorf 1654; died 19 Jan., 1659.

HACQUET, BALTHAZAR, a French naturalist, born in Brittany 1740. He spent most of his life in Austria, and died in the capital of that country 10 Jan., 1815.

HADDÖCK, RICHARD, D.D., an English Catholic divine, was educated at Douay, Rheims, and Rome, and sent upon the mission 1580. The latter part of his life was spent at Rome, where he died 1605. He translated Bellarmine's Large Catechism, 8vo., Douay, 1604. His brother, *George*, also took holy orders in the Church of Rome, and was executed at Tyburn on account of his priestly character 12 Feb., 1583-4.

HADDÖCK, Sir RICHARD, an English admiral, who distinguished himself in many actions in the reigns of Charles II. and James II. Died 1714.

HADDON, WALTER, LL.D., a civilian, was born in Buckinghamshire 1516. From Eton he was elected to King's College, Cambridge, where he took his doctor's degree in civil law, and read lectures in that faculty. He was also professor of rhetoric, and orator of the university, and master of Trinity Hall till 1552, when he was chosen president of Magdalen College, Oxford, of which situation he was deprived in the reign of Queen Mary. In that of Elizabeth he was made master of the Court of Requests, and employed on some foreign missions. He also represented several boroughs in Parliament. He died in London 21 Jan., 1571-2. He had a share in drawing up the 'Reformatio Legum Ecclesiasticarum,' 4to., and he also published a defence of Queen Elizabeth against Osorius. His other prose works were collected and published in 1567, with the title of 'Lucubrations.' His 'Poemata' were printed with his life, 1576.—*Athen. Cantab.*

HADLEY, JOHN, F.R.S., the reputed inventor of the sextant which bears his name, died 15 Feb., 1744. He was upon intimate terms with Newton, from whom it is supposed he borrowed, without acknowledgment, the idea of the sextant. It is now generally believed that Newton and Godfrey were the original and independent inventors of that instrument. Hadley gave an account of it in the 'Philosophical Transactions' for 1731; but Newton, previous to his death in 1727, had given a description of the instrument to Dr. Halley, by whom it was, for some unknown reason, suppressed, though it was communicated to the Royal Society in 1742, after Halley's death, by his executor, Mr. Jones.—*Nat. Cycl.*

HAEN, ANTHONY, a physician and medical writer, born at Leyden 1704, obtained a professorship at Vienna, and died 5 Sept., 1776.

HÄERLEM, THEODORE VAN, a painter, born in the town of the same name about 1410; died 1470.

HAFIZ, MOHAMMED SHEMS EDDIN, a celebrated Persian poet, was a native of Shiraz, and died about 1389.

HAGEDORN, CHRISTIAN LOUIS VON, was born at Hamburg 1713, and died at Dresden 24 Jan., 1780. He was counsellor of legation, and director of the Academy of Arts, in Saxony. He wrote a work entitled 'Meditations on Painting,' and some other pieces on the same subject.

HAGEDORN, FREDERICK, brother of the preceding, was born at Hamburg 25 April, 1708. He was educated in the college of his native city, where, in 1728, he published a collection of poems. Soon after this he came to London in the suite of the Danish ambassador, and in 1733 was appointed secretary to the English factory at Hamburg. He died there 28 Oct., 1754. His other works are 'Fables,' 'The Philosopher,' a satire; a poem 'On Happiness,' and 'Odes and Songs,' in German; all marked by originality and imagination. His moral poems, however, are the most esteemed.

HAGER, JOSEPH, a Chinese scholar, was born at Milan, of German parents, 1750, and died 1819 at Pavia, where he was professor of the Oriental tongues.

HAGGARD, JOHN, LL.D., fellow of Trinity Hall, Cambridge, a distinguished advocate and author of Reports of Cases in the Ecclesiastical Courts, died 1856.

HAGUE, CHARLES, Mus.D., an eminent composer, born at Tadcaster, Yorkshire, 1769; elected professor of music at Cambridge 1799; died 18 June, 1821.

HAGUENOT, HENRI, a physician and medical writer, of Montpellier, born 26 Jan., 1687; died 21 Dec., 1775.

HAHN, CHARLES AUGUSTUS, a German philologist, born at Heidelberg 14 July, 1807; died at Vienna 20 Feb., 1857.

HAHN, SIMON FREDERICK, an historian, born at Bergen, in Hanover, 1692; died 18 Feb., 1730.

HAHNEMANN, SAMUEL CHRISTIAN FREDERICK, the founder of the homœopathic system of medicine, was born 10 April, 1755, at Meissen, in Saxony, being the son of a painter employed in the porcelain manufactory in that town. From the High School at Meissen he proceeded to the university of Leipsic, where he maintained himself by giving lessons in German and French, and translating books from the English. For two years he studied medicine there, and then went to Vienna, where he gained the friendship of Baron Quarin, through whose instrumentality he procured the situation of family medical attendant and librarian to Baron von Brückenthal, governor of Siebenbürgen, then residing at Hermannstadt. He soon acquired a considerable practice in this populous town, but not being yet doctor of medicine he retired to Germany at the expiration of two years, and in 1779 graduated at the university of Erlangen. He next went to Dessau, where he married, but left that place on his appointment as district physician at Gornern, near Magdeburg. In 1789 he established himself at Leipsic, where he translated Cullen's 'Materia Medica.' Dissatisfied with the explanation given by that author of the anti-pyretic

action of Peruvian bark, Hahnemann endeavoured to find out by experience in what the special property of that valuable drug consists. Taking considerable dose of it, he discovered that in healthy frame it produced shiverings analogous to those experienced in intermittent fevers. This led him to regard the treatment of diseases from a new point of view; and from this period dates his new curative method, to which he gave the name of Homœopathic Medicine. Duke Ernest having established at Georgenstadt a hospital for insane persons, Hahnemann was appointed physician in the new establishment, where he put his new system into practice with considerable success. The numerous cures which he subsequently wrought at Brunswick and Königstutter drew upon him the persecution of the physicians and also of the druggists, whose interests were especially affected by the new system, which only admitted simple medicines in almost infinitesimal doses. The complaints of these persons induced the authorities to prohibit Hahnemann from administering medicines himself. He was thus forced to quit the country; and he was by the same means subsequently driven from Hamburg and Eilenburg. Settling next at Torgau, he there published the complete development of his system in a work entitled 'The Organon of the Healing Art,' which gave rise to a controversy of more than twelve years' duration. In 1835 Hahnemann re-married, and went to Paris, where he resided till his death, on 3 July, 1843. He published a large number of works.

HAILLES, LORD. Sir David Dalrymple, better known by his titular designation of Lord Hailes, was a brother of Sir Alexander Dalrymple, who has been noticed in a former part of this work. He was born at Edinburgh 28 Oct., 1726, and educated at Eton School, whence he went to Utrecht, where he remained till 1746. Two years afterwards he was called to the Scotch bar, and in 1766 appointed one of the judges of the Court of Session, when he took the title of Lord Hailes. In 1776 he became a commissioner of justiciary on the resignation of Lord Coalston, his wife's father. Died 29 Nov., 1792. He published several works, the chief of which are: Sacred Poems by various Authors; A Sermon on Shipwrecks; Memorials and Letters relating to the History of Britain in the Reigns of James I. and Charles I. 2 vols. 4to.; Historical Memorials concerning the Councils of the Scottish Clergy; Annals of Scotland, 2 vols. 4to.; Account of the Martyrs of Smyrna and Lyons; Remains of Christian Antiquity, 3 vols.; Disquisitions concerning the Antiquities of the Christian Church; The Lives of John Barclay, John Hamilton, Sir James Ramsay, George Leslie, and Mark Alexander Boyd; A Inquiry into the Secondary Causes of the Progress of Christianity.

HAILLAN, BERNARD DE GIRARD Seigneur du, French historian, born at Bordeaux 1535; died at Paris 23 Nov., 1610. He was historiographe royal to Charles IX. and Henry III.

HAILSTONE, SAMUEL, a solicitor of Bradford, Yorkshire, who was distinguished by his attainments in botany, geology, and the study of antiquities. To Whittaker's History of Craven he contributed a list of rare plants growing in the district, and he also formed a large collection of MSS. relating to Bradford, which were made use of by Mr. James in compiling his history of the

porough. Mr. Hailstone was born at Hoxton, near London, 1768; and died at Horton Hall 26 Dec., 1851.

HAINES, JOSEPH, nicknamed 'Count Haines,' a comedian, who received a liberal education, and was for some time Latin secretary to Sir Joseph Williamson, secretary of state. Died 1701.

HAKEWILL, GEORGE, D.D., was born at Exeter 1579. He studied at Alban Hall, Oxford, after which he became fellow of Exeter College. In 1616 he was made chaplain to Prince Charles, and archdeacon of Surrey, but never rose higher in the church, owing to his writing a tract against the proposed marriage of his patron with the infant of Spain. For this he was sent to prison, but soon obtained his release. He was, however, elected rector of Exeter College, with which he held the living of Heanton, Devonshire, where he died in 1649. His greatest work is entitled 'An Apology or Declaration of the Power and Providence of God in the Government of the World.' His brother, *William Hakewill*, was a barrister of Lincoln's Inn, and the author of *The old Manner of holding Parliaments in England; The Manner how Statutes are enacted in Parliament; and The Liberty of the Subject against the pretended Power of Impositions.*

HAKEWILL, HENRY JAMES, an English sculptor, died 13 March, 1834.

HAKEWILL, JAMES, an English architect, died in London 28 May, 1843. He published some esteemed works on architectural antiquities and the fine arts. The best-known of these are 'The History of Windsor and its Neighbourhood,' 1813; 'A Picturesque Tour of Italy, from Drawings made in 1816-17, by J. Hakewill and J. M. W. Turner,' 1820; 'A Picturesque Tour in the Island of Jamaica.' In early life Mr. Hakewill published *Cœlebs Suited*, a novel.

HAKLUYT, RICHARD, a naval historian, born at Lynton, Herefordshire, about 1553. He received his education at Westminster School; from whence he was elected to Christ Church, Oxford, where he made cosmography his favourite study, and read lectures on it. In 1582 he published, in folio, a collection of voyages, to which he subsequently added two more volumes. About 1584 he went to Paris, as chaplain to the English ambassador, and during his absence, was made prebendary of Bristol. On his return to England he published several works, particularly a translation from the Spanish of 'Leo's Geographical History of Africa,' and Peter Martyr's 'History of the West Indies.' In 1605 he was promoted to a prebend of Westminster, and the rectory of Wetheringset, in Suffolk. He died 23 Nov., 1616, and was buried in Westminster Abbey. His manuscripts were made use of by Purchas in his *Pilgrimage*, 5 vols. folio.

HALDANE, JAMES ALEXANDER, was born at Dundee 14 July, 1768, and after receiving a liberal education in the university of Edinburgh he went to sea, and for several years commanded a ship belonging to the East India Company. In 1794 he retired from this employment, and devoted the remainder of his life to the promotion of religion in his native country by field-preaching and the composition of devotional books. Died 8 Feb., 1851. His brother, *Robert* (b. 1764; d. 13 Dec., 1822), was also a noted itinerant preacher and writer on religious subjects.

HALDE. See DUHALDE.

HALE, Sir MATTHEW, was born at Alderley,

Gloucestershire, 1 Nov., 1609. His father was a barrister, but quitted the profession from scruples of conscience, and died at his seat 1614. The son was educated at Magdalen Hall, Oxford; from whence, in 1629, he removed to Lincoln's Inn, where he studied with such diligence as procured him the friendship of Noy and Selden, the last of whom made him his executor. A little before the civil wars he was called to the bar, and soon rose to considerable eminence, being chosen counsel for the earl of Strafford, Archbishop Laud, and even for the king. He was also employed to defend the duke of Hamilton, and other unfortunate loyalists; notwithstanding which he took the covenant and engagement, and sometimes appeared as a lay member of the assembly of divines. In 1654 he was made serjeant-at-law, and acted as a judge under Cromwell; but being dissatisfied with his commission, he gave it up. At the Restoration he was chosen knight of the shire for the county of Gloucester, and soon after was made chief baron of the Exchequer, from which court he was called, in 1671, to preside in that of the King's Bench. He died 25 Dec., 1676. The works of this excellent judge are on various subjects; but it is remarkable that he published himself only one in the line of his profession, viz., 'London Liberty, or an Argument of Law and Reason.' His other publications are *An Essay on the Gravitation or Non-gravitation of Fluid Bodies; Difficiles Nugæ, or Observations touching the Torricellian Experiment; Observations on the principles of Natural Motion, &c.; Contemplations, Moral and Divine; The Primitive Origination of Mankind.* After his death appeared his *Judgment of the Nature of true Religion; and several Religious Tracts and Letters*, which have since been collected in a vol. 8vo. His legal works are *The Pleas of the Crown; Treatise on Conveyance of Lands; Tractatus de Successionibus apud Anglos; A Treatise on the original Institution of Parliaments; Analysis of the Law; History of the Common Law of England; Historia Placitorum Coronæ, or History of the Pleas of the Crown.*

HALES, ALEXANDER, a scholastic divine of the thirteenth century, was born in Gloucestershire, or, according to other accounts, in Norfolk. He had his education at Oxford, and next at Paris, where he obtained the titles of the 'Irrefragable Doctor,' and the 'Fountain of Life.' He entered into the order of Friars Minims, and died at Paris 27 Aug., 1245. Hales wrote a Commentary on the four books of sentences, printed at Nuremberg in 1482. Other works are also ascribed to him, but their authenticity is doubtful.

HALES, or HAYLES, JOHN, was a native of Halden, Kent. In the reign of Henry VIII. he was clerk of the hanaper, and a commissioner to inquire into the state of inclosures, for Oxford, Berkshire, and other counties. Being a zealous Protestant, he was obliged to go into Germany during the reign of Mary, but returned at the accession of Elizabeth, to whom he addressed an oration in manuscript. Afterwards he fell into disgrace for writing a book on the hereditary right of the house of Suffolk to the succession, and was sent to the Tower. Died 28 Jan., 1572. He published 'Introductiones ad Grammaticam,' for the use of the school at Coventry, which he founded; 'The Highway to Nobility;' and *Plutarch's Precepts of Health.*

HALES, JOHN, called the 'Ever memorable,'

was born at Bath 19 April, 1584. At the age of fifteen he entered Corpus Christi College, Oxford, from whence he removed to Merton, and, in 1606, was elected to a fellowship. In 1609 he proceeded master of arts, and in 1613 pronounced the oration at the interment of Sir Thomas Bodley. The same year he quitted Merton College for a fellowship of Eton; and in 1618 he accompanied Sir Dudley Carleton to the synod of Dort, of the proceedings of which assembly he wrote an account in his correspondence. Here he changed his opinions from Calvinism to Arminianism, which has induced some writers to charge him, though unjustly, with having embraced the Socinian tenets. In 1639 he was installed canon of Windsor, but lost that situation and his fellowship in the Rebellion. Died 19 May, 1666. In 1659 a collection of his works was published, with the title of 'Golden Remains of the ever-memorable Mr. John Hales'; and in 1677 another collection was printed, consisting of several tracts, among which is one on schism and schismatics. In 1765 Lord Hales published an edition of his works.

HALES, STEPHEN, D.D., F.R.S., was born at Beckesbourn, Kent, 17 Sept., 1677. He studied at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, where he was elected to a fellowship. In 1711 he took his degree of bachelor in divinity; but that of doctor was conferred on him by the university of Oxford in 1733. During his residence at Cambridge he applied himself diligently to botany, anatomy, and natural philosophy, having Dr. Stukely for his friend and companion in these pursuits. He was successively presented to the livings of Teddington, Middlesex; Portlock, Somersetshire; and Easington, Hampshire. He resided at the first of those places till his death, which happened 4 Jan., 1761. Dr. Hales was a man of great science, humility, and piety. He rebuilt the tower of Teddington Church at his own expense, and refused a canonry of Windsor. The princess dowager of Wales made him clerk of her closet, and erected a monument to his memory in Westminster Abbey, though he lies interred at the entrance of his parish church. As a fellow of the Royal Society, he communicated several papers to their Transactions. He also published 'Vegetable Statics,' and 'Vegetable Essays,' in 2 vols. 8vo.; and a 'Friendly Admonition to the Drinkers of Gin and other Spirituous Liquors.' In 1741 he communicated to the world a method of ventilating ships and granaries where corn is kept. On the death of Sir Hans Sloane he was chosen a foreign member of the Academy of Sciences. His experiments in vegetable physiology prepared the way for those of Du Hamel, Bonnet, and other naturalists.

HALEVY, JACQUES ELIE FROMENTAL, an eminent musical composer, born at Paris 27 May, 1799; died 19 March, 1862.

HALFORD, Sir HENRY, M.D., was born 2 Oct., 1766, being the second son of John Vaughan, M.D., of Leicester, by Hester, second daughter of John Smalley, alderman of that town, by Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Richard Halford, bart. From Rugby School he was sent to Christ Church, Oxford, after which he studied at Edinburgh; and in 1794, on being elected a fellow of the College of Physicians, he settled in London, where he rose by degrees to the highest eminence in his profession. Appointed physician to George III. when that monarch was insane, he gave such satisfaction that the prince of Wales named him one of his

physicians in ordinary. This confidence was continued when the prince became George IV., and thence descended to William IV., and to Queen Victoria. Dr. Vaughan was created a baron 1809, and assumed the name of Halford by Act of Parliament 1815. He was first chosen president of the College of Physicians 1820, and from that time was annually re-elected until his death, which occurred 9 March, 1844. Sir Henry was proud of his literary productions, which are 'Oratio Hæciana habita 18 Oct., 1800;' 'An Account of what appeared on opening the coffin of King Charles the First, in St. George's Chapel, Windsor, in the presence of the Prince Regent,' 1813; 'Essay and Orations read at the Royal College of Physicians,' 1831, and again 1842; 'The Deaths of some Eminent Persons of Modern Times,' 1835; 'Nugæ Metricæ,' 1842.

HALHED, NATHANIEL BRASSEY, an orientalist born 1751. He started in life as a civil servant of the East India Company, at Bengal, and published the following works relating to the East:—'Code of Gentoo Laws, or Ordinances of the Pundits from a Persian translation;' 'A Grammar of the Bengal Language;' and 'Narrative of the Events which have happened in Bombay and Bengal relative to the Mahratta Empire since July 1777,' 8vo., 1779. On his return to England he was returned to the House of Commons for Lynington, and he represented that borough till the dissolution of 1796, when he retired from public life. He died in London 18 Feb., 1830. Besides the above-mentioned works he published 'Imitations of the Epigrams of Martial,' and a number of pieces in support of the pretended mission of 'Brothers,' 'the Prophet,' he being the avowed champion of that miserable fanatic. Mr. Halhed collected in India a number of oriental MSS. which are now in the British Museum.

HALIBURTON, THOMAS CHANDLER, was born at Windsor, Nova Scotia, 1796, and going to the bar he became chief justice of the Common Pleas and chief justice of the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia. His earliest literary work—'The Lucubrations of Sam Slick, the Clockmaker,' attracted much attention. In 1842 he came to this country and his observations on the aspects of British society were published soon afterwards under the title of 'The Attaché; or, Sam Slick in England.' He received the honorary degree of D.C.L. from the university of Oxford 1858, and in the following year was elected M.P. for Launceston, Conservative principles. His death took place at Isleworth 27 Aug., 1865. Besides the works already mentioned, he wrote—'Historical and Statistical Account of Nova Scotia;' 'Letters Lord Durham;' 'Bubbles of Canada;' 'The Letter-Bag of the Great Western;' 'The O Judge, or Life in a Colony;' 'Rule and Misrule in the English in America;' 'Nature and Human Nature;' 'Wise Saws.'

HALIFAX, CHARLES MONTAGUE, EARL OF, K.C., was born at Horton, Northamptonshire, 1661. He was grandson of the earl of Manchester, and received his education at Westminster School; from whence he removed to Trinity College, Cambridge. In 1687 he and Prior wrote 'The Clamour and Country Mouse,' as a burlesque on Dryden's Hind and Panther. In 1691 Mr. Montague was appointed a commissioner of the Treasury and in 1694 chancellor of the Exchequer, in which office he rendered such service, by raising the

HALIFAX.

credit of the Bank, as procured him a parliamentary vote of approbation. In 1698 he was placed at the head of the Treasury; and the year following was created Lord Halifax. However, he could not escape envy in such times, and he was twice impeached, but the articles were dismissed on both occasions by the Lords. At the accession of George I. he was created an earl, and made knight of the Garter. Died 19 May, 1715. His poems, speeches, and life were printed together the same year.

HALIFAX, GEORGE SAVILE, MARQUIS OF, a statesman, born in Yorkshire about 1630. He was created a peer for his loyalty at the Restoration; and in 1682 raised to the dignity of a marquis, soon after which he was made lord privy seal. At the beginning of the reign of James II. he was appointed president of the council; but, on refusing his consent to the repeal of the test acts, was dismissed. In the convention parliament he sat as speaker of the House of Lords, and concurred in all the measures of the revolution; but afterwards he joined the opposition. He died in April, 1695. The marquis wrote several pieces, which were printed together after his death, in one vol. 8vo.; and in 1750 another collection was published. He also left memoirs of his life, which Lady Burlington destroyed by the advice of Pope. The marquis had a son, named *William*, who succeeded him, and died in 1699.

HALKET, LADY ANNE, the daughter of Mr. Robert Murray, of the Tullibardin family, was born in London 4 Jan., 1622. Her father was preceptor to Charles I., and afterwards provost of Eton College; and her mother was sub-governess to the duke of Gloucester and the Princess Elizabeth. Anne received a liberal education; but theology and physic were her favourite studies. She had great skill in surgery, and performed many cures, so that persons came from Holland for her advice. She married Sir James Halket, by whom she had four children; and survived him twenty-eight years. Died 22 April, 1699. A volume of her 'Meditations' was printed at Edinburgh, 1701.

HALL, ANTHONY, D.D., was born at Kirkbridge, Cumberland, 1679. From the school at Carlisle, he went to Queen's College, Oxford, of which he was chosen a fellow. He married the widow of Dr. Hudson; and, in 1720, was presented to the rectory of Hampton-Poyle, Oxfordshire. Died April, 1723. Dr. Hall published an edition of Leland 'De Scriptoribus,' 2 vols. 8vo., 1709; also N. Triveti Annales, with the continuation, 1718-1722. He was likewise the author of the description of Berkshire in the *Magna Britannia*.

HALL, BASIL, CAPT., R.N., second son of Sir James Hall, mentioned below, was born at Edinburgh 1788. He entered the navy 1802, and in 1813 accompanied Admiral Sir Samuel Hood in a journey over the greater part of the island of Java. Having been appointed to the command of the gunbrig *Lyra*, he accompanied the expedition which took out Lord Amherst as ambassador to China 1816. On this occasion he visited the places of greatest interest in the adjacent seas, and on his return to England published 'A Voyage of Discovery to the Western Coast of Corea, and the great Loo-Choo Island, and the Japan Sea.' He was next employed on the South American station, in command of the *Conway*. The Spanish colonies of South America were then in the midst of

HALL.

their struggle for independence; and on his return to England in 1823 he published extracts from his journal written while on that station. Subsequently he visited America, and published an account of his travels. A visit to the Countess Purgstall at her castle near Gratz led to the publication by him of 'Schloss Heinfeld, or a Winter in Lower Styria,' 1836. His last work, entitled 'Patchwork,' appeared in 1841. Being seized in the following year with mental aberration, he was placed in the Royal Hospital, Haslar, Portsmouth, where he died 11 Sept., 1844.—*Anderson*.

HALL, EDWARD, a lawyer and historian, born in London, and educated at Eton; from whence he removed to King's College, Cambridge, where he obtained a fellowship (B.A. 1517-18). He afterwards studied in Gray's Inn, was called to the bar, made a serjeant-at-law, and judge in the sheriff's court. He was also a member of the House of Commons, and voted for the establishment of the six articles. He complied with the times, and was a fulsome flatterer of Henry VIII. Died 1547. His chronicle, entitled 'The Union of the two noble and illustrious families of Yorke and Lancaster,' was printed at London in 1542, folio. It was continued by Grafton in 1550, and reprinted at London in 1809.—*Athen. Cantab.*

HALL, SIR JAMES, bart., of Dunglass, in East Lothian, was eminent for his attainments in geological and chemical science, and author of a popular 'Essay on the Origin, Principles, and History of Gothic Architecture.' He was born 17 Jan., 1761; succeeded to the baronetcy on his father's death 1776; died 23 June, 1832.

HALL, or HALLE, JOHN, an English surgeon and poet, was born 1529 or 1530, and practised his profession at Maidstone, in Kent. He published 'Certayne Chapters taken out of the Proverbs of Solomon, with other Chapters of the Holy Scripture, and certayne Psalmes of David, translated into English Metre,' 1550; 'The Court of Virtue, containing many Holy or Spetruel Songs, Sonnettes, Psalmes, Ballets, and Shorte Sentences, as well as of Holy Scripture as others, with Music Notes,' 16mo., Lond., 1565; and 'A very fruitful and necessary briefe worke of Anatomie,' 1565, appended to his translation of Lanfranc's 'Chirurgia Parva.' To the latter work is also appended a curious treatise by Hall, which has been reprinted in the 11th vol. of the Publications of the Percy Society, under the editorship of T. J. Pettigrew. It is entitled 'An Historiall Exposition: against the beastlye Abusers, bothe of Chyrurgerie, and Physyke, in oure tyme: with a goodlye Doctrine and Instruction, necessarye to be marked and folowed, of all true Chyrurgians.'

HALL, JOHN, a poet, was born at Durham August, 1627. He studied about a year at St. John's College, Cambridge, and then removed to Gray's Inn, where he was called to the bar, but died of intemperance, in the prime of life, at Durham 1 Aug., 1656. His works are—'Horæ Vacivæ, or Essayes,' 1646; Poems, 1646; a translation of Longinus, 1652; Hierocles on the Golden Verses of Pythagoras, 1657.

HALL, JOSEPH, a prelate, born 1 July, 1574, at Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Leicestershire, of which town his father held the government, under Henry, earl of Huntingdon, president of the north. At the age of fifteen he was sent to Emanuel College, Cambridge, where he obtained a fellowship 1595. The year following he took his master's degree,

and, in 1597, published his *Virgidemiarum* (or a gathering of rods), in six books; first three of toothless satyrs, poetical, academical, and moral. In 1598 he printed 'The three last books of byting Satyres,' and both parts were reprinted together in 1599. On entering into orders he was appointed master of Blundell's School at Tiverton; but, being at the same time offered the rectory of Halsted, in Suffolk, he accepted the living, and declined the school. He afterwards resigned Halsted, and was presented to Waltham Holy Cross, Essex. He was also made chaplain to Prince Henry, and prebendary of the collegiate church of Wolverhampton. In 1612 he took his D.D. degree; and in 1616 was made dean of Worcester. In 1618 he was sent to the synod of Dort; before which assembly he preached a Latin sermon, and, at his departure, was presented with a golden medal, which is represented hanging at his breast in some of his portraits. In 1624 he refused the bishopric of Gloucester, but, three years afterwards, accepted that of Exeter; from which see he was removed in 1641 to that of Norwich. But a few weeks after his translation he was sent to the Tower, with twelve other prelates, for protesting against any laws passed in Parliament during their forced absence from the House. In June 1642 he obtained his release; but the next year he suffered much persecution from the Puritans, who plundered his house, and despoiled the cathedral. His estate also was sequestered; and thus in his old age he was reduced to poverty, which he endured with fortitude, and continued still to preach occasionally. He died at Higham, near Norwich, 8 Sept., 1656. His works, which for depth of thought and elegance of language, have procured the author the title of the Christian Seneca, were published in 3 vols. folio; and have been since reprinted in 10 vols. 8vo. He had a large family, and one of his sons, *George Hall*, became bishop of Chester at the Restoration, but was killed by a knife which happened to be open in his pocket, when he fell in his garden at Wigan, in 1668.

HALL, MARSHALL, M.D., was born at Basford, Nottinghamshire, 1790, and educated at Edinburgh, where he took his doctor's degree 1812. After officiating for two years as house physician at the Edinburgh Royal Infirmary, he visited the medical schools of Paris, Berlin, and Göttingen, and settled in Nottingham 1815. He soon obtained a large and lucrative practice, and was appointed physician to the General Hospital in that town. At the same time he became a valuable contributor to the literature of his profession. His 'Treatise on Diagnosis' made its appearance in 1817, and was followed ten years later by his 'Commentaries on various Diseases peculiar to Women,' which still retains its place as a standard book of reference. In 1826 he removed to London, in order that he might prosecute his studies with greater facility. After establishing the important physiological rule that the capillary vessels are distinct in structure and function from the smallest arteries or veins, he proceeded to the discoveries which are the chief glory of his professional career. In the words of a writer in the *Lancet*—'The establishment of the reflex functions of the spinal cord, in short, the whole of the excito-motor physiology of the nervous system, is the sole work of Dr. Marshall Hall. And not only this, but he has shown that there are in reality three great classes into which the

various parts of the nervous system resolve themselves: the cerebral or sentient-voluntary; the true spinal or excito-motor; and the ganglionic. This was the real unravelling of the perplexed and tangled web which none had before been able to accomplish. The true idea of a nervous centre could never be said to have existed before the time of Marshall Hall.' Though the Royal Society deemed his memoirs 'On the true Spinal Marrow, and the Excito-Motor System of Nerves' unworthy of publication, the principal scientific bodies of Europe fully appreciated his services to science, and besides being chosen a foreign associate of the Royal Academy of Medicine at Paris, he had the rare honour of an election by an almost unanimous vote into the Institute of France. Among his most important and practical discoveries must be mentioned the method now known by his name for treating asphyxia, the superiority of which over that formerly in use has been tested by innumerable cases in many parts of the world. He visited the United States of America and Cuba, in 1853-4; and died at Brighton 11 Aug., 1857. In addition to the above-mentioned works he published 'The Twofold Slavery of the United States'; 'Principles of the Theory and Practice of Medicine'; 'Observations and Suggestions in Medicine'; and several treatises on the nervous system.

HALL, RICHARD, D.D., a native of Lincolnshire or Yorkshire, was matriculated as a member of Clare Hall, Cambridge, 1552. Migrating to Christ's College, he proceeded B.A. 1555-6. In 1566 he was elected a fellow of Pembroke Hall, and in 1569 commenced M.A. Being attached to the Catholic religion, he left England and arrived at Douay 1572. Thence he proceeded to Italy, where he resumed his studies, and was created D.D. Afterwards he returned to the university of Douay, and for a short time acted as professor and regent of Marchienne College, but vacated that office on being appointed, in conjunction with Dr. Richard Bristow, to read a lesson of Scripture in the English College. At the same period he was made a canon of St. Gery's in Cambrai. On the invitation of the bishop of St. Omer, who had heard of his learning and zeal, he was made a canon of St. Omer, and official of the diocese. Died 26 Feb., 1603-4. He was the author of several learned works, the chief of which is an interesting *Life of Bishop Fisher*, and printed under the name of Thomas Bailly, D.D., who introduced into it many unwarrantable alterations of his own. Various MS. copies of Hall's original work are, however, fortunately in existence.—*Athen. Cantab.*

HALL, ROBERT, a dissenting preacher and author, born at Arnsby, Leicestershire, 2 May, 1764, being the son of a Baptist minister. He received his academical education at Aberdeen, where he enjoyed the teachings of Beattie and Campbell, and became the friend of Mackintosh. In 1783, while still pursuing his studies at Aberdeen, he became assistant-pastor of Broadmead Chapel, Bristol. In 1790 he removed to Cambridge, where he became successor to the Rev. Mr. Robinson in the Baptist meeting-house; and here by his elaborate and brilliant discourses he rose at once to the highest rank among British preachers. Ill health compelled him to resign his charge at Cambridge in 1804. On his recovery he officiated to a congregation at Leicester, and thence removed (1826) to Bristol, where he died 21 Feb., 1831. His works,

HALL.

edited, with a memoir, by Olinthus Gregory, appeared at London, 6 vols. 8vo., 1831-3. 'Whoever,' remarks Dugald Stewart, 'wishes to see the English language in its perfection must read the writings of the great divine, Robert Hall. He combines the beauties of Johnson, Addison, and Burke, without their imperfections.'

HALL, WILLIAM, a Londoner, was educated in the English college at Lisbon, where he was ordained priest. He was appointed one of King James II.'s chaplains, but left England at the Revolution, and joined the Carthusian order at Nieupoort, where he died about 1718. He was the author of *Sermons*, one of which was preached before the queen dowager 9 May, 1686; and he left in MS. Collections of Historical Matters. His brother, *Thomas Hall, D.D.*, was also in holy orders of the Church of Rome, and died at Paris about 1719, leaving several works in MS.

HALLAM, ARTHUR HENRY, son of Henry Hallam, the historian, was born in London 1 Feb., 1811, and after passing through Eton School and Trinity College, Cambridge, entered the office of a conveyancer in London. When on a tour with his father in Germany he was suddenly attacked with illness, and died 15 Sept., 1833, leaving a number of pieces in prose and verse, which were printed by his father for private circulation in 1834, and reprinted for publication in 1863.

HALLAM, HENRY, an historical writer, born at Windsor 1777. His father was dean of Bristol. From Eton he proceeded to the university of Oxford, where he graduated 1799. He pursued the study of the law, but never engaged to any extent in its practice. Mr. Hallam was the personal and political friend of the distinguished liberal statesmen of his time, and was among the early contributors to the 'Edinburgh Review.' His articles in that trimestral publication gave him a recognized place among the liberal and impartial thinkers and writers in this country in the first and second decades of the present century. At length, in 1818, being now forty years of age, after mature preparation and laborious study, he gave to the world his first elaborate historical work, the 'View of the State of Europe during the Middle Ages,' 4 vols. 4to. After an interval of nine years Mr. Hallam published his second great work, 'The Constitutional History of England from the accession of Henry VII. to the death of George II.' 4 vols. 4to., 1827. His third and last great work, the 'Introduction to the Literature of Europe in the fifteenth, sixteenth, and seventeenth Centuries,' appeared in 4 vols. 8vo., 1837-9. Mr. Hallam received the degree of D.C.L. from the university of Oxford 1848; and died at Penshurst, Kent, 21 Jan., 1859.

HALLE, CLAUDE GUI, a painter of Paris, born 1652; died 1736. His son, *Noël* (b. 1711; d. 1781), was also a good painter.

HALLE, PIERRE, a poet and jurist, born at Bayeux 8 Sept., 1611; died at Paris 27 Dec., 1689.

HALLECK, FITZ-GREENE, an American poet, died at Guilford, Connecticut, 19 Nov., 1867, t. 73.

HALLER, ALBERT VON, was born at Berne 5 Oct., 1708. He was the son of Nicholas von Haller, an eminent advocate, who died when Albert was only thirteen years of age. He received his education partly at home and partly at the public school of Berne; but in his sixteenth year he began the study of medicine at Tübingen,

HALLEY.

from whence he removed to Leyden. In 1727 he visited England, after which he went to Paris, but was obliged to leave that place for having dissected some dead bodies. On his return home he was appointed keeper of a public library at Berne, but soon after removed to Göttingen, where he was nominated to a professorship by George II., who procured for him letters of nobility from the emperor. On the death of Dillenius the university of Oxford offered Haller the botanical professorship; and at the same time the States of Holland invited him to the chair of anatomy, while the king of Prussia was desirous of having him as the successor of Maupertuis. All these offers he declined, and many other marks of distinction, equally flattering, from Russia and the principal sovereigns of Europe. After raising the medical school of Göttingen to a high reputation, and founding the Academy of Sciences, he resigned his professorship, and went to Berne, where he established the Economical Society and Orphan Hospital. Died 12 Dec., 1777. Baron Haller was not only a profound philosopher, physician, and botanist, but a man of general knowledge and an admirable poet. The principal of his scientific works are *Enumeratio methodica Stirpium Helvetiæ indigenarum*; *Icones anatomicæ*; *Primæ Linæ Physiologiæ in usum Prælectionum academicarum*; *Opuscula Botanica*; *Disputationes Chirurgicæ selectæ*; *Elementa Physiologiæ Corporis Humanæ*; *Opera anatomica minora*; *Bibliotheca Botanica*; *Bibliotheca Chirurgica*; *Bibliotheca Anatomica*; *Bibliotheca Medicinæ Practica*. His miscellaneous works are, *A poem on the Alps*; *Ethic Epistles*; *Satires, Pastorals, and Elegies*; *Letters to his Daughter on the Truth of the Christian Religion*, which have been translated into English; *Letters against the Free-Thinkers*. He was three times married, and left eight children, four sons and four daughters. His eldest son, *Gottlieb Emanuel von Haller*, became a member of the council of Berne, and died 9 April, 1786. He was the author of several works on the history of Switzerland, particularly one entitled 'The Swiss Library,' and another on Swiss Coins and Medals.

HALLER, JOHANN, a sculptor, born at Innsbruck 1792; died 1826.

HALLET, JOSEPH, a dissenting divine, born 1692 at Exeter, where his father was pastor of a respectable congregation. Joseph was educated under the learned Mr. James Pierce, his father's colleague, and, in 1713, was ordained as associate in the same congregational charge. He succeeded his father 1722, and died 1744. Besides some tracts, he published three volumes of notes on difficult passages of Scripture.

HALLEY, EDMUND, LL.D., F.R.S., was born in London 29 Oct., 1656. He received his education in St. Paul's School, and next at Queen's College, Oxford, where he made so great a proficiency in his mathematical studies, that in 1676 he published observations on a spot in the sun, by which the motion of that body on its axis was determined. The same year he went to St. Helena, where he determined the position of 350 stars, which procured him the name of the Southern Tycho. On his return to England he was created master of arts, and chosen a fellow of the Royal Society; which learned body deputed him to go to Dantzic, to adjust a dispute between Hooke and Hevelius, respecting the proper glasses for astronomical purposes. In 1680 he made the tour of Europe with Mr. No. son;

and on the passage to Calais was the first to observe the great comet. After his return to England he turned his attention to the theory of the planetary motions, which brought him acquainted with Isaac Newton, who entrusted to him the publication of his *Principia*. To ascertain exactly the cause of the variation of the compass, he was made commander of a ship in 1698, and sent to the Western Ocean; but his crew being mutinous he was obliged to return. The year following he sailed again, and proceeded as far south as the ice would permit; the result of which observations he published in a general chart. Soon after this he was employed to observe the course of the tides in the Channel; and to make a correct chart of the same. Having accomplished this object, he went to make a survey of the coast of Dalmatia, for the Emperor. In 1703 he was appointed Savilian professor of geometry at Oxford, and honoured with the degree of doctor of laws. In 1710 he published an edition of the works of Apollonius of Perga; and in 1719 was appointed astronomer royal. He was also chosen a foreign member of the French Academy of Sciences. Dr. Halley died at Greenwich 14 Jan., 1741-2. His astronomical tables were published 1749.

HALLIDAY, Sir ANDREW, an eminent physician, born in Dumfriesshire 1783; died at Dumfries 7 Sept., 1839. In addition to some professional works, he published 'Memoir of the Campaign of 1815,' 'History of the House of Guelph,' 'Annals of the House of Hanover,' and 'The West Indies: the Natural and Physical History of the Windward and Leeward Islands.'

HALLIDAY, MICHAEL FREDERIC, an English painter, died 1 June, 1869. His principal works are—'Measuring for the Wedding King,' and 'The Blind Basket Maker's First Child.'

HALLIER, FRANÇOIS, a celebrated French theologian, was born 1595; became bishop of Cavaillon 1656; and died 1659. Most of his writings are directed against the five propositions of Jansenism.

HALLIFAX, SAMUEL, an English prelate, born at Mansfield, Derbyshire, 18 Jan., 1733. He was educated at Jesus College, Cambridge, where he obtained the chancellor's medal for classical learning. On taking his degrees in arts, he removed to a fellowship in Trinity Hall, and there completed his degrees in civil law 1761. In 1768 he was elected professor of Arabic; which chair he resigned 1770, on being made regius professor of civil law. In 1775 he was created D.D. by mandate, and soon after became master of the faculties in Doctors' Commons. In 1781 he was made bishop of Gloucester, from whence he was removed to St. Asaph 1789. He died 4 March, 1790. Besides several single sermons, he published—'An Analysis of the Roman Civil Law; Twelve Sermons on the Prophecies; An Analysis of Bishop Butler's Analogy.' He was also the editor of Ogden's sermons.

HALLOIX, PIERRE, a Jesuit, born at Liege 1572; died 1656. His principal works are 'Anthologia Poetica, Gr. Lat.,' and 'Illustrum Ecclesiæ Orientalis Scriptorum Vitæ et Documenta.'

HALS, FRANCIS, a portrait painter of great celebrity, born at Mechlin 1584; died 1666. His brother, *Dirk Hals*, painted animals, merry-makings, and subjects of drollery. He died 1656, aged 67.

HALYBURTON, THOMAS, a divine, was born

at Dalpin in the parish of Aberdalgy, near Perth 25 Dec., 1674. He was first educated in Holland and, on his return to Scotland, became a student at St. Andrew's, where he obtained the professorship of divinity 1710, but did not long enjoy it dying there 23 Sept., 1712. His works are—'The great Concern of Salvation; Ten Sermons on the Lord's Supper; 'Natural Religion insufficient and Revealed necessary to Man's Happiness.'

HAMBERGER, GEORGE ALBERT, a mathematician, born in Franconia 1662; died at Jena where he was professor 13 Feb., 1716. He wrote on optics, &c. His son and successor, *George Edward Hamberger*, born 1697, quitted the professorship of mathematics for that of physic, which he held till his death 22 July, 1755. He wrote several medical works in Latin.

HAMBERGER, GEORGE CHRISTOPHER, a voluminous German writer, who is best known as the editor of the works of Orpheus. He was a member of the university of Göttingen; and died 8 Feb., 1773, aged 47.

HAMEL. See DUMHEL.

HAMEL, Dr. JAMES, a Russian, distinguished by his acquirements in science, was born 1788 and died in London 22 Sept., 1862. In 1820 he made a well-known ascent of Mont Blanc, where he lost several of his guides. It was through his exertions that the Lancastrian system of education was introduced into Russia, and also that the first industrial exhibition took place at Moscow. For his services he was appointed a member of the Imperial Academy. He wrote histories of the steam-engine and electric telegraph.

HAMILTON. See BELHAVEN, LORD.

HAMILTON, ANTHONY, COUNT, was of an ancient Scotch family, but born, in 1646, in Ireland; from whence he was taken to France, where a child, by his parents, who were attached to Charles the Second. At the Restoration he returned to England, but was again obliged to remove when James the Second abdicated the throne in 1688. The count died at St. Germain 21 April, 1720. His works have been published in 6 vols. 12mo. and 3 vols. 8vo. The principal are his 'Fairy Tales;' and above all the rest 'The Memoirs of Grammont;' which exhibit an admirable portraiture of the court of Charles II.

HAMILTON, DAVID, a Scotch architect, born 11 May, 1768, at Glasgow, where he died 5 Dec. 1843.

HAMILTON, ELIZABETH, was born at Belfast 25 July, 1758. On losing her parents in her infancy, she was taken by an uncle and aunt near Stirling, at whose death she came into the possession of a small estate. In 1792 she met with great misfortune in the death of her brother Charles Hamilton, who had risen to eminence in the service of the East India Company, and was employed by the court of directors in editing the *Hedaya*. Miss Hamilton remained single through life, which ended in a most exemplary manner at Harrogate, 23 July, 1816. Her works are—'The Letters of a Hindoo Rajah; Memoirs of Modern Philosophers; Letters on the Elementary Principles of Education; Life of Agrippina, wife of Germanicus; Letters on the Formation of the Religious and Moral Principle; The Cottagers of Glenbervie; Rules of the Annuity Fund for the benefit of Governesses; Exercises on Religious Knowledge; Popular Essays; Hints addressed to the Patrons of Public Schools. After her death ap

HAMILTON.

peared her Memoirs, with a Selection from her Correspondence, and other writings, edited by Miss Beniger.

HAMILTON, FRANCIS, M.D. See BUCHANAN.

HAMILTON, GAVIN, an historical painter, born at Lanark, Scotland; died at Rome, where he chiefly resided, in 1797. At the close of life Hamilton employed himself chiefly in the discovery of antiquities. He was the author of 'Schola Italica Picturæ.'

HAMILTON, GEORGE, EARL OF ORKNEY. See ORKNEY.

HAMILTON, HUGH, a learned prelate, born in the county of Dublin 26 March, 1729. He received his education in Trinity College, Dublin, where, in 1751, he obtained a fellowship. In 1758 appeared his treatise 'De Sectionibus Conicis,' and the next year he was elected Erasmus Smith's professor of natural philosophy. In 1764 he accepted a college living, and thereby vacated his fellowship. After this he obtained the rectory of St. Anne's, Dublin; but relinquished it on being promoted to the deanery of Armagh. In 1796 he was consecrated bishop of Clonfert; from whence, in 1799, he was translated to Ossory, where he died 1 Dec., 1805. His works and life were published in 1809, in 2 vols. 8vo.

HAMILTON, JAMES, duke of Châtelherault and earl of Arran, succeeded his father, James, the first earl of Arran, 1529. In the reign of Mary queen of Scots, he is frequently mentioned as being the next heir to the Scotch throne, and his title had been frequently recognized by Parliament. His title arose from his descent from a daughter of James II., king of Scotland, by James Hamilton. He was appointed regent during the minority of Mary. His title of Châtelherault he received from Henry II., king of France, in 1548, and with it a pension of 12,000 livres per annum. Died 22 Jan., 1574-5.

HAMILTON, JAMES, DUKE OF, was the eldest son of James, marquis of Hamilton, by Lady Anne Cunningham, daughter of James, earl of Glencairn, and born in Scotland 19 June, 1606. He studied at Exeter College, Oxford, and at the age of eighteen succeeded to his father's title. He now rose in high favour at court, but gained little credit by an expedition into Germany, to assist Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden, 1630. When the troubles broke out in Scotland, the marquis had the command of the fleet, and in 1643 was created a duke; but soon afterwards his loyalty became suspected, and he was sent prisoner to Pendennis Castle, and next to that of St. Michael's Mount, Cornwall. There he remained till 1646, when he regained his liberty and went to Scotland, where he was accused of having betrayed the king, and received a share of the money. To wipe off this disgrace, he raised some forces, and entered England, but was defeated at Preston, in Lancashire, 17 Aug., 1648, and sent to Windsor Castle. After a summary trial before Bradshaw, he was sentenced to be beheaded, which was put in execution 9 March, 1648-9. His brother, William, who succeeded him in the title, died of wounds received at the battle of Worcester, 12 Sept., 1651.

HAMILTON, PATRICK, the first Scotch Reformer, nephew to James, earl of Arran, was born about 1503. He was educated at St. Andrews; after which he went abroad, where he imbibed the opinions of Luther. On his return home he was

HAMILTON.

made abbat of Ferne, in the shire of Ross, where he promulgated the new doctrines with so much zeal as to excite the wrath of the clergy, who caused him to be apprehended and sent to Beaton, archbishop of St. Andrew's. After a long examination he was declared contumacious, and burnt at a stake opposite St. Salvador's College 1 March, 1527. A treatise of his, entitled 'Patrick's Places,' was printed in English, by John Frith, and is inserted in Fox's Acts and Monuments.

HAMILTON, ROBERT, M.D., was born at Edinburgh 6 Dec., 1721. After studying medicine at Edinburgh, he settled at Lynn, Norfolk, where he died 9 Nov., 1793. His works are—'A Treatise on the Scrofula,' 'Observations on the marsh remittent Fever,' and some papers in the transactions of the Royal Societies of London and Edinburgh.

HAMILTON, THOMAS, brother of Sir William Hamilton, the metaphysician, was for some time a captain in the army. He wrote 'The Youth and Manhood of Cyril Thornton,' a novel, 1827; 'Men and Manners in America,' 1833; 'Annals of the Peninsular Campaigns,' &c. Born 1789; died 7 Dec., 1842.

HAMILTON, WALTER KERR, an English prelate, was born in London Nov., 1808; received his education at Eton and Oxford; was appointed bishop of Salisbury 1854; and died 1 Aug., 1869. Dr. Hamilton, who belonged to the extreme High Church, or 'Catholic' section of the Anglican Church, published a volume or two of Family Prayers; some periodical Charges and occasional sermons; and a Letter on Cathedral Reform.

HAMILTON, WILLIAM, a Scotch poet, was born at Bangour, Ayrshire, 1704. He joined the Pretender 1745, and narrowly escaped being taken after the battle of Culloden. However, he received a pardon, and died in France 25 March, 1754. Some of his poems were published at Glasgow in 1748; but the best edition is that of 1760.

HAMILTON, WILLIAM, R.A., an English historical painter, born 1750; died 2 Dec., 1801.

HAMILTON, SIR WILLIAM, K.B., was born in Scotland 13 Dec., 1730. His mother was nurse to King George III., who, when prince of Wales, made the subject of this article his equerry; and in 1764 appointed him ambassador to the court of Naples, where he continued with great reputation till the year 1800, when he returned to England, and died 6 April, 1803. Sir William made numerous observations on Mount Vesuvius, Ætna, and other volcanoes in the Mediterranean, the particulars of which were inserted in the Philosophical Transactions, and in a work entitled 'Campi Phlegreæi,' 3 vols. folio. He also furnished D'Hancarville with the materials of his magnificent publication, the 'Antiquités Étrusques, Grecques, et Romaines.' Besides these proofs of his taste and industry, he wrote a memoir on the discoveries made in Pompeii, inserted in the Archaeologia; and made some valuable presents of books, manuscripts, and mineralogical curiosities to the British Museum. His unrivalled collection of vases was purchased for that national institution by parliament. In 1791 he took for his second wife Emma Lyons, alias Harte, originally a servant in a low tavern, afterwards the goddess Hygeia of the eccentric empiric Dr. Graham, and better known as the fascinating and licentious Lady Hamilton, celebrated for her connection with Lord Nelson. She died 15 Jan., 1815.

HAMILTON.

HAMILTON, Sir WILLIAM, Bart., the most learned of Scotch metaphysicians, was born at Glasgow March, 1788, and at the age of twelve entered the university in that city. Having obtained one of the Snell exhibitions, he went in 1809 to Balliol College, Oxford, where he took first-class honours. In 1812 he went to Edinburgh, and having devoted himself to the study of the law, passed advocate at the Scotch bar 1813. In 1816 he made good his claim to a baronetcy, and in 1821 he was elected to the chair of universal history at Edinburgh. He first distinguished himself by a remarkable series of contributions to the *Edinburgh Review*, extending from 1826 to 1839; from 1826 to 1828 he wrote elaborate papers against phrenology, and George Combe, and Dr. Spurzheim; and in preparing for them dissected several hundred different brains. In 1829 he wrote his famous article on Cousin and the Philosophy of the Unconditioned; in 1830 his article on Perception, and on Reid and Brown, and in 1833 that on Whately and Logic. These and others were published in a collected form in 1852, under the title of 'Discussions in Philosophy and Literature, Education, and University Reform.' These essays are in an especial degree distinguished by vigour and originality of thought, not less than for vast and varied learning. In 1836 Sir William was appointed professor of logic at Edinburgh, and under him the class, which had long been a mere appendage to the theological course, assumed a new importance, and Scotland as a school of metaphysics regained the renown it had enjoyed in the days of Dugald Stewart. Having begun to prelect on Dr. Thomas Reid in his class, he was led to prepare an edition of Reid's works, which, however, was never completed, though a part of it appeared in 1846. Sir William held the office of her majesty's solicitor of teinds for Scotland, and was a member of various learned societies. Previous to his death he was engaged in editing the works of Dugald Stewart. His own lectures, edited by Professors Mansel and Veitch, were published after his death, which occurred at Edinburgh 6 May, 1856.—*Anderson*.

HAMILTON, WILLIAM GERARD, a politician, was born 28 Jan., 1728-9, in Lincoln's Inn, where his father was a barrister. He was educated at Winchester School, and next at Oriel College, Oxford; after which he became a student of Lincoln's Inn, but was never called to the bar. In 1754 he was elected into parliament for Petersfield, and the year following delivered a speech, which, for its impressive eloquence, procured him the name of 'Single Speech Hamilton.' However, he made another after this, and with such effect, as to be appointed one of the lords of trade. In 1761 he went to Ireland as secretary to Lord Halifax, and in the parliament of that kingdom he confirmed the reputation which he had gained in England by his oratory. He was above twenty years chancellor of the exchequer in Ireland, but retired from public life in 1784. He died in London 16 July, 1796. His works, consisting of 'Parliamentary Logic,' Two Speeches, &c., were printed in 1808, with the life of the author prefixed. Among the many to whom the Letters of Junius were once ascribed, Mr. Hamilton was one, but upon no grounds whatever.

HAMILTON, Sir WILLIAM ROWAN, a noted Irish mathematician, born 1805; died at Dublin 2 Sept., 1865. He was educated at Trinity Col-

HAMPDEN.

lege, Dublin, and at the early age of twenty-two was appointed Andrew's professor of astronomy and superintendent of the observatory near Dublin. He subsequently became astronomer royal for Ireland, and received the honour of knighthood. He wrote 'Lectures on Quaternions,' and other mathematical works.

HAMMOND, ANTHONY, was born at Somersham Place, Huntingdonshire, 1668. He was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, and became a member of parliament, where his eloquence procured him the name of 'Silver Tongue.' He was also a commissioner of the navy, but died a prisoner in the Fleet 1738. Mr. Hammond published 'A Miscellany of Original Poems,' and wrote the Life of Mr. Moyle, prefixed to his works.

HAMMOND, HENRY, D.D., was born at Chertsey, Surrey, 18 Aug., 1605. He was the youngest son of Dr. John Hammond, physician to Henry, prince of Wales, who was his godfather, and gave him his own name. He was educated at Eton, and next at Magdalen College, Oxford, where he obtained a fellowship. In 1633 he was presented to the rectory of Penshurst, Kent, on which he quitted college, and went to reside on his living. In 1643 he was made archdeacon of Chichester, and was nominated one of the assembly of divines, which he refused to attend. His loyalty having rendered him obnoxious to the parliament, he was obliged to retire to Oxford, where he published his 'Practical Catechism.' Dr. Hammond was greatly esteemed by Charles I., by whose desire he assisted at the treaty of Uxbridge, where he disputed with Richard Vines, the Presbyterian. A few days after this the king gave him a canonry of Christ Church, Oxford, and the university elected him their public orator. He attended the king in his several confinements, till the end of 1647, when all the royal servants being dismissed, the doctor returned to Oxford, where he was chosen subdean of Christ Church, of which office he was deprived in 1648 by the parliamentary visitors. He was also put under arrest, but in 1649 regained his liberty. He then went to reside with Sir John Pakington, in Worcestershire, where he finished his Paraphrase and Annotations on the New Testament; after which he began a similar work on the Old Testament, but completed only the book of Psalms, which was printed in folio. At the Restoration he was designed for the bishopric of Worcester, but died before consecration 25 April, 1660. Besides the works already mentioned, he wrote several books of controversy, and sermons, which were published together in four folio volumes.

HAMMOND, JAMES, son of Anthony, mentioned above, was born about 1710, and educated at Westminster School. He became equerry to Frederick, prince of Wales, and in 1741 was chosen into parliament for Truro; but died 2 June, 1742. His 'Love Elegies,' edited by Lord Chesterfield, were once very popular.

HAMON, JEAN, a French physician, born at Cherbourg about 1618. He wrote several books on religious subjects; and died 22 Feb., 1687.

HAMPDEN, JOHN, the illustrious patriot, was born in London, of a Buckinghamshire family, 1594. He was educated at Magdalen College, Oxford, from whence he removed to one of the inns of court, to study the law. He obtained a

HAMPDEN.

seat in the second parliament of Charles I., but made no figure till the year 1636, when his resistance to the tax called ship-money drew upon him the eyes of all men, and he became the leading patriot of the disaffected. He was one of the first who took up arms against the king; and it is not a little remarkable that he fell in the very same field where he mustered the militia, near Brill, in Buckinghamshire, 18 June, 1643.

HAMPDEN, RENN DICKSON, an English prelate, born in the island of Barbadoes 1793. He was brought to England when six years of age, and after a preliminary training under Dr. Rowlandson, vicar of Warminster, Wilts, entered Oriel College, Oxford, where he gained a fellowship, which, however, he afterwards vacated by marriage. For some time he officiated as curate of Faringdon, Berks, but returning to Oxford in 1829, he acted between that date and 1833 as tutor of his college. In 1832 he was selected to preach the Bampton Lectures, when he chose for his subject 'The Scholastic Philosophy considered in its relation to Christian Theology.' These lectures gave great offence to the High Church party, who declared them to be heretical and Arian in their tendency. Throughout his career indeed Dr. Hampden was constantly in hot water on account of his theological opinions. He was nominated principal of St. Mary's Hall 1833; professor of moral philosophy 1834; regius professor of divinity 1836; bishop of Hereford 1847; and died 23 April, 1868. Besides the Bampton Lectures, he wrote the article on St. Thomas Aquinas in the 'Encyclopædia Metropolitana'; the articles on Aristotle, Socrates, and Plato in the 'Encyclopædia Britannica'; 'The Philosophical Evidence of Christianity'; 'Lectures introductory to the Study of Moral Philosophy'; and Sermons.

HAMPER, WILLIAM, F.S.A., was born at Birmingham 12 Dec., 1776, and died at Highgate, near that town, 3 May, 1831. Though engaged in commercial pursuits, he found time to study antiquarian subjects, and to contribute a number of papers to the 'Archæologia,' besides publishing *The Life, Diary, and Correspondence of Sir William Dugdale*, 4to., 1827.

HANCKIUS, MARTIN, a learned philologist of Breslau, born 1633; died 24 April, 1709.

HANDEL, GEORGE FREDERICK, was born at Halle, in the duchy of Magdeburg, 24 Feb., 1684. His father was a physician at that place, and Handel, who was the issue of a second marriage, was intended for the profession of the law. But, while a child, the propensity to music appeared so strong that all instruments were interdicted the house. He contrived, however, to secure a little accord, with which he amused himself in the closet when the rest of the family were asleep. At the age of seven his father took him to the duke of Saxe-Weissenfels, where it being impossible to keep the boy from musical instruments, he indulged his inclination to the utmost. One morning, the duke going into the church, was surprised at hearing some person playing on the organ; and more so at finding that it was a child seven years old, the brother of his own valet. Upon this he reasoned in strong terms with the father, who agreed to place his son under Zuckan, the organist of the cathedral at Halle, a man usually capable, and disposed, to do justice to so promising a pupil. At the age of nine Handel composed the church service, for voices and

HANNEMAN.

Instruments; and when he was fourteen he went to Berlin, where the sovereign made him liberal presents. From thence he proceeded to Hamburg, and obtained there a place in the orchestra; but the favour shown him excited the envy of one of the masters, who, one evening, made a thrust at him with his sword, which was prevented from piercing the heart by a musical book, or, as Dr. Burney says, by a metal button. Here Handel composed 'Almeria,' which was his first opera. After residing at Hamburg about four years, he went to Italy, and remained there about six years. In 1710 he came to England, and met with a very flattering reception from Queen Anne, who would have detained him by a pension, which he could not accept, being under a previous engagement to the elector of Hanover. In 1712 he returned, with the consent of his highness, on condition that his stay should be limited; but Handel forgot his promise; in consequence of which, when the prince came to the throne, the musician was afraid to go to court. By the contrivance of a noble friend, however, Handel obtained his pardon, and an additional pension, which was afterwards doubled. A scheme was now set on foot for erecting an academy in the Haymarket, to secure a constant supply of operas, to be composed by Handel. This society was called 'The Royal Academy,' which lasted about ten years; when the popularity of this great artist declined, and the Italian music prevailed. In 1741 he went to Dublin, where he was well received, and began to repair his fortune. On his return he commenced his oratorios at Covent Garden, and continued them with glory till his death, which happened suddenly 13 April, 1759. He was buried in Westminster Abbey.

HANMER, JONATHAN, a nonconformist divine, born at Barnstaple, Devonshire, about 1605, and educated at Emanuel College, Cambridge. He obtained the living of Bishop's Tawton, and the lectureship of Barnstaple, from which he was ejected 1662. Died 1687. He wrote a Discourse on Confirmation, and a View of Ecclesiastical Antiquity.

HANMER, MEREDITH, D.D., was born at Porkington, Shropshire, 1543. He became chaplain of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, and on taking orders was presented to the vicarage of St. Leonard, Shoreditch. He afterwards obtained the living of Islington, and lastly, went to Dublin, where he was appointed treasurer of the church of Holy Trinity. Died 1604. His works are—'A Chronography,' a translation of the Ecclesiastical Historians; 'The Chronicle of Ireland; and a Sermon on the Baptism of a Turk.

HANMER, SIR THOMAS, Bart., was born about 1676, and educated at Westminster School, and Christ Church, Oxford. He was chosen speaker of the House of Commons 1713, and died 5 April, 1746. Sir Thomas published an edition of Shakspeare with notes, 6 vols. 4to., 1744.

HANNECKEN, MEMNON, a Lutheran divine, professor of the oriental languages at Marburg, was born 1595; and died 17 Feb., 1671. He wrote a Hebrew grammar, &c. His son, Philip Louis, died professor of Hebrew at Wittemburg 1706.

HANNEMAN, ADRIAN, a painter of history and portraits, born at the Hague 1611; died about 1680. He spent several years in this country in the reign of Charles I

HANNIBAL, the celebrated Carthaginian general, died B.C. 183, aged 64.

HANNO, a Carthaginian navigator, who flourished about 570 B.C.

HANSARD, LUKE, the well-known printer to the House of Commons, was born at Norwich 5 July, 1752, and died 29 Oct., 1828.

HANVILL, JOHN, a Benedictine monk of St. Albans, in the twelfth century. He wrote 'Architrenius,' a Latin poem, printed at Paris 1517.

HANWAY, JONAS, a philanthropist, born at Portsmouth 1712. Being bred a merchant, he formed a connection with a commercial house at St. Petersburg, in consequence of which he travelled into Persia, and published an account of that country. On settling in London he devoted much of his time to the advancement of benevolent projects, and was the principal institutor of the Marine Society, and of the Magdalen Hospital. For these exertions he was made a commissioner of the navy; and when he resigned his seat at the board his salary was continued. Died 5 Sept., 1786. He wrote several religious books, the most popular of which is entitled 'Domestic Happiness Promoted.'

HARCOURT, HARRIET EUSEBIA, was the daughter of a gentleman of large estate at Richmond, Yorkshire, where she was born 1705. She received a learned education from her father, whom she accompanied in his travels over Europe, and at his death she inherited his estates. In 1733 she returned to England, having lost her father at Constantinople. Having brought with her several ladies from abroad, she formed with them a kind of convent on her estate in Yorkshire, and another in one of the western isles of Scotland, but without any vows or austerity. Died 1745. Her romantic institutions ceased after her death.

HARCOURT, THOMAS, whose real name was *Whitbread*, was born in Essex 1618. He entered the Society of Jesus as a novice at the age of 17; was numbered among the professed fathers 1652; and became provincial of his order 1678. In the first year of his superiority he was seized in the house of Count Egmont, the Spanish ambassador in London, thrown into Newgate, and fell one of the innocent victims of Oates's perjuries 30 June, N.S., 1679. His two short poems—'To Death,' and 'To his Soul,' are preserved in the 'Remonstrance of Piety and Innocence,' 1683.—*Oliver*.

HARDER, JOHN JAMES, count, professor of medicine, anatomy, and botany at Basle, was born there 1656, and died 28 April, 1711.

HARDIME, PETER, a flower-painter of Antwerp, born 1673; died 1748. His brother, *Simon*, was also a good flower-painter, and died in London 1737.

HARDING, GEORGE PERFECT, an English portrait painter, died in London 23 Dec., 1853.

HARDING, JAMES DUFFIELD, an artist, born at Deptford 1798; died at Barnes, Surrey, 4 Dec., 1863. Although a facile and popular painter, he was best known in connection with his elementary publications on art, which contain many admirable lithographic prints of familiar objects in nature, from sketches made by himself. His 'Lessons on Art,' 'Lessons on Trees,' 'Principles and Practice of Art,' and other treatises for beginners obtained a wide popularity.

HARDING, or HARDYNG, JOHN, an English historian, born 1378. He served Henry Percy,

commonly called Harry Hotspur, and was with him in all his battles. After the death of his patron, Harding enlisted under Sir Robert Umfrville, and was appointed by him constable of Warkworth Castle. In 1415 he attended the king to Harfleur; and was with the duke of Bedford in his sea-fight off the Seine. In 1424 he went to Rome; but soon after he was employed in collecting documents to ascertain the fealty due from the Scottish kings, for which he obtained various grants from the crown. He was living in 1465. His *Chronicle of England*, to the reign of Edward IV., is in verse, and was first printed by Grafton in 1543; and reprinted in 1812, with a biographical preface.

HARDING, THOMAS, D.D., a Catholic divine, born at Combe Martin, Devonshire, 1512. He was educated at Barnstaple, next at Winchester, and lastly at New College, Oxford, where he obtained a fellowship. In 1542 he was chosen Hebrew professor, and conformed to the established religion during that reign and the next. He was also tutor to Lady Jane Grey, whom he instructed in the Protestant faith. But on the accession of Mary he joined the church of Rome. In 1554 he took his doctor's degree, and was made prebendary of Winchester and treasurer of Salisbury. When Elizabeth came to the crown, Harding went to Louvain, where he carried on a warm controversy with his schoolfellow, Bishop Jewel. He died there 16 Sept., 1572.

HARDINGE, GEORGE, son of Nicholas, mentioned below, was born 1744, and after receiving his education at Trinity College, Cambridge, was called to the bar. He was made senior justice of the counties of Brecon, Glamorgan, and Radnor 1787; solicitor-general to the queen 1789; and died 26 April, 1816. His *Miscellaneous Works*, in prose and verse, were published in 3 vols., 1818.

HARDINGE, HENRY, VISCOUNT HARDINGE, an English field marshal, was born at Wrotham, Kent, 30 March, 1785. He entered the army at an early age, and served under the duke of Wellington throughout the peninsular war, being part of the time on the staff of the commander-in-chief. On the retreat to Corunna, he attracted the attention of Marshal Beresford, who gave him a brigade in the Portuguese service, which was afterwards commuted for British rank. From 1809 to 1813 he was deputy quartermaster-general of the Portuguese army; and he was present at all the great engagements in the peninsula. On the renewal of hostilities in 1815, he was again on the staff of Wellington. At the battle of Ligny, where he acted as brigadier-general with the Prussian army, he lost his left arm, and was thus prevented from being present at Waterloo. On his return to England he received the usual pension for his wounds, and was made a K.C.B. At this time he was looked upon as one of the best of Wellington's tried officers. His next prominent appearance was in civil life, as M.P. for Durham, in which position he was elected 1820, and re-elected 1826. In 1823 he officiated as clerk of the ordinance, and in 1828, when Wellington came into power, he was made secretary of war, which office he exchanged for the chief secretaryship of Ireland two years later. When Wellington went out, Hardinge resigned, but he was reinstated in office by Sir Robert Peel during his two terms of power in 1834-5 and 1841-4. In April, 1844, he was

appointed to succeed Lord Ellenborough as governor-general of India, and in July following he entered into office at Calcutta. During the four years that he administered the government of India he was ceaseless in his endeavours to reform its abuses, and to develop the legitimate resources of the country. He originated the policy which ended in the annexation of Oude, under his successor Lord Dalhousie. But in the midst of seeming prosperity, the Sikhs were preparing an invasion of British territory from Lahore. The governor-general having received timely information of their plans collected a force of 32,000 men and 68 guns, and marched with it in person towards the threatened portion of the territory. On 13 Dec., 1845, learning that a large Sikh army had crossed the Sutlej, he issued a proclamation, and followed it up by attacking the invaders. The battles of Moodkee, Ferozeshah, Sohraon, and Aliwal closed this short but hard-fought campaign of about six weeks, during which Hardinge, unwilling to snatch the honours of the field from his seniors in military rank, served as a volunteer under Sir Hugh Gough. For his services in this war he received the thanks of both Houses of Parliament, and a pension of 3,000*l.* a-year, and was raised to the peerage by the title of Viscount Hardinge of Lahore. The East India Company also voted him a pension of 5,000*l.* a-year. In Jan., 1848, he was superseded in the Indian government by Lord Dalhousie. In Feb., 1852, he was appointed master of the ordnance by Lord Derby, and on the death of the duke of Wellington in September of the same year he became commander-in-chief of the forces. He was advanced to the rank of field-marshal 1855; and died at Southport, near Tunbridge Wells, 24 Sept., 1856.

HARDINGE, NICHOLAS, a poet, was fellow of King's College, Cambridge, M.P. for Eye, in Suffolk, and secretary to the treasury. Some of his Latin poems are in the 'Musæ Anglicanæ,' and his English ones in other collections. Born 1700; died 9 April, 1758.

HARDION, JACQUES, a French writer, was a native of Tours, and a member of the Academy of Inscriptions. He wrote a Treatise on Poetry and Rhetoric; and a Universal History, in 18 vols. Born 1686; died 18 Sept., 1766.

HARDT, HERMANN VON DER, a German philologist, born in Westphalia 1660; died 28 Feb., 1746.

HARDWICKE, PHILIP YORKE, EARL OF, was the son of an attorney at Dover, and born there 1 Dec., 1690. He received a private education; after which he studied in the Middle Temple, and was called to the bar in 1714. In 1720 he was appointed solicitor-general; and in 1724 attorney-general. In 1733 he was made chief justice of the King's Bench, and created a peer, by the title of Baron Hardwicke. In 1737 he became lord chancellor; and in 1754 was created an earl. He resigned the great seal in 1756; and died 6 March, 1764. Lord Hardwicke wrote a paper in the Spectator; and a piece entitled 'The Legal Jurisdiction in Chancery stated.'

HARDWICKE, PHILIP YORKE, EARL OF, eldest son of the preceding, was born 20 Dec., 1720. He was educated under Dr. Newcome, of Hackney, and next at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge. In 1738 he was appointed one of the tellers of the exchequer; and in 1764 succeeded

his father in the earldom. Died 10 May, 1790. Lord Hardwicke wrote a poem on the death of Queen Caroline; and with his brother, the Honourable Charles Yorke, projected the 'Athenian Letters, or the Epistolary Correspondence of an Agent of the King of Persia, residing at Athens during the Peloponnesian War.' A few copies of this work only were printed in 1741; and another impression in the same private manner was executed in 1782; but in 1798 an elegant edition was given to the public in 2 vols. 4to. Lord Hardwicke also printed 'The Correspondence of Sir Dudley Carleton, in the reign of James I.,' and 'Miscellaneous State Papers from 1501 to 1726.'

HARDOUIN, JEAN, a famous Jesuit, born at Quimper, in Brittany 1647. He published in 1684 'Nummi antiqui populorum et urbium illustrati,' and the same year, in conjunction with Petavius, edited 'Themistius,' with notes. In 1685 Father Hardouin printed, for the use of the dauphin - Plinii Historiæ Naturalis, 5 vols. 4to.; afterwards reprinted in 3 vols. folio. In 1693 came out his 'Chronologiæ ex nummis antiquis restitutæ prolusio, de Nummis Herodiani,' 2 vols. 4to.; in which he unfolded his hypothesis, that the greater part of the writings ascribed to Homer, Plato, Aristotle, Plutarch, &c., are forgeries of monks in the thirteenth century. He excepts only the works of Cicero, Pliny's Natural History, Virgil's Georgics, and Horace's Satires and Epistles. In the same stretch of the imagination, he makes the Æneas in Virgil to be Jesus Christ, and the Lalage of Horace, the Christian religion. This work was suppressed by authority; as also were some other books, in which he supported the same notions. In 1700 there was published at Amsterdam a folio volume, entitled 'Joannis Hardouini opera selecta,' containing most of those treatises for which he was obliged to make an apology and retraction. He was afterwards employed in preparing a new edition of 'The Councils,' which appeared in 12 vols. folio, 1705. Father Hardouin died at Paris 3 Sept., 1729; and after his death a folio volume of his 'Opuscula,' was printed.

HARDY, ALEXANDRE, a French dramatist, who died 1631 or 1632.

HARDY, SIR THOMAS MASTERMAN, a British admiral, born near Dorchester 1769; died at Greenwich Hospital, of which he was governor, Sept., 1839.

HARE, AUGUSTUS WILLIAM, fellow of New College, Oxford, was collated to the rectory of Alton Barnes, Wilts, 1829; and died at Rome 18 Feb., 1834. He wrote, conjointly with his brother, Guesses at Truth; and after his death appeared 'Sermons to a Country Congregation,' 2 vols. 8vo., Lond., 1837.

HARE, FRANCIS, a prelate of the church of England, was a native of London. He was educated at Eton and at King's College, Cambridge, where he obtained a fellowship. From being dean of Worcester, and of St. Paul's, he was raised in 1727 to the bishopric of St. Asaph, and in 1731 was translated to the see of Chichester, which he held, with the deanery of St. Paul's, till his death, 26 April, 1740. He wrote some tracts against Bishop Hoadly, and published an edition of Terence. He also reduced the book of Psalms to a metrical order, which system was completely refuted by Dr. Lowth.

HARE, HENRY, LORD COLERAINE. See COLERAINE.

HARE, JULIUS CHARLES, a divine, brother of Augustus William, above-mentioned, was born at Hurstmonceaux, Sussex, 13 Sept., 1795, being a grandson of Bishop Hare. After passing much of his time on the continent, he studied at Trinity College, Cambridge, of which he became a fellow and assistant-tutor. He was appointed rector of Hurstmonceaux 1832; archdeacon of Lewes 1840; chaplain to the queen 1853; died 23 Jan., 1855. Mr. Hare, who was regarded as the leader of the 'broad' section of the Anglican Church, wrote a great number of pieces on the controversies of his day. He also published 'Guesses at Truth,' conjointly with his brother; a translation, undertaken in collaboration with Thirlwall, of the first two volumes of the second edition of Niebuhr's 'History of Rome;' and an edition of the 'Essays and Tales of John Stirling, with a Memoir,' which gave so little satisfaction to Mr. Carlyle that he wrote a rival Life of Stirling.

HARE, ROBERT, second son of Sir Nicholas Hare, speaker of the House of Commons, and afterwards master of the Rolls, was educated at Gouville, and Caius College, Cambridge, and on leaving the university was appointed clerk of the Pells. He 'was an esquire of good worship and wealth, a great lover and preserver (properties never parted) of antiquities. He carefully collected the precious monuments of both universities, caused them to be fairly transcribed, and freely bestowed a duplicate or double copy on each of them; a gift worthy the giver and the receiver, as of no less cost and pains to the one, than credit and profit to the other.' The compilations above referred to are of the highest value, and prove Mr. Hare to have been an antiquary of the first rank. He was a Catholic, and left to colleges at Cambridge many valuable MSS., which had formerly belonged to religious houses, on the condition that they should be returned to the original owners when England was brought back to the old faith. He died 2 Nov. 1611.—*Athen. Cantab.* iii. 47.

HARGRAVE, FRANCIS, a learned king's counsel and recorder of Liverpool, died 16 Aug., 1821, aged 80. He published several excellent legal works including 'Collection of State Trials,' 11 vols. folio, 1781; and 'Collection of Tracts relative to the Laws of England, from MSS.,' 1787. In 1813 Parliament purchased his law library for 8,000*l.*, and it is now deposited in Lincoln's Inn.

HARINGTON, Sir JOHN, was born at Kelston, or Kelweston, near Bath, 1561. Queen Elizabeth was his godmother, and he received his education at Eton, whence he removed to Christ's College, Cambridge. He next became a student of Lincoln's Inn, though he confesses he 'studied Lyttelton but to the title of discontinuance.' The queen's court was the arena in which he was destined to distinguish himself. There his wit and accomplishments gained him general esteem. In 1591 he published his translation of Ariosto's 'Orlando Furioso,' by which he acquired a high literary reputation. On the appointment of the earl of Essex to the lord lieutenancy of Ireland, 1599, Harington was made a commander of horse in his service, and the earl subsequently knighted him in the field. The statement that he was created a knight of the Bath in the reign of James I. is without foundation. He died at

Kelston 20 November, 1612. Besides the work already mentioned Sir John wrote 'The Englishman's Doctor; or the Schoole of Salerne,' in ten line stanzas; 'A Briefe View of the State of the Church of England;' 'Epigrams,' and some minor pieces printed in the 'Nugæ Antiquæ,' edited by Henry Harington, M.A. He is to be distinguished from Sir John Harington, K.B., afterwards second Lord Harington of Exton, who was the companion and correspondent of Henry, prince of Wales, the son of James I., and who died 27 Feb., 1613-4, at the early age of 22.—*Athen. Cantab.* iii.

HARLAND, JOHN, F.S.A., was born at Hull, 1806, and apprenticed to a letter-press printer. He acquired a knowledge of shorthand, and soon became one of the most trustworthy reporters on the provincial press. In 1830 he removed to Manchester, and took a position on the 'Guardian' there. He was a close observer of the political and social events which occurred in the first part of his Manchester life, and was able to add greatly to the value of the journal with which he was connected at a time when the city where it was published was rapidly increasing in size and in political importance. He continued his labours upon the paper until 1860, when he was forced to retire by illness. Besides work which proves sufficiently exhaustive for most men, Mr. Harland acquired and disseminated considerable information respecting the antiquities of Lancashire. He edited several volumes for the Chetham Society, besides independent volumes of old Lancashire ballads and Lancashire lyrics; and amongst his latest labours was the production, in conjunction with Mr. Alderman Wilkinson, of Burley, of an interesting volume of Lancashire folk-lore. At the time of his death, which occurred in April, 1868, he was engaged upon a new edition of Baines's 'Lancashire.'

HARLES, THEOPHILUS CHRISTOPHER, a German editor, born at Culmbach, in Swabia, 1738; died 2 Nov., 1815. His edition of Fabricius's 'Bibliotheca Græca,' 12 vols., Hamburg, 1790-1812, is highly esteemed by scholars.

HARLEY, EARLS OF OXFORD. See OXFORD.

HARLEY, LADY BRILLIANA, second daughter of Sir Edward Conway, afterwards Baron Conway and Viscount Killutagh, was born about 1600, and in 1623 became the wife of Sir Robert Harley. She died Oct., 1643. She wrote a valuable series of letters, which were edited for the Camden Society 1854, by the Rev. Thomas Taylor Lewis.

HARLOW, GEORGE HENRY, a painter, was born in the parish of Westminster in 1787. He was a posthumous child, but his mother took great care of his education, and allowed him to follow the bent of his inclination for the arts, which he studied, first under Drummond, and next under Sir Thomas Lawrence, after which he went to Italy. Previous, however, to his going abroad he painted some historical pictures of great merit, particularly one of Henry VIII., Queen Catharine, and Cardinal Wolsey. During his residence at Rome, in 1818, he made a copy of Raphael's Transfiguration, and executed a composition of his own, which was exhibited by Canova, and afterwards at the academy of St. Luke's. This promising artist died soon after his return to England 28 Jan., 1819.

HARMAR, JOHN, a learned divine, was the son of Dr. John Harmar, warden of Winchester, who

died in 1613. The son was born about 1594, at Churchdowne, Gloucestershire, and educated at Winchester School, and Magdalen College, Oxford. He afterwards became master of the school at St. Alban's, and in 1650 was made Greek professor at Oxford. In 1659 he was presented to the rectory of Ewhurst, Hampshire, but was deprived of that and his professorship at the Restoration. Died 1 Nov., 1670. He wrote Latin and Greek panegyrics on Oliver Cromwell, Richard, his son, and Charles II. He also translated part of Butler's Hudibras into Latin. His chief publications are—'Praxis Grammatica'; 'Janua Linguarum'; 'Lexicon Etymologicum Græcum'.

HARMER, THOMAS, a dissenting minister, was born at Norwich 1715, and after receiving a suitable education, settled as pastor of a congregation at Wattsfield, Suffolk. He published 'Observations on Divers Passages of Scripture, illustrated by the Accounts of Travellers in the East,' 4 vols.; 'Outlines of a new Commentary on Solomon's Song,' &c. Died Nov., 1788.

HAROLD I., king of England, died 1039, in the fifth year of his reign.

HAROLD II., was slain at the battle of Hastings 1066.

HAROUN AL RASCHID, the fifth caliph of the race of Abbassides, was born 765, and ascended the throne 780. He is celebrated as much for his bravery, his love of the arts, and his magnanimity, as for the cruelty and perfidy he displayed on several occasions. It was he who caused the destruction of the unfortunate family of the Barmecides. Haroun subjugated a great part of Asia, Europe, and Africa. Died 802.

HARPALUS, an astronomer of Greece, who flourished about 480 B.C.

HARPE. See LA HARPE.

HARPOCRATION, VALERIUS, a rhetorician of Alexandria, flourished A.D. 360.

HARPSFELD, JOHN, D.D., dean of Norwich, was born in London, and educated at Winchester School, from whence he removed to New College, Oxford, where he was admitted to a fellowship in 1534. He became chaplain to Bonner, who made him archdeacon of London, and gave him the living of St. Martin, Ludgate, which he resigned for that of Layndon, in Essex. A few months before the death of Queen Mary he was made dean of Norwich, which preferment he lost in the next reign, and was sent to the Fleet Prison, but recovered his liberty, and died in London 1578. He wrote Homilies; and a Chronology, from the Deluge to 1559.

HARPSFELD, NICHOLAS, LL.D., brother of the preceding, was professor of Greek at Oxford, fellow of New College, archdeacon of Canterbury, and prebendary of St. Paul's. But on the accession of Queen Elizabeth he lost his preferments, and was kept in confinement at Lambeth for some years. Died 1583. His works are—*Dialogi sex contra summi pontificatus, monasticæ vitæ, sanctorum sacrarum imaginum, oppugnatores et pseudo-martyres*, 4to.; *Historia Anglicana Ecclesiastica*, folio; *Historia hæresis Wickliffianæ*.

HARRINGTON, HENRY, M.D., a descendant of Sir John Harrington, was born at Kelston, Somersetshire, 29 Sept., 1729. He had a private education, after which he went to Queen's College, Oxford, where he took his degrees in arts, and entered upon the study of physic. He proceeded to his doctor's degree in that faculty in 1762, and

about the same time settled at Wells; from whence he removed to Bath, where he continued to practise with reputation till his death, 15 Jan., 1816. Dr. Harrington was an excellent classical scholar, a good poet, and devotedly attached to music. He composed several admirable catches, and other pieces of a higher description in his favourite science. His other publications are—*An Ode to Harmony*; *An Ode to Discord*; *The Witch of Wokey*; a ballad in the old English style; *The Geometrical Analogy of the Doctrine of the Trinity*. He was the father of the corporation of Bath, in which city he founded a musical club, called the Harmonic Society.

HARRINGTON, JAMES, a political writer, born at Upton, Northamptonshire, Jan., 1611. He became a pupil of Chillingworth at Trinity College, Oxford, and on leaving the university went abroad. While in the Netherlands he entered into the military service, and was afterwards attached to the queen of Bohemia, and her son, the prince elector. On his return to England he took the side of the parliament against the king; but afterwards he became a domestic to his majesty, whom he attended on the scaffold. Notwithstanding this he was a determined republican, as appears in his political romance, 'Oceana,' printed in 1656, and dedicated to Oliver Cromwell. Harrington formed a society, in order to carry his scheme of a republic into effect, which association was called the Rota Club. In 1661 our author was sent to the Tower, and removed from thence to St. Nicholas's Island, near Plymouth; but being in a state of insanity, his friends obtained his discharge, on giving security for his behaviour. Died 11 Sept., 1677. His works were published by Toland, in one volume folio, 1700; and again by Birch, 1737.

HARRINGTON, SIR JOHN. See HARINGTON.

HARRIOT, THOMAS, a mathematician, was born at Oxford, or, as Anthony à Wood expresses it, 'tumbled out of his mother's womb in the lap of the Oxonian Muses,' in 1560. He became a commoner of St. Mary Hall (B.A. 1579), after which he was taken into the family of Sir Walter Raleigh, and assisted him in the study of the mathematics. In 1585 Sir Walter sent him to Virginia, of which settlement he published an account. On his return to England he was patronised by the earl of Northumberland, who settled a pension on him of 120*l.* a-year. Harriot died 2 July, 1621. His 'Artis Analyticæ Praxis' was printed after his death; and it is put beyond all doubt that Des Cartes stole from it, without acknowledgment, those improvements in algebra which he published as his own.

HARRIS, GEORGE, D.C.L., a civilian, was the son of Dr. John Harris, bishop of Llandaff, who died in 1738. The son became a member of Oriel College, Oxford, where he took his doctor's degree 1750, at which time he was admitted into the college of advocates. Died 19 April, 1796. His works are—*Observations on the English Language*; *Justiniani Institutiones*, with an English translation, and notes.

HARRIS, GEORGE, Lord Harris, a British general, born 18 March, 1746, at Beasted, Kent. After serving with distinction in America, he was appointed governor and commander-in-chief of Madras. In 1798 his military talents pointed him out to the discriminating eye of the Marquis Wellesley as the fittest person to command the

army against the formidable power of Tippoo Sultan. The forces under his command exceeded 50,000 men, and the object of the expedition was accomplished by the capture of Seringapatam, the death of Tippoo, and the annexation of his dominions to the British empire. The conqueror was raised to the rank of general 1812; and in 1815 created a peer by the title of Lord Harris, of Seringapatam and Mysore, and of Belmont, in Kent. Died May, 1829.

HARRIS, JAMES, was born at Salisbury 20 July, 1709, his mother being sister to the celebrated author of the *Characteristics*. He was educated at the grammar-school of his native city, and from thence went to Wadham College, Oxford, after which he entered himself a student of Lincoln's Inn. In 1744 he published 'Three Treatises. The first concerning Art; the second concerning Music, Painting, and Poetry; the third concerning Happiness.' The year after this Mr. Harris married Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of John Clarke, esq., of Sandford, in Somersetshire. By this union he had five children, of whom two daughters and a son, afterwards Lord Malmesbury, survived him. In 1751 he published another work, entitled 'Hermes, or a philosophical Enquiry concerning universal Grammar.' In 1761 he was returned to Parliament for the borough of Christ Church, which he continued to represent to his death. The next year he was appointed one of the lords of the Admiralty, from which board he removed in 1763 to that of the Treasury, where he remained till the change of ministry in 1765, when he went out of office. In 1774 he became secretary and comptroller to the queen, who delighted much in his conversation. Mr. Harris published in 1775 his 'Philosophical Arrangements,' which volume was followed by his 'Philological Inquiries,' printed in 1780, but not published till after his death, an event that happened 22 Dec., 1780. All his works were published by his son, in 2 vols. 4to., with a memoir prefixed.

HARRIS, JAMES, EARL OF MALMESBURY. See MALMESBURY.

HARRIS, JOHN, D.D., was born about 1667, and educated at St. John's College, Cambridge. He was first instituted to the rectory of Barming, in Kent, which he resigned for St. Mildred, Bread Street, London. He had also the perpetual curacy of Stroud, in Kent, and a prebend in Rochester Cathedral; notwithstanding which preferments, he died very poor 7 Sept., 1719. His works are—Sermons preached at the Boyle's Lecture; A Collection of Voyages and Travels, 2 vols. folio, 1704—this was afterwards improved by Dr. Campbell; Treatise on the Theory of the Earth; Treatise on Algebra; Translation of Pardié on Geometry; Astronomical Dialogues; Lexicon Technicum, or a Universal Dictionary of Arts and Sciences, 2 vols. folio, 1708, afterwards enlarged to 3 vols.—this was the foundation of all our Cyclopaedias; A History of Kent. Dr. Harris was secretary and vice-president of the Royal Society.

HARRIS, ROBERT, D.D., was born at Broad Campden, Gloucestershire, 1578. He was educated at Magdalen Hall, Oxford, after which he had the living of Hanwell, in Oxfordshire; but in the Rebellion he joined the ruling powers, and became one of the reformers of the university, where he was admitted D.D., and president of

Trinity College. Died 11 Dec., 1658. His works were published in one volume folio, 1654.

HARRIS, WALTER, M.D., was born at Gloucester about 1647, and educated at Winchester School, from whence he removed to New College, Oxford, where he obtained a fellowship, as being of the founder's kin. On embracing the Catholic religion, he resigned his fellowship and went to France, and there took his doctor's degree. He then returned to London, and, about the time of Oates's plot, renounced Catholicism, in a pamphlet published in 1679. At the Revolution he was appointed physician to the king. He was also fellow of the college, and died about 1730. His works are—*Dissertationes Medicae et Chirurgicae, habitae in amphitheatro regali; Pharmacologia anti-empirica; De morbis acutis infantum*, 8vo. This was translated into English by Dr. Cockburn.

HARRIS, WILLIAM, an Independent divine, for upwards of forty years pastor of a congregation in Crutched Friars, London. He was the author of a volume of sermons on the principal Representations of the Messiah in the Old Testament; of another called *Funeral Discourses*, and of other religious pieces. Died 1740; aged 65.

HARRIS, WILLIAM, D.D., a biographical compiler, born at Salisbury 1720. He was educated for the ministry among the dissenters at Taunton, after which he was ordained at Wells in 1741, and from thence removed to Honiton, where he published 'A Life of Hugh Peters,' the History of James I.; another of Charles I.; and one of Charles II.; and the Life of Oliver Cromwell; all tending to recommend republicanism, for which his patron, Mr. Hollis, procured him the degree of D.D. from the university of Glasgow. Died Feb., 1770.

HARRISON, JOHN, one of the regicides who sat at the trial of Charles I. He was the son of a butcher, and rose to the rank of colonel in the Parliament army. He was executed at the Restoration 1660.

HARRISON, JOHN, was born at Foulby, near Pontefract, Yorkshire, 1693. He was brought up to the business of a carpenter under his father, who also measured land, and repaired clocks and watches. In 1726 young Harrison had constructed two clocks of wood, in which he applied an escapement and compound pendulum of his own invention. In 1728 he made further improvements, and visited London with the drawings of a machine for determining the longitude at sea, which, being shown to Mr. George Graham, he advised Harrison to make his machine before he applied to the board. This he accordingly did, and, in 1735, came to London again with his first machine, with which he was sent on a voyage to Lisbon, to make a trial of it. After this, he completed a second machine, more simple than the first; and then a third, which erred not two or three seconds in a week. He now made a time-keeper in the form of a watch, with which two trials were made in voyages to the West Indies and being found to answer, the discoverer received the sum of twenty-four thousand pounds. Died 24 March, 1776.

HARRISON, THOMAS, D.D., minister of St. Dunstan's in the East, was author of the popular work 'Topica Sacra: Spiritual Logick,' 1658; also 'Lemmata Meditationum, or the Contents of a few Religious Meditations: given as Directive and In-

centive to that valuable Duty. By Philo-Jesus Philo-Carolus." Dublin, 1672.

HARRISON, WILLIAM, an historical writer, was born in London, and educated at Westminster School, after which he went to both of the universities. He obtained the living of Radwinter, Essex, where he died 1592 or 1593. He wrote the description of Britain prefixed to Hollinshed's Chronicle; also a Chronology; and a translation of Boecius's Description of Scotland.

HARRISON, WILLIAM, an English Catholic divine, was appointed 'archpriest' over his brethren in this country 1615, on the decease of Mr. Birket; and died 1621.

HARRISON, WILLIAM, was educated at Winchester, after which he became a student and fellow of New College, Oxford. While a private tutor he gained the friendship of Dean Swift, by whose interest he was appointed secretary to Lord Raby, the English ambassador at the Hague. Some of his letters are in Swift's correspondence, and his poems in Dodsley's and other collections. The best is 'Woodstock Park.' He was also the editor of the Tatler, in which are some of his essays. Died 14 Feb., 1712-13.

HARRISON, WILLIAM, a vocalist and theatrical manager, born 15 June, 1813, in London, where he died 9 Nov., 1868. He will be chiefly remembered in consequence of his endeavours to form a permanent home for English opera in the metropolis. His first season of the management of Covent Garden Theatre, in conjunction with Miss Louisa Pyne, commenced 21 Sept., 1857. At first they met with genuine and unhopd-for success; but the undertaking gradually languished, and on 18 March, 1865, they retired from the speculation. Mr. Harrison, however, resolved to make another effort, and in the following year, having taken Her Majesty's Theatre as sole lessee, he opened it with a stronger company than he had ever before engaged, but the attempt proved an utter failure.

HARRISON, WILLIAM HENRY, ninth president of the United States, was born 9 Feb., 1773, and joining the military service of his country, attained the rank of general. He was inaugurated president 1841, but died within a month afterwards, on 4 April, 1841.

HARRY, BLIND. See HENRY THE MINSTREL.

HARSNET, SAMUEL, an English prelate, born at Colchester 1561. He was educated at King's College, Cambridge; from whence he removed to Pembroke Hall, where he obtained a fellowship. In 1597 he was made chaplain to Bishop Bancroft, who gave him the living of St. Margaret, Fish Street, which he resigned for that of Chigwell, Essex, where he founded a free school. In 1598 he obtained a prebend in the cathedral of St. Paul's, and, in 1602, the archdeaconry of Essex. He was also presented to the rectory of Shenfield, in the same county, and, on the death of Bishop Andrews, was chosen master of Pembroke Hall. In 1609 he was consecrated bishop of Chichester; in 1619 translated to Norwich; and in 1628 to York. Died 25 May, 1631. He published an Exposure of the Practices of the Puritans in pretending to Exorcisms.

HART, JOHN, a Jesuit, was a native of Oxfordshire, and received his education at the university of Oxford. Admitted into the English college at Douay 1571, he was ordained priest 1578, and in 1580 returned to this country upon the mission.

Being apprehended towards the end of the latter year, he was tried and condemned to die upon account of his sacerdotal character. On the day designed for his execution, he was put upon the sledge, but being reprieved, was re-committed to the Tower, where he remained three years. While in confinement he became widely known by the conference he had with Dr. John Reynolds, about 1583. The particulars of this conference were published by Dr. Reynolds in a volume entitled 'Sum of a Conference between John Reynolds and John Hart,' 4to., London, 1588, 1589. In 1584 Hart was banished from his native land, whereupon he retired to Verdun and joined the Society of Jesus. He was next summoned to Rome, and afterwards sent to Jarislau, in Poland, where he died 19 July, 1594.

HART, WILLIAM, a native of Somersetshire, and educated at Lincoln College, Oxford, which he left on determining to join the priesthood of the Roman Church. Being condemned to death on account of his sacerdotal character, he suffered at York 15 March, 1583-4. Several of his letters are in print.

HARTE, WALTER, was born at Kentbury, Bucks, about 1697, and educated at Oxford, where he became principal of St. Mary Hall. He also obtained a canonry of Windsor, and at the time of his death, which happened in March, 1774, he was vicar of St. Austell and St. Blazey, Cornwall. He published an Essay on Satire; another on Reason; History of Gustavus Adolphus; the 'Amaranth,' a collection of poems; and Essays on Husbandry.

HARTLEY, DAVID, M.D., a physician, was born in Yorkshire 30 Aug., 1705, and educated at Jesus College, Cambridge, where he was elected to a fellowship. He died at Bath 28 Aug., 1757. He wrote a metaphysical work entitled 'Observations on Man, his Frame, his Duty, and his Expectations,' 2 vols. 8vo., 1749. His son, David, was for some time M.P. for Hull, and distinguished himself by several scientific inventions. He died 1813, aged 84.

HARTLIB, SAMUEL, was the son of a Pole who settled in trade at Elbing, in Prussia. Samuel Hartlib came to London, and entered into a commercial concern about 1630. He appears to have carried on an extensive business, particularly in the agency line. Warton says he came hither about 1640; but this is a mistake, for he lived on terms of intimacy with Archbishop Usher and Joseph Mede, long before that year. He took an active part in Dury's scheme for a union among the Protestant churches; and he had also a concern in establishing that which was afterwards called the Royal Society. Agriculture occupied much of his attention, and he published several pieces on that subject, particularly one, entitled his 'Legacy, or an Enlargement of the Discourse of Husbandry used in Brabant and Flanders.' Milton addressed to him his 'Tractate on Education,' and Sir William Petty corresponded with him on the same subject. Yet, with all his schemes, he became so poor as to be obliged to apply to Parliament for relief, with what effect is unknown; neither is the time of his death ascertained.

HARTMAN, JOHN ADOLPHUS, a German Protestant divine, professor at Marburg, wrote 'Historia Hassiaca;' 'Vitæ Pontificum Romanorum,' &c. Born 1680; died 1744.

HARTSHORNE, CHARLES HENRY, a divine and antiquary, born at Broseley 1802; died at Hol-

denby, Northamptonshire; 11 March, 1866. He was educated at Shrewsbury School, and St. John's College, Cambridge. Taking orders, he became minister successively of Cogenhoe and Holdenby, both in Northamptonshire. Among his numerous works may be mentioned, 'The Book Rarities of the University of Cambridge;' 'Salopia Antiqua;' 'Historical Memorials of Northampton,' and 'Memoirs illustrative of the history and antiquities of Northumberland.'

HARTSOEKER, NICHOLAS, a natural philosopher, born at Gouda, in Holland, 1656. He became professor of philosophy at Heidelberg, and mathematician to the elector palatine; and died at Utrecht 10 Dec., 1725.

HARTZHEIM, JOSEPH, a Jesuit, professor of philosophy and divinity at Cologne, his native city, wrote a Summary of Universal History; Lives of the Writers of Cologne, &c. Born 1694; died 1763.

HARVARD, JOHN, a nonconformist divine, who died 1688, at Charleston, in New England. He founded the college which bears his name, at Cambridge, in North America.

HARVEY, DANIEL WHITTLE, a politician, born in Essex 1786. He was brought up as a solicitor and practised for many years at Feering, in his native county. His first endeavour to enter Parliament was his memorable contest at Colchester, with Mr. Hart Davis and Mr. Robert Thornton, chairman of the East India Company, when the struggle of six days' duration is said to have cost 40,000*l.*, and when Mr. Harvey was defeated. He was, however, elected in 1818 for Colchester, which borough he continued to represent till 1834; and from 1835 to 1840 he was M.P. for Southwark. Mr. Harvey was a most eloquent speaker in Parliament, and advocated the broadest liberal principles. In 1839 he was appointed Commissioner of the London City Police Force. This post was hardly suited to his tastes and pursuits, but he nevertheless fulfilled its duties with great ability and marked efficiency. Died 24 Feb., 1863.

HARVEY, GABRIEL, D.C.L., a civilian and poet, born in London about 1545. He was educated at Christ's College, Cambridge, and afterwards obtained a fellowship at Trinity Hall, but took his doctor's degree at Oxford, and then became an advocate in the Prerogative Court. He wrote the poem signed 'Hobbinol,' prefixed to Spenser's Faery Queen; but he disgraced himself by a scurrilous controversy with Nash and Greene. He died in 1630-31. His works are: Three proper Letters touching the Earthquake; Two Letters touching artificial versifying; Four Letters and Sonnets touching Robert Greene and others; Pierce's Supercorogation, or a new Praise of the old Ass; Rhetor, sive duorum dierum oratio de Natura; Ciceronianus, vel oratio post reditum habita Cantabrigiæ ad suos auditores; Gratulatio Valdenensium; Smithus, vel musarum lachrymæ pro obitu honorat. viri Thom. Smith.

HARVEY, GIDKON, M.D., was born in Surrey, and educated at Oxford and Leyden. At the Revolution he was made physician to the Tower, which place he is said to have held for fifty years. His principal work is 'The Conclave of Physicians, detecting their intrigues, frauds, and plots, against their patients,' 1683-6.

HARVEY, WILLIAM, M.D., was born at Folkestone, Kent, 2 April, 1569. He was educated at the King's School, Canterbury, and next at Caius

College, Cambridge; on leaving which he travelled to Padua, where he was created doctor of physic in 1602. On his return to England he settled in London, and, in 1604, was admitted a member of the College of Physicians. Three years afterwards he became fellow of the college, and physician to St. Bartholomew's Hospital. In 1615 he was appointed lecturer of anatomy and surgery in the college, and, while discharging the duties of this office, he made the discovery of the circulation of the blood, but did not publish it till 1628, when he printed his 'Exercitatio anatomica de motu cordis et sanguinis.' In 1632 he was made physician to King Charles, whom he attended at the battle of Edgehill, as he afterwards did at Oxford, where he was incorporated doctor of physic, and elected warden of Merton College. When that city was taken, he returned to London, and published, in 1651, his 'Exercitationes de generatione animalium.' The following year he presented to the college a convocation room, and museum filled with books and instruments. After this he gave up his paternal estate to their use, on condition that a yearly oration should be delivered in the college, and provision made for the keeper of the library and museum. He died 3 June, 1657, and was buried in the chapel of Hampstead, belonging to the church of Great Stamford, in Essex. His works were published in Latin, 4to., 1766. An English translation of them by Dr. Willis was published by the Sydenham Society, 1847.

HARWIN, WILLIAM, master of the Unitarian Free School at Norwich, and the author of an 'Easy System of Short Hand' (1800), died 1811, aged 62.

HARWOOD, Sir BUSICK, M.D., F.R.S., F.S.A., an anatomist of some celebrity. On becoming a surgeon he obtained an appointment in India and on his return entered Christ's College, Cambridge, which he subsequently quitted for Emmanuel College. In 1785 he was chosen professor of anatomy in the university, and in 1800 professor of domestic medicine in Downing College, of which society he was also vice-master. He received the honour of knighthood 1806; and died 10 Nov., 1814.

HARWOOD, EDWARD, D.D., a dissenting minister, born 1729, in Lancashire. He was pastor of a Presbyterian congregation at Bristol, from whence he was obliged to remove on account of his Arianism. Eventually he settled in London, where he gained a subsistence by teaching the classics, and correcting the press. Died 14 Jan. 1794. He published a number of books and pamphlets. Among them are 'A new Introduction to the Study and Knowledge of the New Testament;' 'A View of the various Editions of the Greek and Roman Classics;' and a 'Translation of the New Testament' into modern English.

HASE, THEODORE VON, professor of Hebrew and divinity at Bremen, was the author of some dissertations, which show his learning to advantage. He died 25 April, 1731, aged 49. His brother, James, who died 1728, wrote some classical tracts.

HASENMULLER, DANIEL, a learned critic, born in Holstein 1651, became professor of Greek and of the oriental languages at Kiel, Dec. 29 May, 1691.

HASLEWOOD, JOSEPH, a celebrated biblio-

grapher and literary antiquary, one of the founders of the Roxburgh Club, was born 5 Nov., 1769, in London, where he died 21 Sept., 1833. He reprinted a great many rare and interesting works.

HASSE, JOHN ADOLPHUS, a distinguished musical composer, born at Bergedorf, near Hamburg, 1699; died at Venice 22 Dec., 1783.

HASSELQUIST, FREDERICK, a botanist, was born 3 Jan., 1722, at Törnvalle, in East Gothland, and educated at Upsal, where he attended the botanical lectures of Linnæus, after which he went to the Holy Land, and collected a number of natural curiosities. He died at Smyrna 9 Feb., 1752. His 'Iter Palæstinum, or a Journey to the Holy Land,' was published by Linnæus 1757; and translated into English 1766.

HASTED, EDWARD, was born at Hawley, the seat of his family, in Kent, 1732. He devoted the greater part of his life to the labour of compiling a History of his Native County, which was published in 4 vols. folio, 1778-1799. Having reduced himself to narrow circumstances, he was presented by Lord Radnor to the mastership of the hospital at Corham, in Wiltshire, where he died 14 Jan., 1812.

HASTINGS, LADY ELIZABETH, daughter of Theophilus, earl of Huntingdon, was born in Yorkshire 1682. She remained single through life, and distinguished herself by works of piety and benevolence. She erected schools, built churches, and supported many indigent families; besides which she founded five scholarships in Queen's College, Oxford. Died 22 Dec., 1739.

HASTINGS, FRANCIS RAWDON, Marquis of Hastings, eldest son of the earl of Moira, was born 1754, and educated at Oxford. Entering the military service, he achieved great distinction in America, and in 1781, being then adjutant-general to the army, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, he defeated the American general Green, at Hobkirk Hill. On his return to England he was created Lord Rawdon 1783. He formed an intimate friendship with the prince of Wales, afterwards George IV., and zealously advocated his cause in the discussions in the House of Lords respecting the regency. In 1799 he assumed the name of Hastings, and in 1793 succeeded his father as earl of Moira. The next year he was despatched to Flanders with a force of 10,000 men, in order to assist the duke of York; and it was owing to his strategical skill that the French commander, Pichegru, was out-generaled. When the Whigs came into office in 1806 he was appointed master-general of the Ordnance, and in 1812 he was made governor-general of India, which exalted and responsible post he held for nine years. In 1816 he was created Viscount Loudoun, earl of Rawdon, and marquis of Hastings. He was nominated governor and commander-in-chief of Malta 1824; and died 28 Nov., 1826.

HASTINGS, WARREN, was born 1733, at or near Daylesford, Worcestershire, the manor of which had been in his family for many generations, though at the time of his birth it had gone into other hands. His father was a clergyman in low circumstances. However, the son obtained a good education at Westminster School, from whence he was sent to India, as a writer in the company's service in 1750. On his arrival in the East, he applied with diligence to the duties of

his station, and at his leisure studied the oriental languages. After fourteen years' residence in Bengal he returned to England; but in 1769 he went out as second in council at Madras, where he remained about two years, and then removed to the presidency of Calcutta. This was a critical period, and the state of Hindostan soon became perilous from the increasing power of Hyder Ali, the sovereign of Mysore, and the intrigues of the French, who were taking advantage of the rupture between Great Britain and her colonies. In this exigency the governor-general had to depend solely upon his own exertions; and he succeeded, beyond all expectation, in saving British India from a combination of enemies. Notwithstanding this, party spirit at home turned the merit of Mr. Hastings into a crime, and charges were brought against him in Parliament. He returned in 1786, and an impeachment followed, which, in all its stages, lasted nine years, and ended in his acquittal. After this he led a retired life on the wreck of his fortune, and an annuity from the company. He lived, however, to see his plans for the security of India publicly applauded; but he received no other compensation for the injury he had sustained than that of being sworn a member of the privy-council. He died 22 Aug., 1818. Mr. Hastings was a man of mild and unassuming manners, an elegant scholar, and a good poet. He wrote—A Narrative of the Insurrection at Benares; Memoirs relative to the State of India; Treatise on the Means of guarding Houses against Fire; Fugitive Poetry.

HATFIELD, THOMAS, bishop of Durham, of whom few particulars are known, except that he was the favourite of Edward III., at whose desire he was elected to the bishopric in 1345. He distinguished himself, soon after his consecration, by repelling the Scots, who had invaded the principality, and were defeated by Lord Percy and the bishop in person, at the head of their respective forces. On this occasion the king of Scotland fell into the hands of the victors, and was afterwards ransomed. Bishop Hatfield was the founder of Trinity College, Oxford, which was at first called Durham College. He also built a palace for himself and his successors, in the Strand, called Durham House; and he was likewise the founder of a Carmelite friary at Northallerton, Yorkshire. Died 8 May, 1381.

HATSELL, JOHN, clerk of the House of Commons, was educated at Queen's College, Cambridge, after which he became a member and senior bencher of the Middle Temple. He entered early as an assistant-clerk of the House of Commons, under Mr. Dyson, and in 1768 became chief clerk. He retired from that situation with the thanks of the House in 1797, and died at Marden Park, in Surrey, 15 Oct., 1820. Mr. Hat-sell published the 'Precedents of the House of Commons.'

HATTON, Sir CHRISTOPHER, lord chancellor of England, was born at Holdenby, Northamptonshire, and educated at St. Mary Hall, Oxford, from whence he proceeded to the Inner Temple. Instead, however, of following the law, he became a courtier, and attracted the queen's notice by his graceful dancing in a masque. From this time he rose to several degrees of favour, and, in 1587, was made both chancellor and knight of the Garter. He died in 1591 of a broken heart, as some historians affirm, occasioned by the queen's de-

manding a debt, which he had it not in his power to pay. He wrote the fourth act in the tragedy of Tancred and Sigismund; and to him is ascribed 'A treatise concerning Statutes or Acts of Parliament.'

HATTON, CHRISTOPHER, a learned Dominican, who, under the borrowed name of Constantius Archæophilus, compiled 'Memoirs of the Reformation in England, in two parts; the whole collected from Acts of Parliament and Protestant Historians,' 8vo., Lond., 1826. He died at Myddleton Lodge, Yorkshire, 23 Oct., 1783, æt. 79.

HAUBOLD, CHRISTIAN THEOPHILUS, a German jurist, born at Dresden 4 Nov., 1766; died 24 March, 1824.

HAUGHTON, SIR GRAVES CHAMNEY, K.H., M.A., F.R.S., an orientalist, born in Dublin, died at St. Cloud, near Paris, 28 Aug., 1849. He was the editor of the 'Institutes of Menu,' in the original Sanscrit, and the author of a Bengali Grammar; a Bengali-Sanscrit-and-English Dictionary; Podromus, or an Inquiry into the First Principles of Reasoning; a Letter on the Encroachments of the Court of Laws, &c.

HAUKSBEE, FRANCIS, F.R.S., an English electrician, who flourished about 1731.

HAUTEFEUILLE, JEAN DE, a mechanician of Orleans, who made several discoveries and improvements in clockmaking. Born 1647; died 1724.

HAUTEROCHÉ, NOËL LE BRETON DE, a French dramatic poet and actor, who died at Paris 1707, aged 90.

HAUY, RENÉ JUST, a French abbé and man of science, born 28 Feb., 1743; died at Paris 3 June, 1822. He wrote numerous memoirs upon mineralogy and electricity.

HAVELOCK, SIR HENRY, Bart., K.C.B., a brave military commander, born 5 April, 1795, in the parish of Bishopwearmouth, Durham. He received his education at Charterhouse School, and in 1813 entered the Middle Temple, with a view to the legal profession, but two years later he abandoned the forensic arena for a military career. After serving for eight years in England, Scotland, and Ireland, he embarked for India in 1823. Though he proved himself to be during peace a valuable regimental officer, and in war a skilful leader, it was not till 1838, after having been a subaltern twenty-three years, that he attained the rank of captain. His share in the Afghan war, the Gwalior campaign, the first campaign against the Sikhs, and the Persian expedition, had procured him professional reputation; and his noble conduct in the defence of Jellalabad had made his name temporarily famous in England; but he may be said to have been an obscure man until his extraordinary efforts for the relief of the garrison of Lucknow filled Europe with his fame, and for a brief space made him the prominent object in the minds of his countrymen. When the Indian mutiny of 1857 was at its height he was despatched from Calcutta to Allahabad to take command of a column destined for the relief of Cawnpore, which was then besieged by the Nena Sahib. He left Allahabad 4 July, with about 1200 men, and having been joined by a reinforcement which raised his strength to nearly 2000, encountered and routed 3500 rebels at Puttehpore; and on the 16th defeated the Nena before Cawnpore. The next day he entered the city, to find that it had fallen on June 27, and

that the surviving Europeans had been massacred with aggravated atrocities only the day before his arrival. From Cawnpore, Havelock followed the Nena to Bittoor, defeated him, and reduced the place to ashes. He then pushed on towards Lucknow, where the garrison under Brigadier Inglis was closely beset by the rebels. Having crossed the Ganges on the 25th, he was opposed at Onac by a large and strongly-posted body of the enemy, over whom he gained a victory (July 29), which deserves to rank as one of his most brilliant achievements. On the same day he defeated the mutineers again at Buserut-Gunge; but two days afterwards, finding his whole force reduced to about 1300 men, and being encumbered with the sick and wounded, he had to retreat to Mungulwar to wait for reinforcements. The enemy immediately re-occupied Buserut-Gunge, and Havelock returned twice and drove them out. After the third attack upon that town (Aug. 12), he recrossed the Ganges to Cawnpore, having now only 1000 men, while between him and Lucknow there were at least three strongholds, defended by 30,000 rebels, with 50 guns. Joining General Neill at Cawnpore, he marched against the Nena, who had re-entered Bittoor, and routed him Aug. 16. On Sept. 15 Major-general Outram reached Cawnpore with 1700 men. His rank was higher than Havelock's, but he generously relinquished to the latter the chief command, and on the 19th Havelock, raised from the rank of brigadier to that of major-general, again set out for Lucknow, Outram accompanying the force as a volunteer. After a series of battles, he reached that city on the 25th, and fought his way, with a loss of over 500 men, into the Residency, where Inglis was shut up. General Outram now resumed the command. Under him, gallantly seconded throughout by Havelock, the garrison and their relievers had to withstand a siege until the arrival of Sir Colin Campbell, who released the British, and enabled them to retire to Cawnpore. The Residency was evacuated Nov. 22; but Havelock, whose strength had been broken by sickness and exposure, died of dysentery three days after (Nov. 25, 1857), at the Dilkosha Palace, on the south of the city.

HAVERCAMP, SIGEBERT, a philologist and numismatist, born at Utrecht 1683. He became professor of Greek and history at Leyden, where he died 25 April, 1742. He published some valuable editions of Greek and Latin authors.

HAWARDEN, EDWARD, an English Catholic priest, died in London 23 April, 1735, leaving a number of works which were formerly preserved in MS. at the English college, Douay.

HAWES, THOMAS, an English divine, was born at Truro, Cornwall, about 1736. He served his time to an apothecary, but afterwards went to Cambridge, where he took the degree of LL.B. On taking orders he became assistant to Mr. Madan, at the Lock Chapel, on whose recommendation he accepted the presentation to the rectory of All Saints, Aldwinkle, Northamptonshire upon an implied promise of resignation; but when the time expired, he refused to give up the living which brought much censure on the Calvinistic Methodists. At last the countess of Huntingdon compromised the affair, and her chaplain bled her living to his death. That lady also entrusted him with the management of her chapels and the seminary which she had founded for the educa-

tion of young students in divinity. When the missionary society was formed he also took the lead in its direction, and obtained a doctor's degree from Scotland. He died in 1820. His principal works are 'A Commentary on the Bible,' 2 vols.; 'History of the Church,' 3 vols.; 'Life of the Rev. William Romaine;' 'State of Evangelical Religion throughout the World.'

HAWES, STEPHEN, a poet of the fifteenth century, was a native of Suffolk, and educated at Oxford. He afterwards held a situation in the household of Henry VII., who took great pleasure in his conversation. His works are *Pastime of Pleasure*, 1517; *The Temple of Glass*, in imitation of Chaucer's *Temple of Fame*; *The Conyersyon of Swerers*.

HAWES, WILLIAM, M.D., was born at Islington 28 Nov., 1736. He was brought up to the profession of an apothecary, which business he carried on in the Strand till 1780, when, having taken his degree, he commenced practice as a physician. Long before this he had acquired deserved popularity by his zealous exertions in establishing the Royal Humane Society, to which institution he may be said to have devoted his whole life. He died at Islington 5 Dec., 1808. Dr. Hawes published 'An Account of Dr. Goldsmith's last illness,' which he attributed to an improper use of James's powder; An Address on Premature Death and Premature Interment; An Examination of the Rev. John Wesley's Primitive Physic; Address to the Legislature on the Humane Society; Address to the King and Parliament, with Observations on the general Bills of Mortality; Transactions of the Royal Humane Society.

HAWKE, EDWARD, Lord Hawke, a gallant admiral, was the son of Edward Hawke, Esq., barrister-at-law. He was born in 1713, and at the age of twelve went to sea as a midshipman in the fleet under Sir Charles Wager. In 1734 he was appointed to the command of the *Wolf*, and in 1744 he distinguished himself by breaking the French line in the action of Mathews and Lestock, off Toulon. As this, however, was done without orders, he was broke, but had his commission restored by the king. In 1747 he was made admiral of the white, and the same year captured seven French men of war out of a squadron of nine, for which he received the honour of the Bath. The next year he was raised to the blue, and, in 1755, appointed vice-admiral of the white. November 20, 1759, he gained a great victory over the French fleet, commanded by M. Conflans, in Quiberon Bay, though it was a lee-shore and the sea ran high, in the midst of a storm. The service, therefore, was particularly hazardous; and when the pilot represented it to the admiral, Sir Edward said, 'You have done your duty, and now you are to comply with my order in laying me alongside the *Soleil-royal*,' the ship of Conflans. In 1765 Sir Edward was appointed first lord of the Admiralty, and in 1776 raised to the peerage. Died 14 Oct., 1781.

HAWKER, PETER, lieutenant-colonel of the North Hampshire militia, died in London 7 Aug., 1853, aged 67. After serving with distinction in the Peninsular war, he published a 'Journal of a Regimental Officer during the recent Campaigns in Portugal and Spain,' 1810. Afterwards he became a well-known character in the sporting world, and published 'Instructions to Young Sportsmen on all that relates to Guns and Shooting.'

HAWKER, ROBERT, D.D., a popular preacher of

the 'Evangelical' school, was born at Exeter 1753, and died 6 April, 1827. He wrote some religious biographies and works on divinity.

HAWKESWORTH, JOHN, LL.D., was born in 1715 or 1719, and brought up to the business of a watchmaker. Sir John Hawkins, however, says that he was a clerk to an attorney. He began to write for the 'Gentleman's Magazine,' in which he succeeded Johnson as the compiler of the parliamentary debates. In 1752 he was principally concerned in the 'Adventurer,' a periodical paper, which brought him, through Mr. Duncombe, to the notice of Archbishop Herring, who conferred on him the degree of doctor of laws. Elated with this honour, he endeavoured to gain admission into the College of Advocates, but was rejected as not legally qualified. In 1761 he published a popular romance called 'Almorán and Hamet,' and in 1765 he appeared before the public as editor of Swift's Works. In 1768 he published a translation of *Telemachus*; and, in 1772, had entrusted to him the charge of preparing Captain Cook's first voyage for the press, in which, though he miserably disappointed the public, he enriched himself, and gained £6000 by the work. After this he became a director of the East India Company. Died 17 Nov., 1773. He also wrote some plays and poems.

HAWKINS, HENRY, an English Jesuit, who died at Ghent 18 Aug., 1646, æt. 71. He published an English translation of Floyd's 'Synopsis de Apostasia Marci Antonii de Dominis,' 1617; 'Certaine Selected Epistles of St. Hierome,' 1630; 'Parthenia Sacra, with Verses and Emblems,' 1632; 'Life of St. Aldegunda, from the French of F. Binetti,' 1632; 'Life of St. Elizabeth,' 1632; 'The Lives of Seventeen Holy Confessors, translated from the Italian of F. Peter Maffæus,' 1636.—*Oliver*.

HAWKINS, Sir JOHN, a naval commander, born at Plymouth about 1520. In 1562 he undertook a voyage to Africa, where he began the slave trade, and for which he received a coat of arms, as the benefactor of his country. In 1573 he was made treasurer of the navy; and in 1588 he was appointed rear-admiral in the Victory, to act against the Spanish Armada, for his conduct on which occasion he was knighted. He died 21 Nov., 1595. His son, *Sir Richard Hawkins*, distinguished himself also as a naval officer in several voyages to the coast of America; but in 1593 he was taken by the Spaniards on the coast of Peru, and kept in confinement about two years. He died 1622. After his death appeared his 'Observations in a Voyage to the South Sea.'

HAWKINS, Sir JOHN, was born in London 30 March, 1719. He was brought up as a surveyor and builder, but quitted that occupation for the law, which he practised with reputation till 1759. In 1761 he was put into the commission of the peace for Middlesex, and soon after distinguished himself so successfully in resisting a project of the corporation of London, as procured him the honour of being elected chairman of the quarter-sessions. He also gained credit by his conduct in suppressing some riots in 1769, for which he received the honour of knighthood. Sir John was the early friend of Dr. Johnson, and one of the first members of his literary club. He also drew up his will, and was gratefully remembered by that excellent man, whose life he wrote for an edition of his works. Besides this he compiled

'The History of Music,' in 5 vols. 4to., and edited 'Walton's Angler,' enriched with curious notes. He was an excellent judge of music, and also fond of the sport so admirably described in the last-mentioned work. Died 21 May, 1789.

HAWKSMOOR, NICHOLAS, an architect, born 1666. He was a pupil of Sir Christopher Wren, after which he became deputy-surveyor of the building of Chelsea College, clerk of the works at Greenwich, and surveyor of the new churches. Some of his structures are egregiously absurd, particularly the steeple of St. George, Bloomsbury. Upon the tower, on the four sides, rises a range of unattached Corinthian pillars and pediments; above is a series of steps with lions and unicorns at the corners guarding the royal arms, and which supports at the apex, on a short column, a statue, in Roman costume, of George I. This steeple provoked the following epigram:—

'When Harry the Eighth left the Pope in the lurch

The people of England made him head of the Church;

But George's good subjects, the Bloomsbury people,

Instead of the Church, made him head of the steeple.'

Hawkmoor died in March, 1736.

HAWKWOOD, Sir JOHN, the first real general, according to Hallam, of modern times, was born about 1324 at Sible Hedingham, Essex, his father being a tanner. Apprenticed to a tailor in London, he volunteered or was impressed for the French war, and from a common archer speedily became captain, being knighted for his prowess at Poitiers. The peace of Bretigny (1360) led him to join the 'late comers,' who ravaged Champagne and Burgundy, and were threatening Avignon, when Pope Innocent VI. induced the marquis of Montferrat to lead them into Italy. Hawkwood served under Pisa, Florence, Milan, and other states, plundering and levying blackmail when unable to find an employer. For his services to the Holy See, which were sullied by the sacking of Faenza, and a cold-blooded massacre at Cesarea, he received some fiefs near Ravenna, on which he settled for a few years, marrying a natural daughter of Barnabo Visconti. From about 1380 he may be regarded as the Florentine commander-in-chief. In 1391 he headed an expedition against Milan, designed to punish the perfidy and curb the ambition of Gian Galeazzo Visconti, Barnabo's nephew, and had arrived within twenty miles of that city, when the unpunctuality of the count of Armagnac, and the bad faith of other auxiliaries whom Florence had engaged, left him apparently, with three rivers in his rear, at the mercy of a superior force, whose general, Verme, sent him a fox in a cage as a type of his position. Hawkwood, however, commenced a retreat, and though the enemy, by piercing the embankments, inundated the route, he succeeded, after great difficulties and privations, in reaching Castelbaldo. This exploit, and Hawkwood's mingled boldness and caution, impetuosity and strategy, are extolled by all contemporary chroniclers, his name being distorted into 'Acuto,' and many other forms. He died 16 March, 1394, and was buried in the cathedral at Florence, where there is still a fresco equestrian portrait of him, painted by Uccelli, but his remains were probably removed to Sible Heding-

ham. His son, also *Sir John*, settled in England but his widow and three daughters remained in the peninsula.

HAWLES, Sir JOHN, a lawyer, born at Salisbury 1645. He received his education at Winchester School, whence he removed to New College, Oxford, and next to Lincoln's Inn. In 1691 he was appointed solicitor-general, which office he held till 1702. He was one of the managers at the trial of Dr. Sacheverel, and died 2 Aug., 1716. He wrote Remarks on the Trials of Fitzharris, Stephen College, &c.; The Magistracy and Government of England vindicated.

HAWTHORNE, NATHANIEL, an American novelist, was born at Salem, Massachusetts, 1804, and died at Plymouth, New Hampshire, 19 May, 1864. His principal works are 'Mosses from an Old Manse,' 'The Scarlet Letter,' 'The House with Seven Gables,' 'The Blithedale Romance,' 'Marble Faun,' 'Transformation,' and 'Our Old Home.'

HAWTREY, EDWARD CRAVEN, D.D., was born at Burnham, Bucks, 7 May, 1789. He was educated at King's College, Cambridge; became headmaster of Eton 1834; provost of Eton 1853; died 27 Jan., 1862.

HAY, EDMUND, a Scotch Jesuit, was rector of Clermont College, in Paris; first rector of the college at Pont-à-Mousson, in Lorraine, and assistant to Claude Aquaviva, the fifth general of the Jesuits. Died 4 Nov., 1591. He was author of 'Contra Irenaeum Calvinum.'

HAY, GEORGE, a Catholic prelate, was born at Edinburgh in August, 1729, of Protestant parents. After receiving an excellent general education he chose surgery as his profession, and was pursuing his studies when the Highland army arrived at Edinburgh, in Sept., 1745, just before the victory of Preston. The professor under whom he studied consented to act as principal surgeon to the rebel army, and young Hay accordingly accompanied the Highlanders to England and back as far as Stirling, but after the battle of Falkirk returned to Edinburgh in consequence of bad health. After the battle of Culloden he was confined for three months in the castle of Edinburgh, whence he was conveyed to London, and there committed along with some others, to the charge of a constable. At this time he was led to consider the subject of the Catholic religion, and after his liberation and consequent return to Edinburgh was admitted into the bosom of the church on the feast of St. Thomas of Canterbury, 1749. He had resolved to enter the Spanish service, in which he might practise freely the religion which in his own country was assailed by penal laws. In the meantime, however, he engaged to serve on board a vessel fitted out for the Mediterranean trade. Cadiz he became acquainted with an Irish Augustinian friar, to serve whose Mass he went ashore daily; and so moved was he by the friendly conversation that he resolved to renounce the world, and consecrate himself to God. Bishop Smith, Vicar Apostolic of the Lowland District of Scotland, on learning this, wrote earnestly, conjuring him to proceed to the Scotch College at Rome, there to prepare himself for the duties of a missionary, instead of burying himself in retirement. Accordingly he went to Rome, and due course was ordained priest. In 1759 he returned to his native country, and was sent to Presbome, in the Enzie, to relieve Bishop Grant.

then very infirm. Here he remained eight years, zealously discharging his manifold duties. Bishop Grant named him his coadjutor, and he was accordingly consecrated at Scalán, Banffshire, on Trinity Sunday, 1769, by the title of Bishop of Daulia. In 1779 the mob of Edinburgh attacked the Catholic chapel and the houses of the Catholic inhabitants, who were obliged to fly for their lives. In the midst of these proceedings Bishop Hay arrived from London, and heard among the rioters the most violent threats against himself; but, happily, they were ignorant of his person. He made a timely retreat to London, where, through the good offices of Mr. Burke and other friends in parliament, he obtained some compensation for the sufferers. The death of Bishop Grant, which happened on 3 Dec., 1778, raised Bishop Hay to the apostolic vicariate of the Lowland District. After spending six months in Rome he took up his residence at Scalán, to superintend the cultivation of the farm attached to the seminary, and to teach the young students the elements of literature. He also composed for them small treatises, and made an abridgment of Reid's Inquiry into the Human Mind. After the French Revolution he established a new seminary at Aquhorties, in Aberdeenshire, 1799. A few years before his death he resigned his bishopric, and died at Aquhorties 15 Oct., 1811. His extraordinary merit acquired for him during his life-time the respect even of the enemies of his religion; and he has justly been ranked with the most illustrious prelates of the age in which he lived. His principal works are 'Letters on Usury and Interest,' 'The Scripture Doctrine of Miracles Displayed,' 2 vols. 12mo., 1789; 'The Sincere Christian,' 2 vols., 1781 and 1793; 'The Devout Christian,' 2 vols., 1783, a sequel to the preceding; 'The Pious Christian,' being the third part of the two preceding, and in one volume. The last-mentioned work was published at Edinburgh in 1795, with a charming vignette of a pelican feeding her young, subscribed with the motto, 'Impendere et superimpendi.' There is also published under the name of Bishop Hay 'An Inquiry whether Salvation can be had without true faith, and out of the communion of that one only Church established by Christ; with remarks on communicating in religion with those who are separated from the Church of Christ; and a brief Description of Hell,' 18mo., London and Derby, 1856; but this is merely a reprint of the appendix to the second volume of 'The Sincere Christian.' Bishop Hay was, I conjecture, the author of 'An Explication of the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass; by G. H. With proper Devotions for assisting at the Same. Taken from Mr. Gother's Second Method,' 12mo., London, 1779. The MS. collections of Bishop Hay form the basis of the 'History of the Catholic Church in Scotland. Edited by the Rev. J. F. S. Gordon, D.D.,' 1869. This work embraces the lives and times of every Vicar Apostolic in Scotland since the extinction of the hierarchy in 1603 down to the date of publication.

HAY, JOHN, a learned Scotchman, entered the society of Jesus at Rome 1566, and died at Pont-à-Mousson 21 May, 1607. He wrote 'Certain Demandes concerning the Christian Religion and Discipline proposed to the Ministers of the new Pretended Kirk of Scotlande,' 1580; 'A Dispute with an anonymous Minister,' 1584; A Reply to Beza, 1588. Short Notes on the Holy Bible. He

also translated into Latin the letters of his missionary brethren in Japan and Peru, 8vo., Antwerp, 1605.—*Oliver.*

HAY, WILLIAM, was born at Glenburne, Sussex, 21 Aug., 1695. In 1712 he went to Oxford, but left the university without a degree, and became a student in the Temple. In 1734 he was chosen into Parliament for Seaforth, which borough he represented all his life. He defended Walpole's administration, for which he was made a commissioner of the victualling-office, and keeper of the records in the Tower. Died 22 June, 1755. Mr. Hay published—An Essay on Civil Government; Mount Caburn, a poem; Remarks on the Poor Laws; Religio Philosophi; An Essay on Deformity, in which he sports with his own personal defects; a translation of some of Martial's Epigrams.

HAYDN, FRANCIS JOSEPH, a musical composer, was born of low parentage, at Rohrau, in Austria, 1733. At an early age he was received into the choir of the cathedral at Vienna, where he was not only taught to sing, but to play on the harpsichord and violin. On the breaking of his voice he was dismissed from the cathedral, after which he subsisted by teaching music and composition. In 1761 he entered into the service of the Prince Esterhazy, as the director of his music. In 1791 he came to England, and while here was created doctor in music at Oxford, and published several of his works. In 1796 he returned to Germany, after which he composed his sublime oratorio of the 'Creation,' and the 'Seasons.' Died 31 May, 1809. His works are very numerous, and highly valued.

HAYDN, JOSEPH, an industrious literary compiler, died in London (very poor, of course) 17 Jan., 1856. His works are—'The Dictionary of Dates,' originally published in 1841; and 'The Book of Dignities,' 1851.

HAYDON, BENJAMIN ROBERT, an historical painter, born at Plymouth 25 Jan., 1786. He studied at the Royal Academy, where Wilkie and Jackson were his fellow-pupils. His reputation was established by his picture of 'Dentatus,' but the circumstance of its being badly placed in the exhibition led to a quarrel between him and the hanging committee, and from this time forward he was constantly engaged in disputes with his brother artists. Though he produced at short intervals works of very considerable merit, he was always in pecuniary difficulties, nor did the lectures which he delivered on art have the desired effect of replenishing his purse. Several times he was imprisoned for debt, and his disappointment at finding there was no likelihood of his ambitious expectations being fulfilled led him to destroy his life 22 June, 1846. His principal paintings are 'The Mock Election,' 'Pharaoh and Moses,' 'Judgment of Solomon,' 'Christ's Entry into Jerusalem,' 'Christ Rejected,' 'Christ's Agony in the Garden.' He was the author of 'Lectures on Painting and Design,' and the article 'Painting' in the Encyclopædia Britannica.

HAYE, JEAN DE LA, a friar of the order of St Francis, was born in 1593 at Paris, and died there in 1661. His works are—Biblia Magna, 5 vols. folio; Biblia Maxima, 19 vols. folio. He is to be distinguished from Jean de la Haye, a Jesuit, who died in 1614. He was the author of an Evangelical Harmony.

HAYER, JEAN NICOLAS HUBERT, a French Re-

collect friar, who displayed his zeal and learning by his able works on the Immortality of the Soul, and the Existence of God. Born 1708; died 16 July, 1780.

HAYES, CHARLES, a mathematician, born 1678. He was a member of Gray's Inn, and for many years had the chief direction of the African company. Died 18 Dec., 1760. His works are—*A Treatise on Fluxions*, 1704; *A new and easy Method to find out the Longitude; The Moon, a philosophical dialogue; Vindication of the History of the Septuagint; Critical examination of the Holy Gospels*, according to St. Matthew and St. Luke, with regard to the birth and infancy of Jesus Christ; *Dissertation on the Chronology of the Septuagint; Chronographiæ Asiaticæ et Egyptiæ Specimen*.

HAYES, WILLIAM, Mus.D., was born 1708. He was originally organist of St. Mary's, Shrewsbury, from whence he removed to Christ Church, Oxford, where he took his degrees in music, and was elected professor in that faculty. He published a collection of English ballads; but is best known by his church compositions and catches. He defended Handel against Avison, in a pamphlet written with some asperity. Dr. Hayes died 27 July, 1777. His son, Dr. Philip Hayes, took his degree of doctor in music the same year that his father died, whom he succeeded in the professorship. He died suddenly 19 March, 1797.

HAYLEY, WILLIAM, a poet and miscellaneous writer, born 9 Nov., 1745, at Chichester, of which cathedral his grandfather was dean. He received his education, first at the school of Kingston-upon-Thames, and next at Eton, from whence he removed to Trinity College, Cambridge. On leaving the university, he retired to his estate of Earham, Sussex, where he resided till the loss of his son, about 1800, so afflicted him that he removed to Felpham. Died 12 Nov., 1820. His principal poems are—*'An Essay on Painting; 'An Essay on History; 'An Essay on Epic Poetry; 'The Triumphs of Temper.'* An edition of these, with other poems and plays, was printed in 6 vols. 8vo. His principal prose works are *'An Essay on Old Maids,'* 3 vols., and *'The Lives of Milton, Cowper, and Romney the painter.'*

HAYM, NICHOLAS FRANCIS, a musical professor, of Rome, who came to England at the beginning of the eighteenth century, and attempted to establish an Italian opera, but with indifferent success. He also tried other schemes, among which was the publication of *'Il Tesoro Britannico,'* 2 vols. 4to., or a description of coins, gems, &c., in English cabinets. His best work is entitled *'Notizia de libri rari nella Lingua Italiana,'* 2 vols. He was likewise the author of two tragedies, *'La Merope,'* and *'La Demodice.'* Died March, 1730.

HAYMAN, FRANCIS, a painter, born at Exeter 1708. He visited London early in life, and was employed in painting scenes for Drury Lane Theatre. Afterwar he executed some pictures from Shakspeare for Vauxhall Gardens; and he also furnished drawings for the illustration of several works, as Milton, Don Quixote, Pope's works, &c. He became a member and librarian of the Royal Academy, and died 2 Feb., 1776.

HAYNE, THOMAS, was born at Thrussington in Leicestershire in 1581. He took his degrees in arts at Lincoln College, Oxford, after which he became one of the ushers at Christ's Hospital,

where he died 27 July, 1645. He endowed a school at Thrussington; and founded two scholarships in Lincoln College. His works are—*Grammatices Latinæ compendium; Linguarum cognitio, seu de linguis in genere; Pax in terra; The equal Ways of God in rectifying the unequal Ways of Man; General View of the Holy Scriptures; Life of Martin Luther.*

HAYNES, HOPTON, assay-master of the Mint, and tally-writer of the Exchequer was born 1672, and died 19 Nov., 1749. He published *'A brief Enquiry relating to the Right of his Majesty's Chapel Royal, and the Privileges of his Servants within the Tower.'* After his death appeared a Socinian work, entitled *'The Scripture Account of the Attributes and Worship of God, and of the Character and Offices of Jesus Christ.'* His son, Samuel Haynes, was educated at King's College, Cambridge, where he took his degree of D.D. 1748. He became tutor to the earl of Salisbury, who gave him the living of Hatfield in Hertfordshire, and the rectory of Clothall. He also obtained a canonry of Windsor, and died 9 June, 1752. He published *'A Collection of State Papers,'* transcribed from the Cecil MSS.

HAYWARD, Sir JOHN, LL.D., an historical writer, was educated at Cambridge. In 1599 he published *'The first Part of the Life and Reign of Henry IV.,'* for which he was thrown into prison, on account of some positions in the work about the succession to the crown. James I. appointed him one of the historians of Chelsea College, and, in 1619, conferred on him the honour of knighthood. Died 27 June, 1627. His other works are—*'The Lives of the three Norman Kings of England; On Supremacie in Affairs of Religion; The Life and Reign of Edward VI., with the beginning of the Reign of Elizabeth; The Sanctuarie of a troubled Soul; David's Tears, or an Exposition of the Penitential Psalms; Christ's Prayer on the Cross.'*

HAYWOOD, ELIZABETH, the ingenious author of the *Female Spectator*, and other works of a similar kind, was born in London 1693, and died 1756.

HAZLITT, WILLIAM, was born at Maidstone 10 April, 1778, being the son of a Unitarian minister. He was himself educated for the ministry at Hackney, but leaving the college he determined to become a painter. This pursuit he also abandoned after a short time, and then took to literature as a profession. He first became known in 1805, by his essay on *'The Principles of Human Action.'* He afterwards wrote much for newspapers and magazines, besides composing books and delivering popular lectures. Died in London 18 Sept., 1830. His chief works are—*'Characters of Shakspeare's Plays; 'A View of the English Stage; 'Lectures on the English Poets; 'Lectures on the English Comic Writers; 'Table Talk,'* 2 vols.; *'Lectures on the Literature of the Elizabethan Age; 'Life of Napoleon Bonaparte,'* 4 vols. His *'Literary Remains'* appeared in 1836.

HEAD, Sir EDMUND WALKER, son of the Rev. Sir John Head, bart., was born near Maidstone, Kent, 1805. After having been at Winchester School, he proceeded to Oriel College, Oxford, where in 1827 he was first class in classics. He was subsequently elected a fellow of Merton College, and took his degree of M.A. in 1830. In 1838, on the death of his father, he succeeded to the baronetcy. About this time he became an

HEAD.

assistant poor law commissioner, and in 1841 he was appointed one of the three poor law commissioners. That office he resigned 1847, when he was appointed lieutenant-governor of the British colony of New Brunswick. He was made governor-general of Canada 1854, with a salary of 7,000*l*. He resigned that important post 1861; and died in London 28 Jan., 1868. Sir Edmund made for himself a respectable position in literature. The article 'Painting' in the Penny Cyclopædia was from his pen, and he afterwards wrote a 'Handbook of the Spanish and French Schools of Painting,' intended as a sequel to Kugler's 'Handbook of the Italian, German, and Dutch Schools of Painting.' He also edited a book on painting, partly translated from the German of Kugler. In 1856 he published a little work, entitled 'Shall and Will,' in which some questions bearing upon English grammar were discussed.

HEAD, Sir GEORGE, deputy knight-marshal to her majesty, died in London 2 May, 1855, aged 73. He was for a great number of years connected with the commissariat department of the army, and in that capacity rendered such good service to the state that he was honoured with knighthood in 1831. He wrote 'Forest Scenery and Incidents in the Wilds of North America;' 'A Home Tour;' 'Rome, a Tour of many days;' articles in the Quarterly Review; and translations of 'Historical Memoirs of Cardinal Pacca,' and of the 'Metamorphoses of Apuleius.'

HEAD, RICHARD, an Irishman, who was for some time a member of the university of Oxford, but afterwards a bookseller in London. He was drowned in crossing to the Isle of Wight 1678. He wrote 'Proteus Redivivus; or, the Art of Wheedling or Insinuation;' 'The English Rogue;' 'Hic et Ubique; or, the Humours of Dublin, a comedy;' and other pieces of a similar kind.

HEADLEY, HENRY, a poet and critic, born at Instead, Norfolk, 1766. He was educated at Oxford, and died of a decline at Norwich in Nov., 1788. He published a volume of Poems; and 'Select Beauties of ancient English Poetry.' He also wrote papers in the Olla Podrida; and 'Lucubrations of Abel Slug.'

HEAPHY, THOMAS, an English water-colour painter, born 1775; died 23 Oct., 1835.

HEARNE, SAMUEL, a traveller, born in London 1745. After serving in the navy as a midshipman, he engaged in the employ of the Hudson's Bay Company, who sent him on an expedition for the discovery of a north-west passage. The particulars of this expedition were given to the public in 'A Journey from the Prince of Wales's Fort in Hudson's Bay to the Northern Ocean, from 1769 to 1772,' &c., 1797. Died Nov., 1792.

HEARNE, THOMAS, an eminent antiquary, born 1678, at White Waltham, Berks, of which parish his father was clerk and schoolmaster. Young Hearne's diligence attracting the notice of Mr. Cherry, of Shottesbrooke, that gentleman became his instructor, and sent him to Edmund Hall, Oxford, where he proceeded to his degree of master of arts, and devoted himself to ancient MSS. In 1701 he was appointed assistant to Dr. Hudson, the Bodleian librarian, and he improved and enlarged Dr. Hyde's catalogue of that noble collection. In 1715 he was elected architypographus, and esquire beadle of civil law; but these places he soon afterwards resigned, on account of his scruples in regard to the oaths of allegiance. He continued,

HEATHCOTE.

however, to reside in Edmund Hall till his death, which happened 10 June, 1735. His principal works are—*Ductor Historicus*, 2 vols.; an edition of Justin; another of Eutropius; Livy, 8 vols.; Spelman's Life of Alfred; The Itinerary of Leland, 9 vols.; Lelandi de rebus Britannicis collectanea, 6 vols.; Acta Apostolorum Græco-Latine; Aurelii Beverlaciensis annales; Gul. Camdeni Annales, 3 vols.; A collection of curious Discourses, written by eminent Antiquaries; Textus Roffensis; The History and Antiquities of Glastonbury; Robert of Gloucester's Chronicle, 2 vols.; Peter Langtoft's Chronicle, 2 vols.; Liber Niger Scaccarii, 2 vols.

HEARNE, THOMAS, F.S.A., a painter in water-colours, born at Binkworth, Wilts, 1744; died 1817. He executed the drawings for 'The Antiquities of Great Britain,' 2 vols. oblong fono, Lond., 1786-1807.

HEATH, BENJAMIN, a lawyer, was born at Exeter and educated at the grammar-school there; after which he was articled to an attorney, and subsequently became town-clerk of his native city. He acquired great popularity by his exertions against the cyder-tax in 1763, for which the gentlemen of the county voted him a piece of plate. Previous to this he was created doctor of laws by the university of Oxford. He died 13 Sept., 1766. His works are—An Essay towards a demonstrative Proof of the Divine Existence, Unity, and Attributes; The Case of the County of Devon, with respect to the Consequences of the Excise duty on Cyder and Perry; Notæ, sive Lectiones ad Tragicorum Græcorum Veterum Æschyli, &c.; A revival of Shakspeare's Text. His brother, Thomas Heath, was alderman of Exeter, and published 'An Essay towards a new Version of the Book of Job,' 1755. He was father of John Heath, esq., a justice of the court of Common Pleas, who died in 1815; and of the Rev. Dr. Heath, master of Eton School.

HEATH, HENRY, was born at Peterborough 1600, and educated at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, where he took the degree of B.A. Turning Catholic, he went to Flanders and entered among the English Franciscans at Douay. In religion he took the name of *Paulus de Sancta Magdalena*. Coming on the English mission, he was condemned to death on account of his priestly character, and executed at Tyburn 27 April, 1643. He was author of 'Soliloquies and Documents of Christian Perfection,' 12mo., Douay, 1674.

HEATH, JAMES, an historian, was born in London 1629, and educated at Westminster School and Christ Church, Oxford, from whence he was ejected for his loyalty 1648. He then turned author for a subsistence, and published among other things a 'Chronicle of the late intestine War.' Died Aug., 1664.

HEATH, JAMES, an English engraver, born about 1766; died in London 15 Nov., 1834. His son, Charles Heath, who died 18 Nov., 1848, aged 63, was eminent as a line engraver and well known by the 'Books of Beauty' which bear his name, and the costly annuals which he conducted.

HEATHCOTE, RALPH, D.D., was born in Leicestershire 16 Dec., 1721, and educated at Cambridge. He became rector of Sawtry-All-Saints, Huntingdonshire, and vicar-general of the collegiate church of Southwell. Died 28 May, 1795. He wrote a treatise against the Hutchinsonians; 'A Sketch of Lord Bolingbroke's Philosophy;' 'Sylva, or the Wood,' a collection of anecdotes; and other works.

HEATHFIELD, GEORGE AUGUSTUS ELLIOTT, LORD, a distinguished British general, born at Stobbs, Roxburghshire, Scotland, 1718. He studied at Edinburgh, and afterwards at Leyden. His knowledge of tactics was acquired in the celebrated school at La Fère. Having entered the army, he attained the rank of lieutenant-colonel, accompanied George II. to Germany in 1743 as aide-de-camp, and was wounded in the battle of Dettingen. In the Seven Years' War, he distinguished himself in 1757 under the duke of Cumberland and Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick. In 1775, being then a lieutenant-general, he was appointed to the government of Gibraltar. His memorable defence of that important fortress against the combined efforts of France and Spain was the last exploit of his life. After the peace he was created a peer, by the title of Lord Heathfield. His lordship died at Kalkofen, near Aix-la-Chapelle, whither he had gone for the benefit of the waters, 6 July, 1790. His portrait, one of Reynolds's best, is in the National Gallery.

HEBEL, FREDERICK, a German poet, born 18 March, 1813; died Dec., 1863.

HEBENSTREIT, JOHN ERNEST, a learned physician of Leipzig, where he died 5 Dec., 1757, aged 54. His brother, *John Christian Hebenstreit* (b. 1686; d. 1756), was professor of divinity and Hebrew at Leipzig.

HEBER, REGINALD, a prelate of the Anglican communion, was born 21 April, 1783, at Malpas, Cheshire, of which parish his father, the Rev. Reginald Heber, was for many years co-rector. After pursuing his studies with brilliant success at the university of Oxford, he travelled in Germany, the Crimea, and Russia. He was appointed in 1823 bishop of Calcutta; and died at Trichinopoly 3 April, 1826. His principal works are: *Poems and Translations*, 1812; *'The Personality and Office of the Christian Comforter asserted and explained,'* being the Bampton Lectures for 1815; *Life of Jeremy Taylor*, 2 vols., 1824; *Hymns written and adapted to the Weekly Church Service of the Year*, 1827; *Narrative of a Journey through the Upper Provinces of India, from Calcutta to Bombay*, 2 vols., 1828; *'Sermons preached in India,'* 1829; *'Sermons preached in England,'* 1829; *'Parish Sermons,'* 3 vols., 1837. His *'Life and Unpublished Works'* were published by his widow, in 2 vols., 1830.

HEBER, RICHARD, half-brother to the bishop of Calcutta, was born in London 1773, and educated at Oxford. His taste for collecting rare and curious books manifested itself at an early age, and as he came into a large fortune on his father's decease, he was enabled to gratify it to the fullest extent. He sat in the House of Commons for a short time; but soon abandoned politics in order to devote his undivided attention to his favourite pursuit. In addition to the enormous number of books which he amassed in this country, he formed immense collections at the Hague, Antwerp, Louvain, Brussels, Paris, and other continental cities. He died 4 Oct., 1833, at his house in Piccadilly, which, like his country residence at Hodnet, Shropshire, and another house in York Street, Westminster, was filled with books from top to bottom. His English collections, exclusive of the library at Hodnet, were disposed of in seven successive sales, which altogether lasted 144 days.

HEBERDEN, WILLIAM, M.D., F.R.S., a physician, born in London 1710. He received his

education at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he took his degrees in arts, and obtained a fellowship. In 1739 he proceeded to his degrees in physic, and practised with reputation in the university about ten years, during which time he read a course of lectures in his college. In 1746 he became a fellow of the College of Physicians, and, in 1749, a fellow of the Royal Society. He now settled in London; and, in 1766, recommended to the college the plan of the *'Medical Transactions,'* to which he was a contributor, as he also was to the *Philosophical Transactions*. In 1778 the Royal Society of Medicine at Paris chose him an associate. He died 17 May, 1801. He published *'Antitheriaca; an Essay on Mithridatium et Theriaca;'* and after his death appeared *Gulielmi Heberden Commentarii de Morborum Historia et Curatione.* He was one of the writers of the *Athenian Letters*, and communicated notes to Gray's *Hudibras*.

HECHT, CHRISTIAN, a learned divine of Essau, in East Friesland, who died 1748, aged 52. He is to be distinguished from *Godfrey Hecht*, rector of the college of Luccau, and author of *'Germania Sacra et Literaria,'* &c. The latter died 1721.

HECQUET, PHILIPPE, a French physician, who was a great advocate for the use of warm water and bleeding, and who in consequence was ridiculed by Le Sage in his novel of *Gil Blas*, under the name of Dr. Sangrado. He was, however, a man of skill and piety. He wrote several medical books. Born 1661; died 11 April, 1737.

HEDELIN, FRANÇOIS, a French ecclesiastic, and abbé of Aubignac and Meimac, was born at Paris 1604, and died 27 July, 1676. He wrote a tragedy called *Zenobie*, and some romances.

HEDERICUS, or HEDERICH, BENJAMIN, a lexicographer and classical editor, born at Hain, in Misnia, 1675; died 18 July, 1748.

HEDLINGER, JOHN CHARLES, a Swiss engraver of medals, born 1691; died at Stockholm 14 March, 1771.

HEDWIG, JOHN, was born at Cronstadt, in Transylvania, 1730, and became professor of physic and botany at Leipzig, where he died 17 Feb., 1799. His greatest work is the *Cryptogamia*, 4 vols. folio, 1797.

HEMSKERCK. See **HEMSKERCK**.

HEERBRAND, JAMES, a Protestant divine, born at Nuremberg 1521, became professor of theology at Tübingen, where he died 1600, leaving *'Compendium of Theology'* in Latin, and other works.

HEERE, LUCAS VAN, a painter of Ghent, born 1534; died 29 April, 1584. He resided for a time in this country, where he painted the portraits of several persons of distinction, particularly Lady Jane Grey, and Henry Darnley, the husband of Mary, queen of Scots.

HEEREN, ARNOLD HERMANN LUDWIG, an historian, born at Arberg, near Bremen, 25 Oct. 1760; died at Göttingen 7 March, 1842. His taste for philological and historical studies was acquired in the society of Heyne, whose daughter he married. The first work he gave to the world was a learned edition of Menander *'De Encomiis,'* which was followed by another of the *'Eclogæ of Stobæus.'* From the year 1787 he gave lectures at Göttingen as professor extraordinary, and in 1799 he was nominated professor of history in the university. He received from the king of Hanover the title of aulic counsellor, and was elected

HEERKENS.

an associate of the Institute of France. His principal works are—'Ideas on the Policy and Commerce of the most distinguished Nations of Antiquity,' 'Historical Manual of the Political System of the States of Europe,' 'Manual of Ancient History,' 'History of the Study of Classical Literature since the Renaissance,' 'Essay on the Influence of the Crusades.' All his works which have been translated into English were published in a collected form at London, in seven octavo volumes.

HEERKENS, GERARD NICHOLAS, a physician and Latin poet, born at Groningen 1728; died 1801.

HEGEL, GEORGE WILLIAM FREDERICK, one of the celebrated philosophers of the German school, was born at Stuttgart 27 Aug., 1770, and died at Berlin 14 Nov., 1831. In 1805 he was appointed professor-extraordinary at Jena, and he afterwards became professor successively at the universities of Heidelberg and Berlin. Hegel pushed to their extreme consequences the philosophical doctrines inaugurated by Kant, and he was certainly the boldest and most brilliant champion of the doctrines of modern rationalism. We must, however, be excused from giving a succinct account of his system, as Hegel himself declared that to be an impossibility. His works form a collection of seventeen octavo volumes. The best known are—'Difference between the Systems of Fichte and Schelling,' 'Phenomenology of the Mind,' 'History of Philosophy,' 'Philosophy of History,' 'Philosophy of Religion.'

HEGESIPPUS, an ecclesiastical historian, who died at Rome A.D. 190.

HEIBERG, PETER ANDREW, a Danish poet and political writer, born at Vordingborg 1758; died at Paris 30 April, 1841.

HEIDANUS, ABRAHAM, professor of theology at Leyden, and author of 'A System of Divinity,' &c., was born 1597; and died 15 Oct., 1678. He was the intimate friend of Des Cartes.

HEIDEGGER, JOHN HENRY, a Protestant divine, born near Zurich 1 July, 1633. He taught Hebrew and philosophy at Heidelberg, afterwards theology and ecclesiastical history at Steinfurt, and lastly, morality and theology at Zurich, where he died 18 Jan., 1698, leaving several works.

HEIDEGGER, JOHN JAMES, a native of Zurich, who came to England in 1708. By his address and ingenuity he became the 'arbiter elegantiarum' to the court, and manager of the Opera House, by which means he contrived to gain 5,000*l.* a-year. He was a man of good humour and liberality. Died 4 Sept., 1749, aged 90.

HEIGHAM, JOHN, an English gentleman of a liberal education, who for the most part lived abroad, and employed much of his time in translating books of piety from the Spanish. He also composed some original works, among which are—'Meditations upon the Mysteries of our Holy Faith,' St. Omer, 1619; and 'An Exposition of the Mass, with all the Rites and Ceremonies,' 8vo., St. Omer, 1622.

HEINE, HENRY, an author, distinguished both in German and French literature, was born at Düsseldorf, of Israelite parents 12 Dec., 1797, and died at Paris 17 Feb., 1856. He abjured the Jewish religion for Lutheranism, and after residing at Hamburg, Berlin, and Munich, settled in the French capital 1830. His first literary attempt was a volume of lyric poetry, and he next

HEINSIUS.

brought out in Germany two tragedies—'Almanzor,' and 'Radcliff'—with but slight success. In 1826 he published his 'Reisebilder' (Sketches of Travel), which commenced his reputation, and in 1827 his 'Lieder,' or 'Songs,' which were received with enthusiasm by the youth of Germany. In 1830 and the following years, he contributed to the 'Revue des Deux Mondes' a series of interesting articles on the fine arts, and also published in the French language several works—viz., 'Atta-Troll,' 'Lazare,' 'Lutèce'—so admirably composed that no one would suspect them to be from a foreigner's pen. Though tormented with a painful spinal complaint for eight years preceding his death, he continued to maintain the vivacity of his mind. An original, Heine united the enthusiasm of the lyric poet to the irony of the humourist. He presents a singular mixture of sadness and gaiety, of delicacy and cynicism, of passion and insensibility. What he was deficient in was faith in any idea, religious or philosophical. He jeered at all creeds, and even made a display of atheism. Michel Lévy published Heine's Complete Works (1856-57).

HEINECCIUS, JOHN GOTTLIEB, a learned jurist born at Eisenberg 1681. He became professor of philosophy at Halle 1710, and, in 1721, exchanged that for the chair of law, with the title of counsellor. In 1724 he removed to Frankfurt-upon-the-Oder, but returned to Halle in 1733, and died there 31 Aug., 1741. His works on law, morals, and antiquities, were published at Geneva in 1744, in 8 vols. 4to. His brother, John Michael Heineccius, died in 1722, at Goslar, of which church he was deacon. He wrote the History and Antiquities of Goslar, and a View of the Greek Church.

HEINECKEN, CHRISTIAN HENRY, a wonderful child, born 6 Feb., 1721, at Lubeck, where he died 27 June, 1725. He is said to have been acquainted with the history of the Bible at the age of fourteen months. At the time of his death he was versed in ecclesiastical history, and several of the Latin classics, the history of modern Europe, and spoke German, Latin, French, and Dutch.

HEINSE, JOHN JAMES WILLIAM, a German poet, romancist, and miscellaneous writer, born at Langewiesen in the principality of Schwartzburg-Sondershausen 16 Feb., 1749; died at Mentz 22 July, 1803.

HEINSIUS, ANTHONY, a Dutch statesman, born about 1641; died at the Hague 13 Aug., 1729. He was in the service of William of Orange, and was a negotiator in France, against which power he afterwards directed all the energies of his country. During the forty years that he was grand pensionary of Holland he displayed great vigour of mind, but in carrying out his views of humbling Louis XIV. he brought immense debts upon Holland, so that the people witnessed with joy his retirement from power.

HEINSIUS, DANIEL, was born at Ghent 1580. Being sent to Leyden, he had Joseph Scaliger for his tutor, and at eighteen years of age he was made Greek professor. In 1600 he published his edition of Silius Italicus, with learned notes, to which he gave the title of 'Crepundia Siliana.' He afterwards became librarian to the university, and professor of politics and history. Died 25 Feb., 1655. Heinsius published several editions of classic authors; also two treatises—'De Satira Horatiana,' poems, and prose works, some of which were satirical, as the 'Laus Asini,' 'Laus

Pediculi,' &c. He received many marks of respect from foreign princes, and was created a knight of St. Mark by the republic of Venice.

HEINSIUS, NICHOLAS, son of the preceding, was born at Leyden July, 1620. Though employed in state affairs, he devoted much of his time to the muses, and edited several classic authors, Virgil, Ovid, Valerius Flaccus, Claudian, &c. He died at the Hague 7 Oct., 1681.

HEISTER, LAURENCE, a native of Frankfort-on-the-Maine, became professor of anatomy and surgery at Altorf, from whence he removed to Helmstadt, where he died 18 April, 1758, aged 75. He was author of 'Compendium Anatomicum;' 'Institutions of Surgery;' and some botanical works, in which he severely attacked the system of Linnæus.

HELE, THOMAS, a native of Gloucestershire, who entered the army, and served in Jamaica till the peace of 1763. After this he travelled through Italy, and in 1770 settled at Paris. He wrote some plays in French which were received with great applause in the Paris theatres. His comedies are full of plot, lively, and interesting, and the dialogue is expressed with neatness and elegance. He died at Paris Dec., 1780, aged about 40.

HELENA (St.), wife of the Emperor Valerius Constantius, and mother of Constantine the Great, was divorced in 291 by her husband, who married Theodora, daughter-in-law of Maximilian Hercules. When Constantine succeeded to the empire, Helena had great influence, but she employed it only for the good of the church, and the relief of the poor. She visited the Holy Land about 326, and the real cross was found, which, with the instruments of the passion, had been buried on Mount Calvary. The virtuous Helena died 18 Aug., 327, aged 80.

HELIODORUS, bishop of Tricca, in Thessaly, in the fourth century, wrote in his youth a romance called 'Ethiops, or the amours of Theagenes and Chariclea,' which has been translated into English and most other European languages.

HELOGABALUS was chosen emperor of Rome 218, when only fourteen years old. He associated to himself in the government his grandmother Moesa, and his mother Sæmias, and chose a senate of women, over whom the latter presided. He afterwards fell into every kind of cruelty and debauchery, raising his horse to the consular dignity, and causing divine honours to be paid to himself. He was assassinated in 222.

HELL, MAXIMILIAN, a Jesuit, born 15 May, 1720, at Schennitz, in Hungary. He applied himself to the mathematics with great diligence, and became assistant in the observatory belonging to his order at Vienna; but, in 1746, he taught Greek and Latin in the school of Leutschau. In 1750 he published 'Adjumentum memorie manuale Chronologico-ge-nealogico-historicum,' which has been translated into various languages. In 1752 he was ordained priest, and became professor of mathematics at Clausenburg, where he published his 'Elementa Arithmetice;' soon after which he was recalled to Vienna, to be astronomer and director of the new observatory. At the desire of the king of Denmark, he went to observe the transit of Venus in 1769, in an island in the Frozen Ocean; after which he became a member of the Academy of Sciences at Copenhagen. He was next employed to superintend the building of an

observatory at Erlau, founded by Bishop Ester-hazy. This able astronomer died 14 April, 1792.

HELLANICUS, of Mitylene, a Greek historian, born B.C. 496.

HELLOT, JEAN, a French chemist, born at Paris 20 Nov., 1685; died 15 Feb., 1766.

HELMBREKER, THEODORE, a painter of history and landscape, born at Haerlem 1624; died at Rome 1694.

HELMERS, JOHN FREDERICK, a Dutch poet, born at Amsterdam 1767; died 26 Feb., 1813.

HELMONT, JOHN BAPTIST VAN, a nobleman of Brabant, born at Brussels 1577. He studied at Louvain, where he ran through various sciences, according to his own account, and at last pitched upon medicine and chemistry, in which last he made some important discoveries, particularly of the gases. He was much attached to Paracelsus, and a great enthusiast. He died 30 Dec., 1644. His works were published 1652, at Amsterdam. His son, Francis Mercurius van Helmont, born 1618, was as great a visionary as his father. He lived many years in England, where he turned Quaker, and resided with Lady Conway, who also had embraced the tenets of that sect. After her death he went to Germany, and died at Cologne 1699. His works are wholly mystical.

HELOÏSE. See ABAILARD.

HELSHAM, RICHARD, M.D., professor of medicine and natural philosophy in Trinity College, Dublin, where he died 1 Aug., 1738. He was the intimate friend and correspondent of Swift. After his death appeared his Lectures on Natural Philosophy, under the editorship of Dr. Bryan Robinson.

HELST, BARTHOLOMEW VANDER, a painter, born at Haerlem 1613; died 1670.

HELVETIUS, ADRIAN, a Dutch physician, born about 1661, being the son of John Frederick Helvetius, mentioned below. He was by accident at Paris when a violent dysentery prevailed there, and his remedies proved so successful that Louis XIV. presented him with 1000 louis d'or for the discovery of his potent medicine, which he declared to be ipecacuanha. Settling in Paris, he became physician to the duke of Orleans, and inspector-general of the military hospitals. Died 20 Feb., 1727.

HELVETIUS, CLAUDE ADRIEN, son of Jean Claude Adrien Helvetius, was born at Paris Jan., 1715. He studied in the college of Louis the Great, and discovered early proofs of genius; though he did not publish anything till 1758, when his celebrated book, entitled 'De l'Esprit,' came out, in one volume quarto. This work made a great noise, and was condemned by the parliament of Paris; but the biographers of Helvetius have passed over in silence his remarkable retraction of the principles contained in it. Notwithstanding this confession, he persisted in the publication, and, to avoid the consequences, came to England in 1764. From hence he went to Prussia, where he was well received by Frederick, whose court was always open to men of this description. Helvetius, on his return to France, led a retired life in the country, though he was appointed maître d'hôtel to the queen, and for some time discharged the office of farmer-general. Died 20 Dec., 1771. His other works are 'Le Bonheur, or Happiness, a poem, published after his death;' 'De l'Homme,' 2 vols. His hypothesis is materialism in the worst sense.

HELVETIUS, JEAN CLAUDE ADRIEN, son of

HELVETIUS.

Adrian Helvetius, was born at Paris 18 July, 1685, and died 17 July, 1755, leaving several medical works. He was physician to Louis XIV. and Louis XV.

HELVETIUS, JOHN FREDERICK, a physician and alchemist, who practised with great reputation at the Hague, where he was physician to the prince of Orange. His works are full of visionary conceits. Born about 1625; died 29 Aug., 1709.

HELVICUS, CHRISTOPHER, a German philologist and Latin poet, born near Frankfort 26 Dec., 1581. He taught Greek and Hebrew at Giessen, and died 10 Sept., 1617.

HELYOT, PIERRE, *Father Hippolyte*, a friar of the third order of St. Francis, was born at Paris 1660, and died at Picpus, near that capital, 5 Jan., 1835. Besides 'The Dying Christian,' and other works of piety, Helyot wrote an admirable 'History of the Monastic, Religious, and Military Orders.'

HEMANS, FELICIA DOROTHEA, a poetess, born at Liverpool 25 Sept., 1794; died near Dublin 12 May, 1835. Her father, a merchant, named Browne, was a native of Ireland; but on her mother's side she was of Venetian descent. In 1812 she became the wife of Captain Hemans, by whom she had five sons; but in 1818 she and her husband separated. She now retired to Wales, and devoted herself to literary pursuits. Her chief works are 'Tales and Historic Scenes,' 'Modern Greece,' 'Dartmoor,' a poem; 'The Sceptic,' 'Siege of Valencia,' 'Songs of the Cid,' 'Lays of Many Lands,' 'Dramatic Scenes,' 'Forest Sanctuary,' 'Records of Women,' 'Songs of the Affections,' 'The Vespers of Palermo,' a play. There have been several collected editions of her Poems.

HEMELAR, JOHN, a learned canon of Antwerp, was born at the Hague, and died 1640, leaving Latin poems and orations, and commentaries upon the medals of the Roman emperors, from Julius Cæsar to Justinian.

HEMLING, or MEMLING, HANS, a celebrated painter, born in or near Bruges, in West Flanders, between 1425 and 1435; died, probably in Spain, shortly subsequent to 1500. According to Kugler, he was the scholar of Roger of Bruges, and one of the best artists of the school of Van Eyck. He is supposed to have visited Italy and Germany in middle life, and is said to have served Charles the Bold, of Burgundy, in the twofold capacity of painter and soldier. After the battles of Granson and Morat (1476), in which he followed the fortunes of his patron, he gained admittance into the Hospital of St. John at Bruges, penniless and disabled by wounds, and out of gratitude for the care bestowed upon him painted for the institution some of his finest works. Two of these, altarpieces with wings, are inscribed with his name and the date of the year, 1479. In the hospital is also preserved the celebrated reliquary of St. Ursula, a shrine about four feet in length, on the larger sides of which, in six compartments, is painted the history of the saint. These pictures are among the most interesting productions of the Flemish school.

HEMMINGFORD, WALTER DE, an English chronicler, whose work extends from 1066 to 1308. He was an ecclesiastic in Guisborough Abbey, Yorkshire, and died 1347.

HEMSKERCK, EGBERT, *The Old*, a Dutch painter, born about 1610; died about 1680. *Egbert Hemskerck the younger* was born at Haarlem 1645, and died in London 1704. They both painted fanciful

HENDERSON.

subjects, such as enchantments, the interiors of alehouses, monkeys in grotesque actions, and revelries.

HEMSKERCK, JAMES VAN, a Dutch admiral, was a native of Amsterdam. In 1596 he sailed with Barentien to discover a north-east passage to Asia, in which voyage the commander died, but Hemskerck brought back the ships safe to Holland. In 1607 he was made vice-admiral, and sent against the Spaniards in the Mediterranean, where he defeated a superior force, and took the Spanish admiral, Don Juan Alvarez Davila; but Hemskerck was slain in the action 25 April, 1607.

HEMSKERCK, MARTIN VAN, a Dutch painter, born 1498; died at Haarlem 1574.

HEMSTERHUY, TIBERIUS, was born at Groningen 1 Feb., 1688, and at the age of nineteen was appointed professor of mathematics and philosophy at Amsterdam. In 1717 he became professor of Greek at Franeker, to which was added the professorship of history. He afterwards filled the same offices at Leyden, where he died 7 April, 1766. He published the last three books of Julius Pollux's *Onomasticon*; the *Works of Lucian*; the *Plutus of Aristophanes*; and other esteemed works.

HENAO, GABRIEL DE, a Spanish Jesuit, rector of the university of Salamanca, wrote 'Biscaya Illustrata,' and a number of works on scholastic theology, comprised in 11 folio volumes. Born 1611; died Feb., 1704.

HÉNAULT, CHARLES JEAN FRANÇOIS, an historian, born at Paris 8 Feb., 1685; died 24 Nov., 1770. He was president of the parliament of Paris, superintendent of the finances of the queen's household, and a member of the French Academy. He wrote some dramatic pieces; but it is the 'Chronological Abridgment of the History of France' which constitutes his title to celebrity. This useful work was translated into English by T. Nugent, 2 vols. 8vo., 1762.

HÉNAULT, JEAN, a French poet, who died at Paris 1682.

HENCKEL, JOHN FREDERICK, a chemist and mineralogist, born at Friburg, in Misnia, 1679; died 26 Jan., 1744. His 'Pyritologia, or History of the Pyrites,' has been translated into English.

HENDERSON, ALEXANDER, a Scotch Presbyterian divine, born 1583, was at the head of his party on account of his learning and eloquence. He was sent to England as a plenipotentiary, and when Charles I. was at Newcastle, in 1646, he engaged in a dispute with him about episcopacy. He died soon after his return to Edinburgh, 19 Aug., 1646.

HENDERSON, EBENEZER, D.D., was born at Dunfermline 17 Nov., 1784, and entered the Independent ministry. After acting for many years as agent of the British and Foreign Bible Society in Denmark, Iceland, and Russia, he became tutor at the college at Hoxton (1826-30), and afterwards at Highbury College (1830-50). His death occurred at Mortlake 16 May, 1858. He published *Travels in Iceland*; *Biblical Researches*; and commentaries on several of the books of the Old Testament.

HENDERSON, JOHN, an actor of eminence, born in London 1747. He at first learnt painting, but quitted it to work in the shop of a silversmith, and afterwards appeared on the stage at Bath 1772, in the character of Hamlet, under the assumed name of Courtney. He was greeted by the applause of crowded houses, and he next pre-

sented himself before a London audience at the Haymarket, under Coleman, in Shylock. He soon became the popular representative of Falstaff, Richard III., and other difficult characters, at Drury Lane. Died 25 Nov., 1785.

HENDERSON, JOHN, an eccentric genius, was born at Ballygarane, near Limerick, 27 March, 1757. His father was a preacher in Wesley's connection, and afterwards a schoolmaster near Bristol. Young Henderson received his education among the Methodists, and made so rapid a progress that at eight years of age he was employed in teaching Latin in Kingswood School, and Greek in Lady Huntingdon's College, at Trevecca, in South Wales, when he was no more than twelve. Dr. Tucker, dean of Gloucester, sent him to Pembroke College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. His habits and studies were alike singular. He wore no neckcloth. His shoe-buckles were as small as those worn at the knees. He generally went to rest about daybreak and rose in the afternoon. He used to strip himself naked to the waist, and going to the pump, would completely sluice himself, after which he would pump over his shirt, and in that condition go to bed. His learning was multifarious, but he delighted chiefly in alchemy, physiognomy, and the occult arts. He died at Oxford 2 Nov., 1788.

HENDERSON, THOMAS, an astronomer, whose name is connected with the discovery of the parallax of the fixed stars, was born at Dundee 28 Dec., 1798; died 23 Nov., 1844.

HENDREN, JOSEPH WILLIAM, D.D., an English Catholic prelate, born at Birmingham 19 Oct., 1791. In 1806 he received the Franciscan habit, and made his profession 19 Nov., 1807. He was ordained priest 28 Sept., 1815, and was for some years employed in teaching philosophy and divinity to his brethren. In 1826 he was appointed to serve the mission of Abergavenny, where he remained till February, 1830, when he was appointed confessor to the Franciscan nuns at Taunton. In this office he remained eight years, much beloved and esteemed by the community; when, in July, 1848, he was named vicar apostolic of the western district, and consecrated bishop of Uranopolis. On the restoration of the hierarchy in England he was appointed bishop of Clifton 29 Sept., 1850, but on 22 June, 1851, he was translated to Nottingham. He did not, however, retain that see long. His natural inclination and previous habits made him shrink from the cares of office, and after many earnest entreaties he at length obtained leave to resign. On 2 Feb., 1853, he accepted the see of Martyropolis 'in partibus infidelium.' After a short residence at the oratory at Birmingham, he returned to the convent at Taunton, where the rest of his days were spent in prayer and study. Died 14 Nov., 1866.

HENGIST, a Saxon chief, who went to England to assist in repelling the Picts, and received the kingdom of Kent as a reward for his services. Died 488.

HENICHIUS, JOHN, a German Lutheran divine and theological writer, born Jan., 1616. He was professor at Rinteln, where he died 27 June, 1671.

HENKE, HENRY PHILIP CONRAD, a Protestant divine, professor of theology at Helmstadt, was born at Hehlen 3 July, 1752, and died at Brunswick 2 May, 1809. His chief performance is a General History of the Christian Church.

HENLEY, ANTHONY, was the son of Sir Robert Henley, of the Grange, Hampshire, and educated at Oxford. In 1698 he was returned to parliament for Andover, and afterwards for Weymouth, in which capacity he voted with the Whigs. He wrote several poems for music, and assisted the writers of the 'Tatler' and the 'Medley.' Died August, 1711. His second son, Robert, became Lord Chancellor, and, in 1764, earl of Northampton. See NORTHINGTON.

HENLEY, JOHN, commonly called *Orator Henley*, was born at Melton Mowbray, Leicestershire, 3 Aug., 1692. He was educated at Oakham School, in Rutland, and next at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he took his degrees in arts, and entered into orders. After serving a curacy in the country, and conducting the school of his native place for some time, he removed to London, and was much followed as a preacher. At last, however, he set up what he called an oratory, in Newport Market, where he lectured on Sundays on theology, and on Wednesdays upon miscellaneous topics, but in a strain of such vulgarity and abuse, as moved the grand jury of Westminster to present him at the sessions as a disturber of the public peace. He had medals struck, which he dispensed as tickets to his subscribers, each of whom paid one shilling for admittance. Died 14 Oct., 1756. Henley published a translation of Pliny's Epistles; and some other works.

HENLEY, SAMUEL, D.D., a learned orientalist, was some time professor of moral philosophy at the college of Williamsburg, Virginia, subsequently assistant at Harrow School, rector of Rendlesham, Suffolk, and principal of the East India College, Hertford. Died 29 Dec., 1815. He published—Three Sermons preached in America; Dissertation concerning the controverted Passages in St. Peter and St. Jude, on the Angels that sinned; Observations on the Fourth Eclogue, the Allegory in the Third Georgic, and the Design of the *Æneid* of Virgil; Essay toward a new Edition of the Elegies of Tibullus, with a Translation, and Notes. He has also some papers in the *Archæologia*; and was the editor of 'The History of the Caliph Vathek.'

HENNINGES, JEROME, a German genealogist, the disciple of Melancthon, was a native of Lunenburg, and died 28 Feb., 1597.

HENNUYER, JEAN LE, bishop of Lisieux, is celebrated for his humanity at the massacre of St. Bartholomew. Born 1497; died 12 March, 1578.

HENRIET, PROTAIS, a French Recollect friar, author of a Harmony of the Evangelists, &c., died 1688.

HENRIETTA ANNA OF ENGLAND, duchess of Orleans, the daughter of Charles I. king of England and Henrietta Maria of France, was born at Exeter 1644, and died at St. Cloud 29 June, 1670. She was charged with several secret missions from Louis XIV. to her brother Charles II.

HENRIETTA MARIA OF FRANCE, daughter of Henry IV. and Mary de Médicis, was born at Paris 25 Nov., 1609; became the wife of Charles I., king of England, 1625; and died at Colombe, near Paris, 10 Sept., 1669. She fled from England in 1644, and took refuge in France, where she founded the convent of the Visitation at Chaillot.

HENRION, DENIS, a French mathematician, engineer to the prince of Orange, died about 1640. He was one of the earliest translators of Euclid, and introduced into France the theory of logarithms, invented by Napier.

HENRION.

HENRION, NICOLAS, a French numismatist, born at Troyes (Champagne) 6 Dec., 1663; died 24 June, 1720.

HENRY I., *The Fowler*, Emperor of Germany, was born 876, being the son of Otho. He succeeded Conrad I. 919; and died 936.

HENRY II., great-grandson of the preceding, was born 972; became king of Bavaria 995; succeeded Otho III. as emperor of Germany 1002; died 1024.

HENRY III., *The Black*, brother and successor of Conrad II. (1039), was crowned emperor 1046; and died 1056.

HENRY IV., Emperor of Germany, born 1050; succeeded his father, Henry III., 1056; died 1106.

HENRY V., *The Young*, son of the preceding, was born 1081; succeeded to the imperial throne 1111; died 1125.

HENRY VI., *The Cruel*, born 1165; succeeded his father, Frederick Barbarossa, 1190; died 1197.

HENRY VII., Duke of Luxemburg, was elected emperor of Germany 1308, and died 1313.

HENRY I., King of France, was born 1005; succeeded his father Robert 1031; died 1060.

HENRY II., son of Francis I., was born 1518; succeeded to the French throne 1547; died 1559.

HENRY III., third son of the preceding, was born 1552. He was chosen king of Poland 1573, but quitted that throne to succeed his brother as king of France 1574. He was assassinated 2 Aug., 1589.

HENRY IV., *The Great*, king of France, was born at Pau 1533; ascended the throne 1589; and was assassinated 14 May, 1610.

HENRY I., *Beauclerc*, King of England and duke of Normandy, was the third son of William the Conqueror. He was born 1068; ascended the throne 1100; died 2 Dec., 1135.

HENRY II. succeeded to the throne of England 1154, and died 6 July, 1189.

HENRY III., born 1206, succeeded John as king of England 1216, and died 1272.

HENRY IV., eldest son of John of Gaunt, third son of Edward III., was born about 1366. By usurping the throne (1399), he gave rise to the long wars between the houses of York and Lancaster. Died 20 March, 1413.

HENRY V., son of the preceding, was born 1388; succeeded to the crown 1413; died 31 Aug., 1422.

HENRY VI., son of the preceding, was born 1421; succeeded to the throne on his father's decease; and was murdered in the Tower 21 May, 1471.

HENRY VII. opposed and defeated Richard III., and was crowned king of England, on the field, after the battle of Bosworth 1485. By his marriage the rival claims of the houses of York and Lancaster were united and settled. He died 21 April, 1509.

HENRY VIII., son and successor of the preceding, ascended the throne 1509, at the age of 18. Although for a short time popular, he soon, by his arbitrary and capricious conduct, proved himself a tyrant. He obtained from the Holy See the title of 'Defender of the Faith,' in consequence of his having written a work against the errors of Luther; but he afterwards quarrelled with the Pope, who refused to divorce him from his wife. Henry in revenge declared himself to be the Head of the Church, and thus introduced the 'Reformation' into England. He was six times married; two of his wives perished on the scaffold, and two

HENRY.

others were divorced. This monarch, who must always be detested for his tyranny and oppression, died 28 Jan., 1546-7.

HENRY, Prince of Wales, eldest son of James I., died 6 Nov., 1612, aged 18, much lamented by the nation.

HENRY OF GHENT, *The Solemn Doctor*, was archdeacon of Tournay, where he died 29 June, 1205, aged 76. He wrote some excellent works on theology.

HENRY OF HUNTINGDON, an English historian, was canon of Lincoln and archdeacon of Huntingdon in the twelfth century. He wrote a History of England to the year 1154, published in 1579 by Savile. There is an English translation in Bohn's Antiquarian Library. He was also author of a Latin piece on the Contempt of the World.

HENRY OF ST. IGNATIUS, *Henricus à Sancto Ignatio*, a learned theologian of the Carmelite order, was a native of Ath, in Flanders, and died at Cavaé, in the diocese of Liege, about 1720. His chief work is a complete system of moral theology, entitled 'Ethica Amoris.'

HENRY THE MINSTREL, or *Blind Harry*, a Scotchman, who commemorated in vernacular poetry the achievements of Wallace, flourished in the fifteenth century. The best edition of his poem was printed at Perth 1790.

HENRY OF SUSSEX, *Henricus de Segusio*, the most eminent civilian and canonist of the thirteenth century, who acquired so high a reputation as to be called 'The Source and Splendour of the Law.' He was appointed archbishop of Embrun about 1258, and cardinal bishop of Ostia 1262, from whence he had the name of Ostiensis. Died 1271. He wrote 'The Golden Sum on the Book of Decretals.'

HENRY, DAVID, a printer, born near Aberdeen 1710. He came to London early in life, and was taken into the employ of Cave, whose sister he married; after which he began business at Reading, where he set up a newspaper, and another at Winchester. In 1754 he became a partner with his brother-in-law, at St. John's Gate, where he continued the Gentleman's Magazine many years. He died at Lewisham 5 June, 1792. Mr. Henry published 'Twenty Discourses abridged from Archbishop Tillotson;' 'The Complete Farmer, or a Practical System of Husbandry; and An Historical Account of Voyages round the World, 6 vols.

HENRY, MATTHEW, son of Philip Henry, was born at Broad Oak, near Whitchurch, Shropshire, 1662. He was educated by his father, after which he studied the law in Gray's Inn, but relinquished that pursuit for the ministry, and was ordained over a congregation at Chester, where he resided about twenty-five years, and then accepted an invitation to settle at Hackney. He died of apoplexy, while on a journey, at Nantwich, 22 June, 1714. His works are A Discourse on Schism; The Life of Mr. Philip Henry; A Scripture Catechism; Family Hymns; The Communicant's Companion; Discourses on Vice and Immorality; A Method for Prayer; Directions for Daily Communion with God; Exposition of the Bible, 5 vols. folio. The last volume of this work was completed by several divines after his death.

HENRY, PATRICK, a native of Virginia, distinguished for his commanding eloquence, was the first man who proposed to the colonies hostile measures against Great Britain. He was the first governor of Virginia after the Declaration of Inde-

pendence, and a member of the old congress. He declined the appointments of secretary of state under President Washington, and of minister to France under his successor. Born 29 May, 1736; died 6 June, 1799.

HENRY, PHILIP, an eminent divine, born 1631 at the palace of Whitehall, where his father was page to James duke of York. He was educated at Westminster School, from whence he was elected to Christ Church, Oxford, and obtained a studentship 1648. He was ordained to the ministry according to the Presbyterian forms 1657, soon after which he married a lady of fortune, and became possessed of the estate of Broad Oak, near Whitechurch, in Shropshire, where he used to preach in a barn. Died 24 June, 1696.

HENRY, ROBERT, D.D., an historian and divine, was born in the parish of St. Ninian's, in Scotland, 18 Feb., 1718. From the grammar-school of Stirling he went to the university of Edinburgh, after which he became master of the school at Annan. In 1746 he was licensed to preach, and in 1748 was ordained at Carlisle, where he remained twelve years, and then removed to a congregation at Berwick. In 1768 he settled at Edinburgh, as minister of the new Grey Friars' church; but in 1776 he became colleague minister in the Old Church. The degree of doctor in divinity was conferred upon him by the university of Edinburgh in 1770, and in 1774 he was moderator of the general assembly. He died in Nov., 1790. Dr. Henry translated Gouget's *Origin of Laws, Arts, and Sciences*; but his great work is a *History of England*, on an original plan, 6 vols. 4to. This excellent work only comes down to the reign of Henry VIII.

HENRY, WILLIAM, M.D., F.R.S., a distinguished chemist of Manchester, was born in that town 12 Dec., 1774, and died 2 Sept., 1836.

HENRYSON, ROBERT, a Scotch poet in the fifteenth century, was schoolmaster at Dunfermline, and a monk of the Benedictine order. His '*Fabils*' were printed at Edinburgh in 1621: and his '*Testament of Faure Crescide*' is to be found in some editions of Chaucer's works. He died before 1508.

HENSLOW, JOHN STEPHENS, was born at Rochester 6 Feb., 1796, and educated at St. John's College, Cambridge (M.A. 1821). He became professor of mineralogy in the university 1822; professor of botany 1827; and in 1837 rector of Hitcham, Suffolk, where he died 16 May, 1861. He published '*The Principles of Descriptive and Physiological Botany*;' and '*A Dictionary of Botanical Terms*.'

HENTENIUS, JOHN, a Dominican, born in France 1499. He received his education in Portugal, and became a Dominican at Louvain, where he died 13 Oct., 1566. He is best known by a beautiful edition of the Vulgate, printed by Plantin 1565, 5 vols. 12mo.; and the Louvain Bible, printed 1547.

HEPBURN, JAMES, earl of Bothwell. See BOTHWELL.

HEPBURN, JAMES BONAVENTURA, a learned writer, was born at Oldhamstocks, East Lothian, 14 July, 1573. He was bred in the Protestant religion by his father, who was a Presbyterian minister; but, after studying at St. Andrew's, he turned Catholic, and went to Italy. He next travelled into various parts of the east, and on his return received the order of Minims in the vicinity of Avignon. Pope Paul V. appointed him

librarian of the oriental books and MSS. in the Vatican. He died at Venice in or about 1620. He published '*A Hebrew and Chaldaic Dictionary*,' and an '*Arabic Grammar*,' 1591. He also published translations, from Hebrew MSS. and other works.

HEPBURN, ROBERT, was born in Scotland about 1690. At the age of twenty-one he published, in thirty numbers, a series of essays, entitled '*The Tatler*,' by Donald Macastaf, of the North.' He studied the civil law in Holland, and became a member of the faculty of advocates at Edinburgh, where he died in or about 1712. After his death two treatises by him were published, viz., '*Demonstratio quod Deus sit*,' 1714; and '*Dissertatio de Scriptis Pitcanianis*,' 1715.

HERACLITUS, the founder of a philosophic sect, was a native of Ephesus. He incorporated the mysteries of the Pythagorean system into his own, which was exceedingly severe and obscure. Being of a misanthropic turn, whence he is said to have wept at the follies of mankind, he retired to a mountainous region, where he lived upon vegetables. He died at the age of sixty, B.C. 504.

HERACLIUS, emperor of the East, was son of Heraclius, governor of Africa. He dethroned Phocas 610, and died 641.

HERAULT, DIDIER, *Desiderius Heraldus*, a counsellor of the parliament of Paris, born about 1599; died June, 1649. He was distinguished both as a lawyer and a classical scholar. His son became a clergyman of the Church of England, and had a prebend in the cathedral of Canterbury. He wrote a piece against the regicides, and some other works.

HERBERT, JOHN FREDERICK, a German philosopher, professor at Königsberg and Göttingen, was born at Oldenburg 4 May, 1776, and died 14 Aug., 1841. An avowed adversary of Kant's system and of all psychological systems in general, he constructed, by means of what he termed the 'theory of relations,' an original system, the exposition of which is very often obscure through the absence of sufficient explanation. His works were published at Leipzig in 12 vols., 1850-52.

HERBELOT. See D'HERBELOT.

HERBERT, EDWARD, Lord Herbert of Cherbury, was born in Montgomeryshire 1581. He was educated at University College, Oxford, and at the accession of James I. was created knight of the Bath. After this he distinguished himself at the siege of Juliers; and in 1616 was sent ambassador to Louis XIII., but was recalled on account of a dispute between him and the constable de Luynes. In 1625 he was created a baron of the kingdom of Ireland, and in 1631 advanced to the English peerage. Died 20 Aug., 1648. In his work, entitled '*De Veritate*,' he laid down the principles of deism, and yet professed to have had a revelation to publish it. His best performance is the '*History of Henry VIII.*' In 1663 appeared his book '*De Religione Gentilium*,' of which a translation was printed in 1705. Lord Herbert also wrote '*Expediit Buckinghami ducis in Rear insulam*;' and his *Own Life*, which last was printed in 1764, and several times since. The edition of 1824 has a prefatory notice said to be by Sir Walter Scott.

HERBERT, GEORGE, younger brother of Edward Lord Herbert of Cherbury, was born at Montgomery Castle 3 April, 1593. He was educated at Westminster School, and elected from thence to

Trinity College, Cambridge, where he obtained a fellowship, and took his degrees in arts. In 1619 he was chosen university orator, in which capacity he gave great satisfaction to James I. This made him entertain hopes of rising at court; but the death of the king disappointing his expectations, he entered into orders, and was presented to the prebend of Leighton Bromswold, in the diocese of Lincoln, the church of which parish he rebuilt. In 1630 he was inducted into the living of Bemerton, near Salisbury, where he died in February, 1632. The works of this exemplary divine are *Oratio qua auspicio sereniss. princip. Caroli reditum ex Hispaniis, 1623*; a translation of Cornaro on Temperance; *Herbert's Remains*, containing his 'Priest to the Temple, or the Country Parson's character and rule of Holy Life,' an admirable treatise on parochial duty; 'The Temple. Sacred Poems and Private Ejaculations.' Several editions of his Poetical Works have appeared during the present century.

HERBERT, HENRY JOHN GEORGE, earl of Carnarvon. *See* CARNARVON.

HERBERT, MARY. *See* SIDNEY.

HERBERT, SIDNEY, Lord Herbert of Lea, was born at Richmond, Surrey, 16 Sept., 1810, being the second son of the eleventh earl of Pembroke. He was educated at Oriel College, Oxford (B.A. 1831). In 1832 he entered parliament as Conservative member for South Wilts, which he continued to represent until he was raised to the peerage. He took office under Peel's second administration in 1841, as secretary of the admiralty, and in 1845 he was advanced to the post of secretary of war. He kept aloof from the party of Lord Derby when they came into power early in 1852, but resumed his post at the War Office, with a seat in Lord Aberdeen's Coalition Ministry in the following December, and held it till the commencement of the war with Russia, when he withdrew for a while from the public service in consequence of the resolutions of the Sebastopol committee. In June, 1859, he returned to the War Department, and finally retired from office in July, 1861, having been raised to the peerage in the preceding January. His death happened at Wilton 2 Aug., 1861.

HERBERT, Sir THOMAS, was born at York about 1610, and educated at Jesus College, Oxford, from whence he removed to Trinity College, Cambridge; after which he went to live with his relation, the earl of Pembroke, who sent him on his travels. He spent four years in Asia and Africa, and published, at his return, an account of his observations. On the breaking-out of the rebellion, he joined the parliament, but afterwards became attached to the king, whom he attended to the last with great affection. At the Restoration he was made a baronet. He died at York 1 March, 1681-2. Besides his travels he was the author of *Threnodia Carolina*, or an Account of the two last Years of the Life of King Charles I. Sir Thomas also wrote an account of the last days of the king, inserted in Wood's *Athenæ*; and he assisted Dugdale in the third volume of the *Monasticon*.

HERBERT, WILLIAM, earl of Pembroke. *See* PEMBROKE.

HERBERT, WILLIAM, a typographical antiquary, born 29 Nov., 1718, and educated at Hitchin, Herts. He carried on the hosiery business in London some years, but without success, on

which he went as purser's clerk to the East Indies, where he remained some time, and acquired a considerable knowledge of the rivers, harbours, and coasts; for his plans of which he received three hundred pounds from the company on his return. He now set up business as an engraver of charts, and printseller, in which he met with so much encouragement as enabled him to retire with a competency, to an estate of his purchasing at Cheshunt, where he died 18 March, 1795. Mr. Herbert published a new edition of Atkyns's *History of Gloucestershire*, and an improved edition of 'Ames's *Typographical Antiquities*,' 3 vols. 4to., 1785-90.

HERBIN, AUGUSTE FRANÇOIS JULIEN, an oriental scholar, born at Paris 13 March, 1783; died 30 Dec., 1806.

HERBINIUS, JOHN, a native of Pitschen, in Silesia, who wrote on Cataracts and Waterfalls; also 'De Statu Ecclesiarum Augustanæ Confessionis in Polonia.' Born 1633; died 14 Feb., 1676.

HERBST, JOHN ANDREW, a writer on music, born at Nuremberg 1588. In 1628 he became chapel-master at Frankfort on the Maine, and died there about 1660.

HERDER, JOHN GOTTFRIED VON, was born at Morungen, in East Prussia, 1744. He was educated for the church, and in 1774 became first preacher to the court of Saxe Weimar, ecclesiastical counsellor, and vice-president of the consistory. Died 18 December, 1803. His works relate to a great variety of subjects, and fill about 60 volumes. The following have been translated into English: *Outlines of a Philosophy of the History of Man*; 'Oriental Dialogues'; 'A brief Commentary on the Revelation of St. John'; 'Spirit of Hebrew Poetry.'

HERICOURT, LOUIS D', a learned French jurist, born at Soissons 1687; died 18 Oct., 1752.

HERISSANT, LOUIS ANTOINE PROSPER, a physician and naturalist, born 1745 at Paris, where he died 10 Aug., 1769.

HERITIER DE BRUTELLE, CHARLES LOUIS L', a botanist, born at Paris 1746. He was murdered 16 Aug., 1800.

HERITIER DE VILLANDON, NICOLAS L', historiographer of France, died Aug., 1680, aged 50. He wrote two tragedies and a few poems. His daughter, *Marie Jeanne l'Heritier*, was born at Paris 1664, and died 24 Feb., 1734. She published a translation of Ovid's *Epistles*, and some novels.

HERMANN, JAMES, a mathematician of Basle, born 1678; died 11 July, 1733. He wrote 'Phoronomia, or two Books on the Forces and Motions of Solid and Fluid Bodies.'

HERMANN, JOHN, a physician and naturalist, professor at Strasburg, was born at Barr, near that city, 1738, and died 8 Oct., 1800. He devoted all his property to the formation of a cabinet of natural history, and wrote several dissertations in German and French.

HERMANN, JOHN GOTTFRIED JAMES, a celebrated philologist, born at Leipsic 28 Nov., 1772; died there 31 Dec., 1848. He became professor-extraordinary of philosophy in the university of his native town 1796; professor of eloquence 1803, and of poetry 1809; and in 1819 founded the Greek Society. He published editions of the 'Orphica,' of the 'Hymns and Epigrams' of Homer, and of several of the tragedies of Euripides; some excellent treatises on Greek grammar and primitive mythology; 'De Metris Poetarum Græcorum

1798; 'De emendandâ Ratione Græcæ Grammaticæ,' 1801; an annotated edition of Vigier 'De præcipuis Græcæ Dictionis Idiotismis,' and 'Elementa Doctrinæ Metricæ,' 1816.

HERMANN, PAUL, a botanist, born at Halle, in Saxony, 1646. After practising as a physician in Ceylon, he was chosen (1679) professor of botany at Leyden. He wrote numerous works, and formed a system of botany founded on the fructification. Died 20 Jan., 1695.

HERMANT, GODEFROI, doctor of the Sorbonne and rector of the university of Paris, was born at Beauvais 6 Feb., 1617, and died 11 July, 1690, having been excluded from several of his benefices for refusing to sign the 'Formulary.' He composed lives of several of the Fathers; some pieces against the Jesuits, &c.

HERMAS, an ecclesiastical writer, supposed to be the same person whom St. Paul salutes at the end of his Epistle to the Romans. He appears to have belonged to the church at Rome, when Clement was the bishop, about the year 80. His book, called 'The Shepherd,' is considered canonical by some of the Fathers. The Greek text is lost, but the Latin translation has been several times printed.

HERMELIN, SAMUEL GUSTAVUS, Baron, a Swedish mineralogist, born at Stockholm 4 April, 1744; died 4 March, 1820.

HERMES, GEORGE, a Catholic theologian, professor at Munster, and afterwards at Bonn, was born at Dreyerwalde, in Westphalia, 22 April, 1775, and died 26 May, 1831. His 'Philosophical Introduction of Catholic Christian Theology,' 1819, incurred the censure of the Court of Rome, because the author endeavoured to substitute reason for faith in the interpretation of the Scriptures; and his disciples, termed 'Hermesians,' were prohibited from teaching in Catholic universities. Besides the above work, Hermes wrote 'Researches on the interior truth of Christianity,' and 'Catholic Christian Dogma.'

HERMES TRISMEGISTUS, an Egyptian priest and philosopher, supposed to have flourished B.C. 1930.

HERMILLY, VAQUETTE D', a French writer, born at Amiens 1707; died at Paris 29 Jan., 1778. He wrote a History of Majorca and Minorca; and translated several works from the Spanish and Portuguese.

HERMOGENES, a famous heresiarch of the second century, who applied Stoicism to Christianity, saying that matter was co-eternal with God, and that He had formed all creatures out of it.

HERMOGENES, of Tarsus, a Greek rhetorician, who flourished about 161. Such portions of his works as are extant were printed at Geneva 1614.

HERNANDEZ, FRANCIS, a physician and naturalist, who was sent to Mexico by Philip II. to make observations on the productions of that country. The result of his inquiries was published at Rome 1651.

HERODES, TIBERIUS CLAUDIUS ATTICUS, a native of Marathon, was a distinguished sophist in the age of the Antonines. He was appointed consul at Rome A.D. 141, and died A.D. 185. We have from him only a single discourse and some fragments.

HERODIAN, a Greek historian, died at Rome about 240. He wrote the history of his own times,

1749.

HERODOTUS, called the father of history, was born at Halicarnassus, in Caria, about 484 B.C. His native place being under the tyranny of Lygdamis, induced him to travel into Egypt, Greece, and Italy, by which means he acquired an extensive knowledge of the history of many nations. On his return to his own country, he assisted in expelling Lygdamis; and then went, according to Pliny, to live at Thurium, in Magna Græcia. He is said to have recited his history at the Olympic games with such applause, that the people, in expressing their admiration of him, paid little attention to those who had gained prizes. The work is divided into nine books, which are called by the names of the muses, and comprehend the history of the most remarkable events, from the reign of Cyrus, the first king of Persia, to that of Xerxes. There is also ascribed to Herodotus 'A Life of Homer;' but it is evidently fictitious. The best editions of this valuable author are that of Aldus, 1502, folio; that of Wesseling, at Amsterdam, in 1763; and that of Schweighäuser, at Strasburg, 1816. There have been several English translations of Herodotus, by Beloe, Littlebury, Laurent, and others.

HERRARA Y TORDESILLAS, ANTONIO DE, a Spanish historian, born 1559; died at Madrid 29 March, 1625. He became grand historiographer for the Indies to Philip II., who also made him secretary of state. Among his many works we may particularize his History of the West Indies, which was translated into English by Stevens; and his History of Scotland during the time of Mary Stuart.

HERRARA, FERDINANDO DE, a Spanish poet, born at Seville 1515; died about 1595. He wrote a great number of poems, and a Life of Sir Thomas More.

HERRARA, FRANCIS DE, *The Old*, a Spanish painter, born 1576; died 1650.

HERRARA, FRANCIS DE, *The Young*, a painter and architect, son of the preceding, was born 1622, and died at Madrid 1685.

HERRICK, ROBERT, a poet, was born in London Aug., 1591. He received his education at Cambridge, after which he obtained (1629) the vicarage of Dean Prior, Devonshire. He was deprived of this living at the Rebellion, but recovered it at the Restoration, and died 1674. His poetical works were printed 1648, under the title of 'Hesperides.' Of the subsequent editions the best are those of Maitland (1823) and Singer (1846).

HERRING, JOHN FREDERICK, a celebrated painter of animals, especially horses, was born in Surrey 1795; and died at Meopham Park, Tunbridge, Kent, 23 Sept., 1865.

HERRING, THOMAS, archbishop of Canterbury, was born 1691, at Walsoken, Norfolk, and educated at Cambridge. On taking orders, he obtained successively the livings of Great Shelford, Stow cum Quy, and the Holy Trinity in Cambridge. In 1722 Bishop Fleetwood made him his chaplain, and gave him the rectory of Rettenden, Essex, and that of Barclay, Herts. After this he was chosen preacher to the Society of Lincoln's Inn, and appointed chaplain in ordinary to the king, on which he took his degree of D.D. In 1731 he was presented to the rectory of Blechingley, Surrey, and the same year advanced to the deanery of Rochester. In 1737 he was made bishop of Bangor, and in 1743 translated to York

where he exerted himself so much in rousing the county against the rebels, that in 1747 he was translated to Canterbury. Died 13 March, 1757. In 1763 a volume of his sermons was published, which was followed in 1777 by a collection of his letters.

HERSCHEL, Sir WILLIAM, LL.D, F.R.S., the famous astronomer, was born at Hanover 15 Nov., 1738. His father, being a musician, brought up his four sons, of whom William was the second, to the same profession, and placed him, at the age of fourteen, in the band of the Hanoverian Foot-guards. In 1757 he came to this country, and obtained employment as a musician. In 1766 he was chosen organist at Halifax, which situation he resigned for a similar one at Bath, where, by the direction of the public concerts and his private teaching, he gained a considerable income. But, though fond to enthusiasm of his profession, his ardent thirst for knowledge had begun, for some time past, to open a nobler field for his exertions. While at Halifax he had commenced a course of mathematical reading; and when he read of the noble astronomical discoveries made by the assistance of the telescope, he was seized with an irresistible desire to see with his own eyes the wonders he had read of. Fortunately for the interests of science, the price of an instrument capable of satisfying his curiosity was beyond his means, and he resolved to attempt the construction of one for himself. In this arduous task he succeeded; and in 1774 first saw Saturn in a 5-feet reflecting telescope made by his own hands. Encouraged by this success he now attempted larger telescopes, and soon completed a 7, a 10, and a 20 feet reflector. About the latter end of 1779 he commenced a regular view of the heavens, star by star, with a 7 feet reflector, and after having continued this for upwards of eighteen months he was at length rewarded, on 13 March, 1781, with the discovery of a new primary planet, to which he afterwards gave the name of 'Georgium Sidus,' but which is now more generally distinguished by that of 'Uranus.' In consequence of this discovery the attention of the scientific world became fixed upon him; and George III. immediately appointed him his private astronomer, with a yearly salary of £400, thus enabling him to devote the remainder of his life exclusively to astronomy. Herschel now took up his residence at Datchet, near Windsor, where he entered upon a career of discovery unexampled, perhaps, in the history of science. Having removed to Slough, he commenced the erection of a telescope of yet larger dimensions than any before attempted, which he completed in 1787, and, aided by this stupendous instrument, and by others of hardly inferior power, extended his researches to every part of the heavens. In these observations, and the laborious calculations into which they led, he was assisted throughout by his sister, Miss Carolina Lucretia Herschel (who died at Hanover 9 Jan., 1848, aged 97). His discoveries were communicated as they arose to the Royal Society, and form an important part of the 'Transactions' of that learned body from 1782 to 1818. His two discoveries of Saturn's 6th and 7th satellites would of themselves be sufficient to render his monster telescope ever memorable. In 1820 he laid before the Royal Society a catalogue of 5,000 new nebulae, nebulous stars, planetary nebulae, and clusters of stars, which he had discovered. This eminent man was

honoured with the Guelphic order of knighthood 1816, and died at Slough, near Windsor, 25 Aug., 1822.

HERSENT, CHARLES, a turbulent French Oratorian, who, after quitting his order, brought himself into trouble by a book entitled 'Optatus Gallus' (1640), in which he charged Cardinal Richelieu with holding views inimical to the Gallican Church. Retiring to Rome, he was excommunicated for advancing some peculiar notions on grace. He then went back to France, where he died after 1660.

HERTIUS, JOHN NICHOLAS, a learned civilian of Giessen, born 1652; died 19 Sept., 1710.

HERTZBERG, EWALD FREDERICK VON, a Prussian statesman, born at Lottin, in Pomerania, 2 Sept., 1725. He obtained employment in the office of foreign affairs at Berlin, where by his talents he rose to the rank of nobility and prime minister. Died 27 May, 1795. In 1752 his Essay on the Population of Brandenburg gained the prize given by the Academy of Sciences at Berlin. His state papers and memorials are remarkable for their precision and elegance.

HERVET, GENTIAN, was born at Olivet, near Orleans, 1499. He became tutor to Claudius de l'Aubespine, afterwards secretary of state; and, while at Paris, became acquainted with Edward Lupset, whom he assisted in an edition of Galen. He came to England with Lupset, and was employed in the education of Arthur Pole, which procured him the patronage of the celebrated cardinal, by whose interest he became canon of Rheims. Died 12 Sept., 1584. Hervet was at the Council of Trent, where he delivered two orations, which have been printed, with other works. He translated into English Xenophon's Treatise of Householde, and a discourse by Erasmus.

HERVEY, JAMES, a divine of the Church of England, was born at Hardingstone, Northamptonshire, 26 Feb., 1713-14. His father, who was minister of Collingtree, sent him to the free grammar school at Northampton, and next to Lincoln College, Oxford, where he took his bachelor's degree, and had a small exhibition. In 1736 he became curate to his father, and next at Dummer, Hampshire; from whence he went to Bideford, Devonshire, where he continued about five years, and was much beloved by the parishioners. At this place he wrote his celebrated 'Meditations among the Tombs,' and 'Reflections in a Flower-Garden.' In 1743 he returned to Northamptonshire, and officiated as curate to his father, who was now rector of Weston Favell, and whom he succeeded in that living and Collingtree 1754, on which occasion he took his master's degree at Cambridge. His principles were Calvinistic, but his piety was of the most cheerful and useful description. He died on Christmas Day, 1758. Besides his *Meditations*, in 2 vols., he published 'Theron and Aspasio; or, a Series of Dialogues and Letters,' 3 vols.; Remarks on Lord Bolingbroke; and some sermons. After his death appeared his *Life and Letters*, 2 vols.; Eleven Letters to Wesley; Letters to Lady Shirley; and Miscellaneous Letters.

HERVEY, JOHN, Lord Hervey of Ickworth, was the eldest son of the first earl of Bristol, and born 15 Oct., 1696. He was educated at Clare Hall, Cambridge, where he took his master's degree in 1715, at which time he was gentleman of the bed-chamber to the prince of Wales. In 1730 he was

councillor. In 1733 he was created Lord Hervey of Ickworth, and in 1740 made lord privy seal, but was dismissed the next year. Died 5 Aug., 1743. His lordship was a man of letters, and a friend to men of learning; but he was grossly treated by Pope, who drew his character as Sporus, in language which no provocation could have excused, and it was rendered more scandalous by the fact that the poet was the aggressor. Lord Hervey, however, retaliated in some severe lines, in an epistle from a nobleman to a doctor of divinity. He was also the author of some political pieces. One of his sons, *Augustus John* (b. 19 May, 1721), became an admiral and earl of Bristol. He married Elizabeth Chudleigh, who was tried for bigamy in espousing the duke of Kingston while her first husband was living. He died in 1779. Another son of Lord Hervey, *Frederic* (b. Aug., 1730), became bishop of Derry, and succeeded his brother in the title of earl of Bristol. He died at Albano, near Rome, 8 July, 1803.

HERWART DE HOHEMBURG, JOHN GEORGE, chancellor of Bavaria, was born 1554, and died 15 Jan., 1622. His works treat of mathematics and chronology.

HERY, THIERRY DE, a surgeon of Paris, died 12 May, 1599. He wrote '*Méthode curative de la maladie vénérienne*.'

HESHUSIUS, TILLEMANNUS, a Protestant divine, was born at Wesel, in the duchy of Cleves, 1526; died 1588. He wrote most furiously against the Calvinists.

HESIOD, a Greek poet, lived probably B.C. 950, but, according to some, before Homer. He was born at Cuma, in Ætolia, and was called the *Æscraean*, because educated at Æscra, in Boeotia. He was the first who wrote on agriculture, and his performance is entitled the '*Works and Days*.' His '*Theogony*' is valuable as affording the best account of the ancient mythology. '*The Shield of Hercules*,' attributed to Hesiod, is probably a fragment from a later author. His poems have been translated into English by Chapman (1618), Cooke (1728), and Elton (1812).

HESKINS, THOMAS, D.D., after studying for twelve years at Oxford, proceeded to Cambridge, where he took his degree of M.A. 1540, being then a fellow of Clare Hall, and in orders. He occurs as rector of Hildersham, Cambridgeshire, from 1551 to 1556; and in 1558 he was collated to the chancellorship of the church of Sarum, in which capacity he presented himself the same year to the vicarage of Brixworth, Northamptonshire. On Elizabeth's accession he went to Flanders, entered the Dominican order, and became confessor to a house of English Dominican nuns at Bergen op Zoom. It is not known when or where he died. He wrote '*The Parliament of Chryste avouching and declaring the enacted and received truth of the presence of his Bodie and Bloode in the Blessed Sacrament*, and of other articles concerning the same, impugned in a wicked Sermon by M. Juell,' folio, Antwerp, 1565, 1566.—*Athen. Cantab.*

HESNAULT. See **HENAUULT**.

HESSE, WILLIAM, Landgrave of, called the *Wise*, was born about 1533, and died 1592. He was a skillful astronomer, and built an observatory at Cassel, which he furnished with good instruments. His observations were published at Leyden in 1618 by Willebrod Snell.

HESSELS, or HESSELIUS, JOHN, a divine of

of Trent, was born 1522, and died 1563 or 1566. His works are chiefly polemical against the Protestants.

HESYCHIUS, a grammarian, lived at Alexandria, as is generally supposed, towards the close of the 4th cent. His Greek '*Lexicon*' was first printed at Venice 1514.

HEUGH, HUGH, D.D., a divine of the United Presbyterian Church, born at Stirling 12 Aug., 1782. After officiating as minister in his native town for fifteen years, he removed to Glasgow (1821), and remained there till his death 10 June, 1846. He published some pieces against religious establishments; Notices of the state of Religion in Geneva and Belgium, 1844; and '*Irenicum*,' 1846.

HEURNIUS, JOHN, a physician, born at Utrecht 1543, became professor of anatomy at Leyden, where he died 11 Aug., 1601. All his works were printed together at Leyden 1658.

HEUSINGER, JOHN MICHAEL, a German divine, born at Sunderhausen, in Thuringia 24 Aug., 1690, became director of the Gymnasium at Eisenach, where he died 24 Feb., 1751. He published editions of several classical authors. His nephew, *James Frederick Heusinger* (b. 1718; d. 1778), became master of the school at Wolfenbützel, and published *Observations on the Ajax and Electra of Sophocles*; *Plutarch on Education*, &c.

HEVELIUS, JOHN, an astronomer, born at Dantzic 28 Jan., 1611; died 28 Jan., 1687. He built an observatory at Dantzic for the purpose of making accurate observations, the result of which he published under the title of '*Selenographia, or a Description of the Moon*,' 1647. This was followed by other works, the most distinguished of which was his '*Cometographia*,' 1668. Having sent a copy of this work to Dr. Robert Hooke, it occasioned a controversy between them on this point: 'Whether distances and altitudes could be taken with plain sights nearer than to a minute,' which Hooke denied and Hevelius maintained. Besides the above work, Hevelius wrote '*Uranographia*,' '*De Naturâ Saturni*,' &c.

HEVIN, PRUDENT, an eminent surgeon of Paris, born 1715; died 5 Dec., 1780.

HEWSON, WILLIAM, F.R.S., was born at Hexham, Northumberland, 14 Nov., 1739. He served his time under his father, who was a surgeon and apothecary, after which he visited London, and became a pupil of Dr. Hunter, whom he also assisted in his lectures. In 1771 he obtained the Copley medal from the Royal Society, for his discoveries of the lymphatic system in birds and fishes. He also published '*Experimental Inquiries into the Properties of the Blood*;' and, in 1774, his treatise on the Lymphatic System. Died 1 May, 1774.

HEXHAM, JOHN OF. See **JOHN**.

HEXHAM, ROGER OF. See **ROGER**.

HEY, JOHN, D.D., was born 1734, and educated at Catherine Hall, Cambridge, from whence he removed in 1758 to a fellowship in Sidney College, where he proceeded through all the degrees to that of doctor in divinity in 1780, when he became the first professor of divinity on the Norrisian foundation, which chair he resigned in 1795. He was for many years rector of Fassenham, Northamptonshire, and of Calverton, Bucks, but resigned both in 1814 to settle in London, where he died 1815. His works are '*Redemption, a Sea-*

tonian prize poem;' 'Lectures on Divinity,' 4 vols.; Seven Sermons on several Occasions; 'Discourses on the malevolent Sentiments;' 'Observations on the Writings of St. Paul.'

HEYDEN, JOHN VAN DER, a landscape-painter, born at Gorcum 1637; died 1712.

HEYLIN, or HEYLYN, PETER, DD., was born at Burford, Oxfordshire, 29 Nov., 1600. He became a student of Hart Hall, Oxford, but afterwards obtained a fellowship in Magdalen College, which he resigned, in 1629, on being appointed chaplain to Charles I. In 1631 he published his 'History of St. George,' for which the king gave him the rectory of Hemmingford, Huntingdonshire, and a prebend of Westminster, to which was added the living of Houghton, in the bishopric of Durham. In 1633 he was created D.D.; in 1637 he became treasurer of Westminster; and, soon after, rector of Islip, Oxfordshire, which he exchanged for the living of South Wymborough, Hampshire. On the breaking out of the civil wars, the parliament ordered his estate to be sequestered, in consequence of which he went to Oxford, where he wrote a weekly paper, called 'Mercurius Aulicus;' but when the king's affairs became desperate, he retired to Abingdon. At the Restoration he recovered his preferments, and died 8 May, 1662. His miscellaneous works were collected into one volume, folio, 1682. His other publications are: Cosmography; A Help to English History, a new edition of which was published by Dr. Wright in 1773; Theologia veterum; Short View of the Life of Charles I.; Examen Historicum; History of the Reformation of the Church of England; Life of Archbishop Laud; History of the Presbyterians.

HEYNE, CHRISTIAN GOTTLÖB, one of the most illustrious critics of Germany, was born at Chemnitz, in Saxony, 25 Sept., 1729. His father, a poor weaver, was unable to pay for his education, but young Heyne's application and zeal enabled him to acquire a vast stock of learning. During the Seven Years' War he was obliged to fly from one town to another; but in 1763 he succeeded Gesner in the professorship of eloquence and poetry at Leipsic, where he died 14 July, 1812. He published editions of Homer, Virgil, Pindar, Diodorus Siculus, Tibullus, Epictetus, &c., with valuable notes; 'Opuscula Academica,' 6 vols.; and Antiquarische Aufsätze, essays on the history of art, 2 vols.

HEYRICK, ELIZABETH, daughter of John Coltman, of Leicester, and wife of Lieut. Heyrick, was a member of the Society of Friends, and wrote many pamphlets on philanthropic subjects. Born 1769; died 18 Oct., 1831.

HEYWOOD, ELIZA, a voluminous writer, born in London 1693; died 25 Feb., 1756. Her latter and best writings are, 'The Female Spectator,' 4 vols.; 'Epistles to the Ladies,' 2 vols.; 'Fortunate Foundling;' 'Adventures of Nature;' 'History of Betsy Thoughtless;' 'Jenny and Jemmy Jessamy;' 'Invisible Spy;' and 'A Present for a Servant Maid.'

HEYWOOD, JOHN, a poet, born at North Mims, near St. Alban's, Hertfordshire, and educated at Oxford; after which he became, through Sir Thomas More, a great favourite with Henry VIII. He also continued in the court of Edward VI., and was much in the confidence of queen Mary, on whose death, being a Catholic, he went abroad and died at Mechlin, 1565. He wrote 'The Parable of the Spider and Fly,' a voluminous poem, 1556.

His other works are a Dialogue of Proverbs, and several plays. He left two sons (1.) *Ellis Heywood*, born in London, and educated at All Souls' College, Oxford, where he obtained a fellowship; after which he went to Louvain, and became a Jesuit. (2.) *Jasper Heywood*, born in London 1535, became fellow of Merton College, Oxford; but in 1562 he entered among the Jesuits at Rome. He died at Naples 9 Jan., 1598. He translated three of Seneca's tragedies into English, and wrote various poems in the 'Paradise of Dainty Devices,' 1573.

HEYWOOD, OLIVER, a nonconformist, born at Bolton, Lancashire, March, 1629. He had his education at Trinity College, Cambridge, and was then ordained in the Presbyterian way, as minister of Coley chapel, Yorkshire, from which he was ejected at the Restoration. Died 4 March, 1702. His works are: Heart Treasure; Closet Prayer; Sure Mercies of David; Life of Mr. Angier, &c. His brother, *Nathaniel Heywood*, also an ejected minister, died 16 Dec., 1677. A volume of his sermons, entitled 'Christ Displayed,' was printed in 1679.

HEYWOOD, THOMAS, an English actor and dramatist, who flourished in the reigns of Elizabeth, James I., and Charles I. Twenty-four of his plays, the best of which is 'A Woman killed with Kindness,' have been printed; and he was likewise the author of numerous other works.

HICKERINGILL, EDMUND, a clergyman of eccentric character, born in Essex, 1630. He had his education at Cambridge; after which he became a lieutenant in the army, and went to Jamaica, of which Island he published a description. On entering into orders, he obtained the vicarage of Boxted, in Essex, and afterwards the rectory of All-Saints, in Colchester, where he died after leading an irregular and turbulent life, 30 Nov., 1708. His tracts were collected by himself 1707, and republished 1716.

HICKES, GEORGE, D.D., was born at Newsham, Yorkshire, 20 June, 1642. He had his grammatical education at the school of North Allerton, from whence he removed to St. John's College, Oxford; but afterwards he went to Magdalen College, next to Magdalen Hall, and in 1664 to Lincoln College, where he obtained a fellowship. After this he travelled, and at Paris contracted an intimacy with Henry Justel, who intrusted to his care his father's manuscript of the 'Codex canonum ecclesie universalis,' to be presented to the university of Oxford. In 1677 he accompanied his patron, the Duke of Lauderdale, to Scotland, where he was complimented with the degree of doctor of laws at St. Andrews, but he afterwards took the same in regular course at Oxford. In 1680 he was promoted to a prebend of Worcester, and presented the same year to the vicarage of All-Hallows, Barking. In 1683 he became dean of Worcester; but at the Revolution he lost that and his other preferments for not taking the oaths. In 1693 he was consecrated bishop of Thetford by the nonjuring prelates, who were desirous of keeping up their separation from the established church. Died 15 Dec. 1715. Dr. Hickes was particularly skilled in northern literature. His chief works are: 'Institutiones Grammaticæ Anglo-Saxonicæ et Mæso-Gothicæ;' 'Antiquæ Literaturæ Septentrionalis Thesaurus,' 3 vols.; Sermons, 3 vols.; Jovian, or an Answer to Julian the Apostate; some Discourses on Dr. Burnet and Dr. Tillotson; con-

tracts in defence of the Nonjurors. His brother, *John Hickes*, became a Presbyterian and was deprived of the living of Stoke, Devonshire, for non-conformity, 1662. In 1685 he joined the Duke of Monmouth's army, for which he was executed.

HICKMAN, HENRY, B.D., a native of Worcestershire, was educated first at Cambridge and afterwards at Oxford, where he became fellow of Magdalen College. At the Restoration he lost his fellowship; on which he went to Leyden, where he died 1692. His works are for the most part polemical.

HICKS, FRANCIS, was born 1566, at Tredington, Worcestershire. He was educated at Oxford; after which he retired to his estate. Died 9 Jan., 1630. His translation of Lucian was published by his son, *Thomas Hicks, M.A.*, chaplain of Christ Church, Oxford, in 1634.

HIDALGO, DON JOSEPH GARCIA, a Spanish painter and writer on his art, was born about 1656, and died about 1720.

HIERO I., King of Syracuse, succeeded his brother Gelon 478 B.C.; died 416 B.C.

HIERO II., elected King of Syracuse, 269 B.C.; died 215.

HIERON, SAMUEL, was born at Epping, Essex, 1572. He was educated at Cambridge; after which he became rector of Modbury, in Devonshire, where he died 1617. His works are wholly practical, and were printed together 1614, and again 1620.

HIEROCLES, governor of Alexandria, and a bitter persecutor of the Church in the 4th cent. He had been a teacher of rhetoric in Bithynia; and he wrote two treatises against the Gospels in which he sought to prove that Apollonius Tyaneus performed greater wonders than Jesus Christ.

HIEROCLES, a Platonic philosopher of Alexandria, about A.D. 450. He wrote a treatise on Providence; another on Fate; and a Commentary on the Golden Verses of Pythagoras.

HIFFERNAN, PAUL, was born in the county of Dublin 1719, and educated for the priesthood of the Roman church; instead of which he went abroad, and applied himself to physic, but never attained any eminence. He lived in London by writing for the stage and the booksellers, though none of his productions are now read. He died in obscurity June 1777.

HIGDEN, RALPH, a chronicler, was a Benedictine in the monastery of St. Werburg, at Chester, where he died at an advanced age about 1360. His 'Polychronicon' was translated by John de Trevisa, and printed by Caxton 1482.

HIGGINS, JOHN, an old writer, was born in Somersetshire, and educated at Oxford. He was in orders, and compiled—*The Flosculi of Terence*; *Holcot's Dictionaire*, 1572; *The Nomenclator of Adrian Junius*, translated into English, 1585; *An Answer to Perkins*, concerning Christ's Descent into Hell; part of the *Mirror for Magistrates*, 1575.

HIGGINS, MATTHEW JAMES, an English journalist, who for many years was a contributor to the *Times*, *Edinburgh Review*, *Cornhill Magazine*, and *Pall Mall Gazette*. He was best known to the public by his favourite signatures of 'Jacob Omnium' and 'Paterfamilias,' which are identified with many important social and educational reforms. He died at Abingdon 14 August, 1868, having been admitted a few days previously into membership with the Church of Rome.

below, was born 1670. He was educated first at St. John's College, Oxford; from whence he removed to Cambridge, and next to the Middle Temple. He adhered strenuously to king James II., and died in France in March, 1735. His works are—*The Generous Conqueror*, a Tragedy; *A Poem on the Peace of Utrecht*; *Historical and Critical Remarks on Burnet's History of his own Times*; *A Short View of English History*.

HIGGONS, SIR THOMAS, was born at Westburgh, Shropshire, 1624. He was educated at Oxford, and married the widow of Robert earl of Essex, and delivered a Latin oration at her funeral 1656. His second wife was the daughter of Sir Bevil Greenville. He was knighted at the Restoration, and sent envoy, first to the duke of Saxony, and next to Vienna. Died 24 Nov., 1691. His works are—'A Panegyric to the King'; 'The History of Isuf Bassa'; 'The Venetian Triumph.'

HIGGS, GRIFFIN or GRIFFITH, was born near Henley, Oxfordshire, 1589. After being educated at Oxford he went (1627) to the Hague, as chaplain to the queen of Bohemia. In 1630 he took his doctor's degree at Leyden; and on his return home was made dean of Lichfield, but lost that preferment in the Rebellion. Died 16 Dec., 1659. His works are—'Problemata Theologica,' 'Miscellaneæ Theses Theologicae.'

HIGHMORE, JOSEPH, a painter, born in London, 1692; died at Canterbury 3 March, 1780. He painted numerous portraits of eminent persons, and a set of pictures from Pamela; Hagar and Ishmael, in the Foundling Hospital; and several historical pieces of merit. He was also an author, and published—'A Critical Examination of the two Paintings by Rubens in the Banqueting House at Whitehall'; 'The Practice of Perspective'; 'Observations on a pamphlet entitled, Christianity not founded on Argument; Essays, 2 vols.'

HIGHMORE, NATHANIEL, M.D., a medical writer, born at Fordingbridge, Hants, 6 Feb., 1613; died at Sherborne, Dorsetshire, 21 March, 1684.

HILARION, the founder of the monastic life in Palestine, was born about 291, and died in the isle of Cyprus about 371.

HILARY (St.), bishop of Poitiers, a Father of the Church, died 367 or 368. The best edition of his works is that of Paris, fol., 1693.

HILARY (St.), bishop of Arles, died 5 May, 449. He wrote Homilies; the Life of St. Honoratus, &c.

HILARY (St.), succeeded St. Leo as Pope 461; died 21 Feb., 468.

HILDA (St.), abbess of Streaneshalch (now Whitby), Yorkshire, died 680, aged 63. Festival Nov. 18.

HILDEGARDE (St.), abbess of Mount St. Rupert, near Bingen, on the Rhine; died 1180. She composed three books of Revelations, &c.

HILDERSHAM, ARTHUR, a puritan divine, whose father was nearly related to cardinal Pole, and consequently to the royal family of England. He was born at Stetchworth, Cambridgeshire, 6 Oct., 1563, and educated at Christ's College, Cambridge; after which he obtained a fellowship at Trinity Hall. In 1593 he was presented to the living of Ashby-de-la-Zouch, in Leicestershire, where he continued till his death, 4 March, 1631. His works are—*Lectures on John*; *Lectures on Psalm 51*; *A Treatise on the Lord's Supper*. His son, *Samuel*, was ejected at the Restoration from

the living of West Felton, in Shropshire. He died 1674.

HILDESLEY, MARK, an English prelate, born 9 Dec. 1698, at Murston, Kent, and educated at Trinity College Cambridge. In 1755 he was appointed to the bishopric of Sodor and Man, with which he held the mastership of Sherbourne Hospital, and a prebend in Lincoln cathedral. Died 7 Dec. 1772. It was owing to his exertions that the Bible was translated into the Manx language.

HILL, AARON, a poet, was born in Westminster 10 Feb. 1685. He was educated at Westminster School, which he left before he was 15, and went to visit his relation, Lord Paget, then ambassador to the Porte. After going through several parts of the Levant, and some of the courts of Europe, he returned with his noble relation in 1703. He next became a travelling tutor, and in 1709 commenced author, by publishing a 'History of the Ottoman Empire.' His next performance was a poem in praise of Lord Peterborough, who made him his secretary. On bringing out an opera called 'Rinaldo,' which was the first piece of music composed by Handel, he became manager of the king's theatre, for which he was well qualified, as appears in his poem on the 'Art of Acting,' and his periodical Essays, entitled 'The Prompter.' He also turned his attention to a variety of schemes, one of which was the extraction of oil from beech-nuts; another, the settlement of Georgia, in America; and, lastly, the cutting of timber for the navy in the Highlands. None of these, however, were successful, and he devoted his time, at the close of life, to study and to the education of his children. He brought out several plays, mostly translations from the French: besides which he wrote a poem on Gideon, and other pieces, all of which were collected in 4 vols. 8vo. Died 8 Feb., 1750. Mr. Hill was once on good terms with Pope, but afterwards they quarrelled, and Hill was enrolled in the Dunciad.

HILL, ABRAHAM, F.R.S., was born in London 1633; became a lord of trade and comptroller of the archbishop of Canterbury; and died 5 Feb., 1721. His 'Familiar Letters' were published 1767.

HILL, GEORGE, D.D., a clergyman of the church of Scotland, was born at St. Andrew's June, 1750. He was educated at the university of his native place, where he first obtained the Greek professorship in the college of St. Salvador, and afterwards that of divinity. He next became principal of St. Mary's College, chaplain to the king for Scotland, and fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh. Died 19 Dec., 1819. He published a volume of sermons; 'Theological Institutes,' 'Lectures upon portions of the Old Testament,' 'Lectures on Divinity,' 3 vols.

HILL, Sir JOHN, M.D., was born about 1716, and bred to the business of an apothecary, which he carried on for some years in St. Martin's Lane. His first publication was a translation of Theophrastus, 'On Gems,' which procured him reputation, and induced him to undertake a General Natural History, in 3 vols. folio. He now became a general writer on a variety of subjects. He published a supplement to Chambers's Cyclopædia, conducted the 'British Magazine,' and edited a daily paper called 'The Inspector.' At this time he obtained the degree of M.D. from Scotland, and set up as an empiric by inventing some popular remedies. Under the patronage of the earl of Bute he commenced a voluminous work—A

System of Botany,' which he sent to the king of Sweden, who invested him with an order of knighthood. Besides the above works he wrote many others, as, Mrs. Glasses' Cookery; A Review of the works of the Royal Society; some novels; and a few farces. Died 22 Nov., 1775.

HILL, JOSEPH, a puritan divine, was born at Brounley, Yorkshire, Oct., 1625, and obtained a fellowship at Magdalen College, Cambridge, which he was compelled to resign on account of his nonconformity 1662. Leaving this country he officiated as minister to the English congregation at Middleburg, and afterwards to that at Rotterdam, where he died 5 Nov., 1707. He published an enlarged edition of Schrevelius's Greek Lexicon, and Dissertations on the Antiquity of Temples and Churches.

HILL, Sir RICHARD, bart., brother of the Rev. Rowland Hill, was born at Hawkstone, Shropshire, 1733, and educated at Oxford. He became zealously attached to the Calvinistic Methodists, and engaged in several sharp controversies on their behalf. On the death of his father he succeeded him as M.P. for Shropshire; and died 1809. He published several works in vindication of the Calvinistic doctrines.

HILL, ROBERT, a self-taught genius, born at Miswell, near Tring, Herts, 11 Jan., 1699; died at Buckingham, July, 1777. He was bred a tailor and staymaker, but by indefatigable application he acquired a sufficient knowledge of the Latin, Greek, and Hebrew languages to be able to teach them. His works are—Remarks on Berkeley's Essay on Spirit; The Character of a Jew; Criticisms on Job.

HILL, ROWLAND, son of Sir Rowland Hill, bart., was born at Hawkstone, near Shrewsbury, 1744, and educated at Cambridge. He took deacon's orders in the Established Church, but soon afterwards became a devoted disciple of Whitefield, and prosecuted his favourite plan of itinerant preaching wherever he could find an audience. He fixed his head-quarters at Wotton-under-Edge, Gloucestershire, where he erected a Tabernacle. In 1783 he opened Surrey Chapel in the Blackfriars Road, London, where he regularly preached during six months of every year, until his death on 12 April, 1833. Mr. Hill published several sermons and polemical treatises, but is best known by his 'Village Dialogues,' originally published in the Evangelical Magazine 1801.

HILL, ROWLAND, Viscount Hill, a gallant British general, born in Shropshire 1772, being a nephew of Sir Richard Hill mentioned above. Entering the military service at an early age, he rose to the rank of lieutenant-colonel of the 90th regiment, which he commanded during the campaign in Egypt. After the return of the troops from that country, he was appointed brigadier-general on the Irish staff, and, in 1808, he embarked with his brigade to join the army in the Peninsula. During the whole of Sir John Moore's advance and retreat, Hill continued indefatigable in his exertions, and was established with a corps of reserve to protect the embarkation of the army at Corunna. Subsequently he commanded the troops ordered from Ireland for the second expedition to the Peninsula, whence in 1811 he was compelled to come to England in consequence of ill-health. He soon returned, however, and, at the battle of Talavera, and of Arroyo de Molinos (1812) so highly distinguished himself that he received

appointed governor of Blackness Castle. In 1814 he was made a baron. The following victories are enumerated on Lord Hill's monumental column near Shrewsbury:—Roliça, Vimiera, Corunna, Douró, Talavera, Busaco, Arroyo de Molinas, Almaraz, Vittoria, Pyrenees, Nivelle, Nive, Hilette, Orthez, Aire, Tarbes, Toulouse, and Waterloo. After the restoration of the Bourbon family to the throne of France he was appointed second in command of the army of occupation. In 1828 he was appointed the general commanding-in-chief of the army, and resigned that high office in 1842, when he was raised to the dignity of viscount. He died very shortly afterwards, on 10 Dec., 1842.—*Rose.*

HILL, THOMAS, D.D., a minister of the Church of England, who became a Catholic towards the end of Queen Elizabeth's reign, and made his motives public in a work entitled, 'A Quatron of Reasons,' 1604.

HILL, THOMAS FORD, F.S.A., an English antiquary and philologist, died at Ariano, in Apulia, 16 July, 1795.

HILL, WILLIAM, D.D., a classical scholar, born at Cudworth, Warwickshire, 1619. He was a fellow of Merton College, Oxford, and afterwards master of St. Patrick's School, Dublin, from which situation he was ejected at the Restoration. Died Nov., 1667. He prepared an edition of Dionysius Periegetes, first published 1658.

HILLIARD, NICHOLAS, a painter, born at Exeter 1547; died 1619. He was goldsmith, carver, and painter, to Queen Elizabeth.

HILTON, JOHN, M.A., of the university of Cambridge, was organist to the church of St. Margaret, Westminster, and also clerk of that parish. He died about 1655. Some of his catches and other compositions possess great merit.

HILTON, WALTER, D.D., a Carthusian monk of the monastery of Shene, Surrey, lived in the reign of Henry VI. His 'Ladder of Perfection,' an ascetic work, was first printed 1494.

HILTON, WILLIAM, an English painter, and royal academician, born at Lincoln 3 June, 1786; died 30 Dec., 1839. He succeeded Fuseli as keeper of the academy. One of his best works is 'Una and the Lion entering the Cave of Corceca.'

HIMMEL, FREDERICK HENRY, a Prussian musical composer, born 1765; died at Berlin 1814.

HINCHLIFFE, JOHN, an English prelate, born in Westminster 1731, and educated at Cambridge. In 1768 he was made master of Trinity College, in that university, through the interest of the duke of Grafton, who, when prime minister, advanced him to the bishopric of Peterborough, with which he held the deanery of Durham till his death 11 Jan., 1794. He published three sermons; and a posthumous volume of his Discourses was printed 1796.

HINCKLEY, JOHN, D.D., was born in Warwickshire 1617. He studied at St. Alban Hall, Oxford, and obtained the rectory of Northfield, in Worcestershire. Died 13 April, 1695. Dr. Hinckley printed some sermons and controversial pieces against Baxter, in a collection entitled 'Fasciculus Literarum.'

HINCKS, EDWARD, D.D., was son of Dr. Thomas Dix Hincks, professor of Hebrew, and head master of the classical school in the Belfast Academical Institution. He was born in the county of Cork 1792, and received his education at Trinity College, Dublin. (B.A. 1812; fellow 1813; M.A.

1817; D.D. 1827; 1839.) He was rector of Killyleagh, co. Down, and held it till his death at the close of 1866. Dr. Hincks was an eminent oriental scholar, and contributed numerous valuable papers, especially on Egyptian hieroglyphics and Assyrian cuneiform inscriptions, to the Royal Irish Academy, the Royal Society of Literature, the Asiatic Society, and the British Association.

HINCMAR, one of the most learned men of the ninth century, was originally a monk of St. Denys, in France. He was consecrated archbishop of Rheims 845, and died 31 Dec., 882. The best edition of his works is by Father Sirmond, 2 vols. folio, 1645.

HIPPARCHUS, an astronomer, was born at Nice, in Bithynia, about 160 B.C. He first reduced astronomy to a science, and prosecuted the study systematically. His Commentary upon the Phenomena of Aratus is extant, and was printed at Florence 1567.

HIPPOCRATES, the father of physic, was born in the island of Cos, about 460 B.C. He studied at first under Herodicus, who invented the gymnastic medicine, and next under Gorgias, a celebrated sophist; after which he spent some years in travelling, and then fixed his principal residence at Larissa, in Thessaly. Such, however, was his fame, that he received invitations from several cities in Greece; and many stories are told of him which rest upon no good authority, particularly that of his being sent for by the people of Abdera, to cure Democritus of his supposed madness; and that he went to Athens in a time of pestilence, where, for his services, he was rewarded with a crown of gold. He died at Larissa, at the age of one hundred and upwards. His works were printed first by Aldus, at Venice, 1526. Subsequent editions, in Greek and Latin, are exceedingly numerous; but the best is that of Kühn, at Leipsic, 3 vols. 8vo., 1827.

HIPPOLYTUS (ST.), a bishop, who laid down his life for the truth of Christianity, in the persecution of Alexander Severus about A.D. 230. His works in Greek and Latin were printed by Fabricius, 2 vols. folio, 1716-18.

HIPPONAX, a satiric poet, of Ephesus, who lived about 540 years B.C.

HIRE. See LA HIRE.

HITTORF, JACQUES IGNACE, a distinguished architect of Paris, was born at Cologne 30 Aug., 1793, and died 24 March, 1867. M. Hittorf was member of the Institute and of the Legion of Honour, knight of the Black Eagle of Prussia, and member and royal gold medalist of the Royal Institute of British Architects. He was architect of the Cirques de l'Empereur and de l'Imperatrice of the great church, or rather Basilica, of St. Vincent de Paul, of the fountains and pavilions in the Champs Elysées, and of various Mairies and other important buildings. His profound knowledge of classic antiquity, and his various important publications, especially that on the art of polychromy as applied to monumental art, place him in the first rank among the writers on his art. His last work was the noble station of the Chemin de Fer du Nord.

HOADLY, BENJAMIN, a celebrated prelate born at Westerham, Kent, 14 Nov., 1676, and educated under his father, who was master of the grammar school at Norwich; after which he went to Catherine Hall, Cambridge, where he obtained

a fellowship. On taking orders he was chosen lecturer of St. Mildred, in the Poultry, and, in 1704, was presented to the rectory of St. Peter-le-Poor, Broad Street. He now became distinguished by his skill in controversy, and his turn for politics. He had a dispute with Calamy about the reasonableness of conformity, and next with Atterbury on several occasions, particularly in regard to non-resistance. For this he was presented to the living of Streatham, and, on the accession of George I., he was advanced to the bishopric of Bangor, which diocese he never visited. A sermon of his at court on the kingdom of Christ, in which he maintained that the clergy could claim no civil powers, occasioned the Bangorian controversy, in which he had to encounter Sherlock, Hare, Law, and other eminent writers. From Bangor he was removed successively to Hereford, Salisbury, and Winchester, where he died, 17 April, 1761. The bishop's works were published in 3 vols. folio.

HOADLY, BENJAMIN, M.D., F.R.S., son of the preceding, was born in London 10 Feb., 1705-6, and educated at Cambridge. He became physician to George II., and Frederick prince of Wales. He died at Chelsea 10 Aug., 1757, having published some medical and philosophical pieces; but he is best known as the author of 'The Suspicious Husband,' a comedy.

HOADLY, JOHN, born at Tottenham 1678, was youngest son of the Rev. Samuel Hoadly, and brother to Benjamin Hoadly, bishop of Winchester. In 1727 he was advanced to the sees of Leighlin and Ferns, and was translated to Dublin 1729-30. In 1742 he succeeded to the primatial see of Armagh. Died 19 July, 1746, aged 68. He published a volume in defence of Bishop Burnet's Exposition of the thirty-nine articles.

HOADLY, JOHN, LL.D., the youngest son of the bishop of Winchester, was born in London 8 Oct., 1711. He studied the law, and took his degrees in that faculty at Cambridge; after which he entered into orders, and obtained some valuable preferments in the church and diocese of Winchester. He wrote poems, two or three comedies, and an oratorio. Died 16 March, 1776.

HOARD, SAMUEL, B.D., born in London about 1599, and educated at Oxford. He obtained the rectory of Moreton, Essex, where he died 15 Feb., 1657-8. After having been a rigid Calvinist, he altered his sentiments, and published a book in favour of universal redemption, entitled 'God's Love to Mankind,' which was answered by Bishop Davenant and Dr. Twisse.

HOARE, PRINCE, F.S.A., an artist and author, born at Bath 1755, being the son of William Hoare, who is mentioned below. He studied painting at the Royal Academy, and afterwards at Rome, but eventually he abandoned that pursuit in consequence of ill-health. He now wrote for the stage, and in 1799 was appointed foreign secretary to the Royal Academy. His death took place at Brighton 22 Dec., 1834. He published 'Extracts from a Correspondence with the Academies of Vienna and St. Petersburg, on the Cultivation of the Arts of Painting, Sculpture, and Architecture in the Austrian and Russian Dominions,' 1802; 'Academic Annals,' 1805-9; 'An Inquiry into the requisite Cultivation and present State of the Art of Design in England,' 1806; 'The Artist,' 2 vols., 1809-10; 'Memoirs of Granville Sharp, esq.,' 2 vols., 1828; 'Epochs of the Arts,' 1813. He likewise wrote about twenty dramatic pieces, including

'No Song, No Supper,' a comic opera; 'Lock and Key;' 'Indiscretion,' a comedy; and 'My Grandmother.'

HOARE, SIR RICHARD COLT, Bart., an English antiquary, born 9 Dec., 1758; died 19 May, 1838. His chief works are 'A Classical Tour through Italy and Sicily,' 1819; 'Ancient History of North and South Wiltshire,' 2 vols. royal folio, 1810-19; and 'History of Modern Wiltshire,' 11 parts, forming 6 vols. folio., 1822-52.

HOARE, WILLIAM, an English artist, born at Eye, Suffolk, about 1707; died at Bath 1792. He painted some good altar-pieces and portraits, which last were chiefly in crayons.

HOBBS, THOMAS, was born 15 April, 1588, at Malmesbury, in Wiltshire, where his father was minister. He was educated at Magdalen Hall, Oxford; after which he became tutor to Lord William Cavendish, with whom he made the tour of France and Italy. He was also entrusted with the education of the young earl of Devonshire, whom he accompanied in his travels. At the commencement of the troubles in 1640, he withdrew to Paris, where he contracted an acquaintance with Des Cartes and Gassendi. In 1642 he printed his book 'De Cive,' the dangerous principles of which raised him many enemies. A new edition, however, appeared in 1647; and, in the same year, the author was appointed mathematical tutor to the prince of Wales, afterwards Charles II., who, at his accession, settled upon him a pension of one hundred pounds a-year. In 1650 came out his 'Treatise on Human Nature;' and another 'De Corpore Politico, or Elements of the Law.' But his greatest work was the 'Leviathan,' published in folio, in 1651, in which he asserted doctrines tending to overturn all government and religion. In 1654 appeared his 'Letter on Liberty and Necessity,' which was attacked by Bishop Bramhall. Soon after this Hobbes had a controversy with Dr. Wallis, in which he only betrayed his ignorance of mathematics; although he set up for a reformer of geometry. In 1666 his 'Leviathan,' and treatise 'De Cive,' were censured by parliament, which put him in so great a fright, that he thought measures were about to be taken to punish him for atheism. In 1668 he printed a collection of his pieces, and, in 1672, his own life, in Latin verse. These works were followed by a translation of Homer, and that by several miscellaneous works; among which was one entitled 'Behemoth, or a History of the Civil Wars.' The latter years of his life was spent at Chatsworth, the seat of the earl of Devonshire, where he died 4 Dec., 1679. Hobbes was remarkably timid, and particularly fearful of ghosts. Besides the works already noticed, he published—A Translation of Thucydides; De Mirabilibus Pecci, a Latin poem; Elementa Philosophiæ; Six Lessons to the Professors of Mathematics; Decameron Physiologicum; and several miscellaneous pieces. A collected edition of his works was published by Sir W. Molesworth, 16 vols. 8vo., London 1839-45.

HOBBSMA, MINDERHOIT, a landscape painter, born at Antwerp about 1611.

HOBHOUSE, SIR BENJAMIN, Bart., an English statesman, born 1757; died 14 Aug., 1831. In 1797 he was elected to the House of Commons, where he became distinguished as one of Pitt's most redoubtable adversaries, and a steady advocate of peace with France. He retired from public life 1818.

celebrated as a book-collector, died 17 Nov., 1756, aged 46.

HOBSON, RICHARD, M.D., was a native of Cumberland, and received his education at Queen's College, Cambridge (M.B. 1835; M.D. 1836). He practised as a physician with great success at Leeds, where he died 30 Nov., 1868, aged 73. Dr. Hobson published a volume of *Reminiscences of his friend Charles Waterton*, the eminent naturalist.

HOBSON, THOMAS, the celebrated carrier of Cambridge, died 1 Jan., 1630-1, æt. 86. It is said that he was the first person in this kingdom who let horses for hire, and the scrupulous pertinacity with which he refused to allow any horse to be taken from his stables except in its proper turn, gave rise to the well-known proverb of 'Hobson's Choice.' He is immortalised in two humorous epitaphs written by Milton. Hobson was a liberal benefactor to the town of Cambridge.

HOCCLVE, or OCCLEVE, THOMAS, an English poet, born about 1370. He was bred to the law, and became a writer to the privy seal. He had also a pension from the crown; and was intimate with Chaucer. He died about 1454. His principal piece is called 'The Story of Jonathan.'

HOCHE, LAZARE, a native of Versailles, who distinguished himself as a brave and intrepid general in the French army during the revolution. Born 25 June, 1768; died 18 Sept., 1797.

HOCHSTETTER, ANDREW ADAM, a protestant divine, of Tübingen, born 1688; died 27 April, 1717.

HODGES, NATHANIEL, M.D., was educated at Oxford, and subsequently practised as a physician in London, where he continued during the plague. He wrote *An Apology for the Profession and Professors of Physic*; and *An Historical Account of the Plague of London in 1665*. Died 1684.

HODGES, WILLIAM, a landscape painter, born in London 1744. He studied under Wilson, after which he accompanied Captain Cook on his second voyage, as draftsman. He next visited the East Indies, where he made some fine drawings, of which engravings were published, with descriptions. Died 6 March, 1797.

HODGSON, FRANCIS, B.D., provost of Eton College, and rector of Cottesford, Oxfordshire, died 29 Dec., 1852, aged 71. He published a translation of Juvenal, 1808; 'Lady Jane Grey, with Miscellaneous Poems in English and Latin,' 1809; 'Sir Edgar, a tale in two cantos,' 1810, &c.

HODGSON, JOHN, a native of Westmorland, became vicar of Hartburn, Northumberland, 1833, and died 12 June, 1845, aged 66. His 'History of Northumberland' is a valuable contribution to topographical literature.

HODGSON, JOSEPH, F.R.S., an eminent surgeon, who died in London 7 Feb., 1869, aged 80.

HODGSON, ROBERT, D.D., F.R.S., dean of Carlisle and rector of St. George's, Hanover Square, London; died 10 Oct., 1844. He wrote the *Life of Bishop Porteus*, 1811, and published an edition of that prelate's works, 6 vols. 8vo.

HODY, HUMPHREY, was born 1 Jan., 1659, at Odcombe, Somersetshire. He was educated at Wadham College, Oxford, where he obtained a fellowship, having previously distinguished himself by a 'Dissertation against Aristæus's History of the Seventy-two Interpreters.' He was also made chaplain to Bishop Stillingfleet, and afterwards to

of whom he exchanged the rectory of Chart, Kent, which he exchanged for the united livings of St. Michael Royal, and St. Martin Vintry, London. In 1698 he was appointed regius professor of Greek, and in 1701 he engaged in a controversy about the powers of the convocation. In 1704 he was made archdeacon of Oxford. He died 20 Jan., 1706, and by his will founded ten scholarships in his college. His other works are 'Prologomena to Malela's Chronicle,' 'The Unreasonableness of a Separation from the New Bishops,' against the nonjurors; 'A Dissertation on the Resurrection of the same Body,' 'A History of English Councils and Convocations.' After his death was published 'De Græcis Illustribus, linguæ Græcæ literarumque humaniorum instauratoribus eorum vitis, scriptis et elogiis.'

HOECK, JOHN VAN, a painter of Antwerp, born 1600; died 1650.

HOECK, ROBERT VAN, also a painter of Antwerp, born 1609; died 1668.

HOELTZLINUS, JEREMIAH, a classical editor, born at Nuremberg; died at Leyden 1641.

HOESCHELIUS, DAVID, a learned critic of Augsburg, born 1556; died 30 Oct., 1617.

HOET, GERARD, a Dutch painter, born 1648; died 1733.

HOFER, ANDREW, the chief of the Tyrolese insurgents in 1809, was born in the valley of Passy 1767. Although only an innkeeper, he incited the Tyrolese to insurrection after the invasion of the French army 1808; put himself at their head, and obtained several successes. Being arrested after the treaty of Vienna, he was taken to Mantua and shot 20 Feb., 1810, by order of the French government. The emperor of Austria ennobled his family 1829.

HOFFMAN, FRANÇOIS BENOÎT, a French dramatist and critic, born at Nancy 11 July, 1760; died at Paris 25 April, 1828.

HOFFMAN, JOHN JAMES, professor of Greek at Basle, where he was born in 1635, and died 10 May, 1706. His greatest work is the 'Lexicon Universale Historico, Geographico, Poetico, Philosophico, Politico, Philologicum,' which was published in 2 vols. folio, 1677; and in 1698, in 4 vols.

HOFFMANN, CHRISTIAN GODFREY, a German jurist, born 8 Nov., 1692, at Lauban, in Lusatia; died 1 Sept., 1735. He wrote a great number of juridical works.

HOFFMANN, ERNEST THEODORE WILLIAM, a German romancist, musical composer, and artist, born at Königsberg 24 Jan., 1776; died at Berlin 25 June, 1822.

HOFFMANN, FREDERICK, a celebrated physician, born at Halle, in Saxony, 1660. He was chosen professor of physic at Halle 1693, which situation he retained till his death, 12 Nov., 1742. His works were printed at Geneva, 6 vols. folio, 1740; to which 3 vols. more were added in 1749.

HOFFMANN, MAURICE, a physician, professor at Altdorf, was born 1621, and died 20 April, 1698. To him is attributed the discovery of the pancreatic duct. He left thirteen works on anatomy, medicine, and botany; also a son, *John Maurice Hoffmann* (born at Altorf 1653; died at Anspach 31 Oct., 1727), who followed in the footsteps of his father, and attained distinction as a physician and writer on subjects connected with his profession.

HOFLAND, THOMAS CHRISTOPHER, a landscape painter, born at Worksopp, Notts, on Christmas

Day, 1777; died at Leamington 3 Jan., 1843. His wife, *Mrs. Barbara Hoggan*, acquired great popularity, both in this country and the United States, by her poems and her story-books for the young—'The Daughter-in-Law,' 'Emily,' 'The Son of a Genius,' 'Clergyman's Widow,' &c. She died at Richmond 9 Nov., 1844, aged 74.

HOGAN, JOHN, a celebrated Irish sculptor, born at Tallow, co. Waterford, 1800; died 27 March, 1858.

HOGARTH, WILLIAM, was born in the parish of St. Martin, Ludgate, 1697 or 1698. He was bound apprentice to an engraver of arms on plate; but before his time expired he discovered his genius for painting; and the first piece which he executed was one of the Wanstead Assembly. It seems he carried on both professions at the same time, painting portraits, and engraving plates for the booksellers. He excelled, however, in conversation pieces, and was rising in reputation, when he married secretly the daughter of Sir James Thornhill. Soon after this he went to reside at Lambeth, where he painted some of the comic pieces for Vauxhall. He was the first artist who conceived and executed the idea of representing a series of adventures on canvas, in which the fortune of one character was conducted from the cradle to the grave. His excellence in this line is universally acknowledged; and his pictures have all the interest of a novel. But the works of Hogarth are moral as well as entertaining, particularly the 'Idle and Industrious Apprentices,' the 'Harlot and Rake's Progress;' and 'Marriage à-la-Mode.' Soon after the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, the painter went over to France, and was kept in custody some time at Calais, while taking a sketch of the gate, which circumstance he recorded in his print of 'Oh! the roast Beef of Old England.' In 1753 he published his 'Analysis of Beauty,' in which work he shows that a curve is the most natural and pleasing line. Hogarth was excessively vain, and uncommonly absent of mind. When he set up his carriage, having occasion to visit the lord mayor, on coming out he walked home, wet to the skin; and when asked where he left the chariot, said that he had forgotten it. About 1757 he succeeded his brother-in-law, Thornhill, as king's serjeant painter. Though now feeling the infirmities of age, his propensity to satire occasionally burst forth; and when Wilkes made a great noise with his patriotism, Hogarth caricatured him; which brought upon the painter the lash of Churchill, who, in his turn, was represented in the character of a drunken bear clerically dressed, holding a pot of porter. He died soon after this, 25 Oct., 1764.

HOGARTH, WILLIAM, D.D., a Catholic prelate, born at Doddin Green, near Kendal, Westmoreland, 25 March, 1786, and educated at Ushaw. After officiating for many years as priest at Cliffe, Yorkshire, he was removed to Darlington 1827, and in 1848 raised to the episcopate, being on 24 Aug. in that year consecrated bishop of Samosata and appointed vicar-apostolic of the northern district. He was translated to the see of Hexham (now Hexham and Newcastle) 29 Sept., 1850; and died at Darlington 20 Jan., 1866.

HOGG, JAMES, 'the Ettrick Shepherd,' a self-taught poet and miscellaneous writer, was born on the banks of the Ettrick, Selkirkshire, 25 Jan., 1772, according to his own account, though the parish register gives 9 Dec., 1770, as the date of his

baptism. The son of a poor shepherd, he received scarcely any education: indeed he never had much more than half a year's schooling. At seven years of age he was sent to herd cows, and was afterwards employed in tending sheep upon the hills. While engaged in these lowly occupations he eagerly read all the books which came in his way, and, turning his attention to versification, composed some ballads, which became very popular. Mr. (afterwards Sir Walter) Scott's attention having been directed to Hogg's poetical talent, he advised him to bring out a volume of poems, which was published 1807, under the title of the 'Mountain Bard.' With the profits of this work, and a premium which he gained from the Highland Society for an 'Essay on Sheep,' he was tempted to embark in an agricultural speculation, which, unfortunately, proved a failure. Hogg then settled in Edinburgh, and commenced an active career as an author. In 1810 appeared 'The Forest Minstrel,' which was followed by 'The Queen's Wake, a legendary poem' (1813), undoubtedly his best work, and a number of other pieces. In 1814 the duke of Buccleuch granted him a lease, at a nominal rent, of a farm at Altrive Lake, in the wilds of Yarrow, and he subsequently attempted farming on a large scale, but with a ruinous result to himself. In 1832 he visited London, and during his brief stay here became the 'lion' of the day, he having by this time become widely known, not only by his own writings, but from the circumstance of his being so conspicuous a character in the famous 'Noctes Ambrosianae' in Blackwood's Magazine. He died at Altrive Lake 21 Nov., 1835. An edition of his Poetical Works, with a life of the author by Prof. Wilson, appeared in 6 vols. 12mo., 1838.

HOGGARD, or HUGGARD, MILES, an ingenious hosier of London, who, in the latter part of Henry VIII.'s reign, wrote a poem in defence of the Blessed Sacrament. It was considered so good a performance that several of the reformers took the pains to attack it, viz., William Keth, Robert Crowley, and John Plough. A collection of his songs and religious poems will be found in MS. Addit. 15,233.

HOHENLOHE-WALDENBERG-SCHILLINGSFURST, ALEXANDER LEOPOLD FRANCIS EMMERICH Prince of, a Hungarian Catholic bishop, who is said by his prayers to have wrought many miraculous cures. He was born near Waldenburg 17 Aug., 1793; became bishop of Sardica in *partibus* 1844; and died 14 Nov., 1849.

HOLBACH, PAUL HENRI THIRY BATELON DE, an eighteenth century philosopher, born at Heideisheim, in the palatinate, 1723; died at Paris 21 Jan., 1789. He went to the French capital in his youth, and his house became the resort of all the free-thinkers of the period,—Diderot, Grimm, Naigeon, &c. He openly professed atheism, and published 'Le Christianisme dévoilé,' 'Théologie portative,' 'Le Système de la Nature.' Nearly all his works of this class were published under assumed names. Baron de Holbach also translated several English and German works on philosophical and scientific subjects.

HOLBEIN, HANS, or JOHN, a painter, born at Grunstadt 1497. He learned the elements of his art from his father, whom he soon excelled, and gave proofs of his promising eminence in his Dance of the Peasants, and Death's Dance, painted for the fish market at Basle, which procured him the friendship of Erasmus, for whose 'Praise of Folly'

he drew several whimsical designs. At the recommendation of Erasmus he came to England, and was employed first by Sir Thomas More, who introduced him to Henry VIII. He now rose to the zenith of his fortune in that monarch's court, and painted a vast number of admirable portraits. He died of the plague in 1543, and not in 1554, as is commonly stated.

HOLBERG, LOUIS BARON DE, a Danish writer, the Plautus of his country, was born at Bergen, Norway, 6 Nov., 1684; and died at Copenhagen 28 Jan., 1754. He was appointed professor of rhetoric at Copenhagen 1720, and composed a number of pieces, which entitle him to be regarded as the founder of the dramatic art in Denmark. He also wrote a History of Denmark; an Introduction to Universal History, which has been translated into English; epistles; fables; and epigrams.

HOLBOURNE, Sir ROBERT, an English lawyer and legal writer, died 1647.

HOLBROKE, JOHN, master of Peterhouse, Cambridge, and chancellor of that university in 1428 and 1429; died 1437. He wrote some astronomical and astrological treatises.

HOLCROFT, THOMAS, was born in Orange Court, Leicester Fields, 22 Dec., 1744. His father was a shoemaker in low circumstances, and the son, early in life, was employed in the stables of the Honourable Mr. Vernon. He also worked at his father's business, but left it, and tried his fortune on the stage, without success. He then turned dramatic writer, in which he had better luck; and some of his plays were very popular at the time. Besides these productions he wrote several novels, and translated a number of books from the French and German languages. At the commencement of the Revolution he espoused the cause of the republicans, and was committed for high treason; but when Hardy, Tooke, and Thelwall were acquitted he was discharged without trial. His last speculation was a publication of his travels in Germany and France, in 2 vols. Died 23 March, 1809. His daughter, *Fanny Holcroft* (d. 15 Oct., 1844), was the author of several esteemed works of fiction.

HOLDEN, GEORGE, an English clergyman and writer on theology, born 1783; died at Maghull, Lancashire, of which parish he had been incumbent for fifty-four years, 19 March, 1865.

HOLDEN, HENRY, D.D., a Catholic divine, born in Lancashire 1596. He studied at Douay, and afterwards at Paris, where he became penitentiary of the church of St. Nicholas du Chardonnet. He died about 1665. His works are—'Analysis Fidei'; 'Marginal Notes on the New Testament', 2 vols.; 'A Letter concerning Mr. White's Treatise de Medio Animarum Statu.'

HOLDER, WILLIAM, D.D., F.R.S., was born in Nottinghamshire 1614, and educated at Pembroke Hall, Cambridge. In 1642 he became rector of Blechingdon, in Oxfordshire; and in 1660 he took his degree of doctor in divinity; after which he was made canon of Ely and St. Paul's, sub-dean of the chapel royal, and sub-almoner to the king. He was also a fellow of the Royal Society, and obtained great celebrity by teaching a young gentleman, who was born deaf and dumb, to speak. On this subject he published a book entitled 'The Elements of Speech.' His claims to this great discovery having been controverted by Wallis, obliged him to defend himself in some papers in the Philo-

sophical Transactions. Dr. Holder was also a good musician, and composed some anthems. He was likewise the author of 'A Discourse concerning Time;' and 'A Treatise on Harmony.' Died 24 Jan., 1696-7.

HOLDSWORTH, EDWARD, was born 6 Aug., 1688, at North Stoneham, Hampshire. He received his education at Winchester School and Magdalen College, Oxford, where he took his master's degree in 1711; and might have obtained a fellowship, but declined it on account of his scruples in regard to the oaths of allegiance and abjuration. He spent the rest of his life as a travelling tutor; and died at the seat of Lord Digby, at Coleshill, Warwickshire, 30 Dec., 1746. He was the author of 'Muscipula,' a Latin poem, written with classical purity; also of a dissertation entitled 'Pharsalia and Philippi, or the two Philippi in Virgil's Georgics explained,' 4to. After his death were published his 'Remarks and Dissertations on Virgil.'

HOLDSWORTH, or OLDISWORTH, RICHARD, D.D., was born, 1590, at Newcastle-upon-Tyne. He was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he obtained a fellowship. About 1625 he became rector of St. Peter the Poor, London; and in 1629 was elected Gresham professor of divinity. After this he was made prebendary of Lincoln, and archdeacon of Huntingdon. In 1637 he was chosen master of Emanuel College; but when the civil wars commenced he lost that and his other preferments, and was thrown into prison. In 1647 he attended the king at Hampton Court; and afterwards suffered another confinement for his loyalty. Died 29 Aug., 1649. Some of his sermons have been published with the title of 'The Valley of Vision;' and his 'Prælectiones Theologicæ' were printed, with his life, 1661.

HOLE, RICHARD, a poet, born at Exeter about 1750, and educated at the grammar school of that city, from whence he removed to the college of the same name at Oxford (B.C.L. 1771). In 1792 he was presented to the rectory of Farrington, and the vicarage of Inwardleigh, Devonshire. Died 28 May, 1803. Mr. Hole published a translation of Ossian's Fingal, in verse; another of Homer's Hymn to Ceres; the Romance of Arthur; Remarks on the Arabian Nights Entertainments, with a view to an illustration of Homer's Odyssey; Odes in the collection of Devonshire and Cornish Poems, 2 vols.; and some ingenious papers in Essays, by a society at Exeter. He is to be distinguished from Dr. *William Hole*, archdeacon of Barnstaple, who wrote 'Observations upon Ornaments in Churches.'

HOLING, EDMUND, M.D., was born in Yorkshire in or about 1554, and educated at Queen's College, Oxford. Afterwards going abroad, he was for some time entertained in the English College at Rome. From thence removing to Ingoldstadt, in Bavaria, he devoted himself to the study of physic, and being created doctor in that faculty was appointed public professor. Died 26 March, 1612. He wrote several medical works, Latin poems, &c.

HOLINSHED, RAPHAEL, was probably born a Cophurst, in the township of Sutton Downe, Cheshire, and it is commonly supposed that he was educated at Cambridge, though this is very doubtful. He afterwards became steward to Thomas Burdet, esq., of Bromcote, Warwickshire, and died it is said, in 1580. He published 'The Chronicle of England, Scotland, and Ireland,' 2 vols. folio

London, 1577. This curious and important national work is in a great measure founded on collections made by Reginald Wolf, the queen's printer; and Holinshed also used the MSS. of Leland. After Holinshed's death another edition of his Chronicles appeared (3 vols. folio, 1586-7), with continuations and additions by Thynne, Hooker, Harrison, Fleming, and Stow. Certain passages were, however, suppressed, as being distasteful to Queen Elizabeth and her ministers. The suppressions were reprinted separately in 1723; and there is a reprint of the Chronicles, 6 vols. 4to., London, 1807-8.—*Athen. Cantab.*

HOLLAND, CHARLES, an English actor, was son of a baker at Chiswick. He was born 12 March, 1733, and was bound apprentice to a turpentine merchant; but on the expiration of his indentures, having a strong inclination to the stage, he made his first appearance at Drury Lane, in the character of Oroonoko, 1754. He met with much applause, and continued to rise in reputation as he advanced in years. He distinguished himself principally in the characters of Richard III., Hamlet, Pierre, Timur in Zingis, and Manley, in the 'Plain Dealer.' Dying 7 Dec., 1769, he was buried at Chiswick, in the church of which parish is a highly eulogistic epitaph to his memory, composed by his friend, David Garrick.

HOLLAND, GEORGE CALVERT, M.D., an English physician, author of many valuable works on subjects relating to his profession, born at Pitsmoor, Sheffield, 1801; died at Sheffield 7 March, 1865.

HOLLAND, GUY, a native of Lincolnshire, was educated at Cambridge, but joined the Jesuits 1615, and was professed 1628. After labouring for forty-five years on the English mission, he died 26 Nov., 1660, æt. 73. He wrote 'The Prerogative of Human Nature, or, On the Immortality of the Soul.'

HOLLAND, HENRY, was educated at Magdalen College, Cambridge (B.A. 1579-80; M.A. 1583), and in 1580 was instituted to the vicarage of Orwell, Cambs. In Feb. 1593-4 he became vicar of St. Bride's, London. That benefice was vacant by his death before 13 Feb., 1603-4. He edited the works of Richard Greenham, and was author of 'A Treatise against Witchcraft,' 1590; 'Spiritual Preservatives against the Pestilence,' 1593; 'Aphorisms of Christian Religion,' 1596, abridged from Calvin's Institutes; 'Christian exercise of Fasting,' 1596.—*Athen. Cantab.* iii. 8.

HOLLAND, HENRY, a native of Daventry, Northamptonshire, was educated at Eton, and at St. John's College, Oxford; but being displeased with the religion of his country, he went abroad, and in 1573 was admitted into the English college at Douay, where he was ordained priest, and became B.D. When Douay college was removed to Rheims, 1578, Mr. Holland was a sharer in those troubles. He pursued his studies, and upon account of his skill in the languages was employed, with others, to translate the Bible into English. Afterwards he was sent to England, upon the mission, where he remained some years. Returning to Douay, he resumed his academical exercises, and was made licentiate of divinity. He was then invited to a monastery near Douay, where he was professor of divinity and of the Scriptures till his death, which happened 28 Sept., 1625. He wrote 'Expositio in Sacro-sanctam Missam: sive Urna Aurea,' 8vo., Douay, 1612.

HOLLAND, HENRY, architect, died at Chelsea 17 June, 1806, aged about 60.

HOLLAND, HENRY FOX, LORD, youngest son of Sir Stephen Fox, was born 1705, and educated at Eton. He became a member of parliament 1735, soon after which he was made surveyor-general of the Board of Works, and in 1743 a commissioner of the Treasury. In 1746 he was appointed secretary at war, and a privy counsellor; but in 1756 he resigned the former situation in favour of Mr. Pitt. The year following he was made paymaster of the forces, in which office his conduct brought upon him much obloquy, and he was commonly called 'the defaulter of unaccounted millions.' In 1762 his lady was created Baroness Holland, and the next year he was raised to the peerage. Died 1 July, 1774.

HOLLAND, HENRY RICHARD VASSALL FOX, LORD, a statesman and author, born at Winterslow House, Wilts, 21 Nov., 1773, being son of Stephen Fox, second Lord Holland, to whose title he succeeded when little more than a twelvemonth old. He was educated at Eton and Oxford. In 1798 he delivered his first speech in the House of Peers, and from that time was a frequent participator in the debates, being, to the close of his life, a steady and consistent Whig. He filled the office of lord privy seal in 1806-7, and, with the exception of two or three brief intervals, was chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster from 1830 until his death. That event took place 22 Oct., 1840, at Holland House, Kensington, which, for nearly fifty years, had been the resort of eminent personages, and the scene of elegant hospitality. As an author he is favourably known by 'Some Account of the Life and Writings of Lope Felix de Vega Carpio,' and 'Three Comedies from the Spanish.' He also edited his uncle, Charles James Fox's fragment, entitled 'A History of the early part of the Reign of James II.' After his lordship's death appeared his 'Foreign Reminiscences,' and his 'Memoirs of the Whig Party during my Time.'

HOLLAND, HUGH, a poet, was a native of Denbigh. After passing through Westminster School and Trinity College, Cambridge, where he obtained a fellowship, he travelled into Italy and the Holy Land. He died at Westminster 1633, having always been, according to Wood, *in animo Catholicus*. He wrote 'Pancharis—the first Book,' 12mo., London, 1603, of which the copy in the Bodleian is believed to be the only one extant; 'A Cypres Garland for the Sacred Forehead of our late Soueraigne King James,' a poem, 1625; verses prefixed to the first folio edition of Shakspeare's plays.

HOLLAND, Sir NATHANIEL, was born in London 1734, being the son of George Dance, the city architect and surveyor. He was brought up to the profession of painting, in which he attained considerable distinction. On marrying Mrs. Dummer, of Yorkshire, a rich heiress, he altered his name, and ultimately obtained both a seat in parliament and the title of baronet. After his advancement he conceived the foolish vanity of purchasing all the pictures he had painted, in order to destroy them. The mortification of not being able to procure the whole-length of Garrick in the character of Richard III., for which he offered Sir Watkin Wynne 1,000 guineas, is said to have deeply affected his mind through life. He died at Winchester 15 Oct., 1811.

HOLLAND, PHILEMON, M.D., a laborious trans-

born at Cambridge, Essex, and educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, of which society he was elected fellow, but left it on taking his master's degree. He was then appointed head master of Coventry School, where also he practised physic, to qualify himself for which he took his doctor's degree at Cambridge. He died at the age of eighty-six, on 9 Feb., 1636. Dr. Holland published translations of Livy; Pliny's Natural History; Plutarch's Morals; Suetonius; Xenophon's Cyropædia; and Camden's Britannia; to which last he made additions. His son, *Henry Holland*, became a bookseller in London, and was the editor of 'Herologia Anglicana,' a collection of English portraits, with memoirs. He also published 'Monumenta Sepulchralia Eccles. S. Pauli' and a 'Book of Kings.'

HOLLAND, THOMAS. See ECCLESTON.

HOLLAR, WENTZEL, or WENCESLAUS, a most admired engraver of views and portraits, born at Prague, in Bohemia, 1607; died in London 28 March, 1677.

HOLLES, DENZIL, Lord Holles, second son of John first earl of Clare, was born at Haughton, Notts, 1597. He was one of the five members whom Charles I. went to the House of Commons personally to accuse. This conduct on the part of the king greatly increased Mr. Holles's popularity; but he was not successful in his opposition to the Independents and to Cromwell. Though he favoured the cause of the Presbyterians, he was deemed worthy of notice by Charles II., who raised him to the peerage 1661. He died 1680.

HOLLES, THOMAS PELHAM, duke of Newcastle. See NEWCASTLE.

HOLLIS, THOMAS, an English gentleman, born in London 14 April, 1720. After a private education among the dissenters, he went to Amsterdam to learn the French and Dutch languages, and on his return completed his studies under Dr. Ward, the Gresham professor. He then went on his travels, and having a handsome fortune, employed it in collecting curiosities and books. He died suddenly in his field, at Corscombe, Dorsetshire, on New Year's Day, 1774. Mr. Hollis was a zealous republican, and expended considerable sums in reprinting works of that tendency. He also contributed largely to Harvard College, in America, the public library at Berne, and other foreign institutions, but nothing to English universities or seminaries of learning. He left his property to Thomas Brand, Esq., F.R.S., F.S.A., who took the name of Hollis, and was imprisoned for scandalous practices in his election for Hindon. He died at Ingatestone, Essex, 2 Sept., 1804.

HOLLOWAY, THOMAS, an engraver, born at London 1748; died at Coltishall, near Norwich, Feb., 1827. He very cleverly illustrated the English translation of Lavater's 'Physiognomy.'

HOLLYWOOD, CHRISTOPHER, Chr. à Sacro Bosco, an Irish Jesuit, born in Dublin 1562; died 4 Sept., 1616. He published 'Defensio Concilii Tridentini et Sententiæ Bellarmini de auctoritate Vulgatæ Editionis,' and 'Libellus de investiganda vera et visibili Christi Ecclesia,' 4to., Antwerp, 1604.

HOLMAN, JAMES, the 'blind traveller,' was born about 1787, and died in London 26 July, 1857. Entering the navy, he became a lieutenant; but in 1812 he lost his sight, whereupon he was appointed a Naval Knight of Windsor. Subsequently he visited various parts of the world, and

published accounts of his travels, which were very favourably received.

HOLMAN, JOSEPH GEORGE, an actor and dramatist, born 1764, studied at Oxford, but soon quitted the university to tread the boards of the playhouse. After appearing at London, Dublin, and Edinburgh, he crossed the Atlantic, and became manager of the theatre at Charleston, South Carolina, where he died 24 Aug., 1817. His dramatic productions are 'Abroad and at Home,' a comic opera; 'Red Cross Knights,' 'The Volunteer of Wealth,' a comedy; 'What a Blunder,' a comic opera; 'Love gives the Alarm,' a comedy; 'The Gazette Extraordinary,' a comedy.

HOLMES, GEORGE, an antiquary, born 1662, at Skipton in Craven, Yorkshire. He became a clerk in the record office of the Tower, where he was employed to digest and methodize the records. He also held the office of barrackmaster, and died there 16 Feb., 1748-9. He republished the first seventeen volumes of Rymer's *Fœdera*; and his manuscripts were purchased after his death by Government.

HOLMES, NATHANIEL, D.D., a Puritan, born in Wilts about 1600, and educated at Oxford. He was intruded into the rectory of St. Mary Staining, London, 1642 or 1643, but was ejected therefrom 1662. Died June, 1678. He published 'Usury is Injury,' 1640; 'Dæmonology and Theology,' 1650; 'The Resurrection Revealed,' 1654; and other works.

HOLMES, ROBERT, D.D., was born in Hampshire 1749, and educated at Oxford. In 1790 he was elected professor of poetry, and in 1804 appointed dean of Winchester, having previously been made rector of Stanton, Oxfordshire, and canon of Salisbury and Christ Church. Died 12 Nov., 1805. Dr. Holmes published a volume of sermons, preached at the Bampton Lecture; four tracts on the Divinity of Christ; and some single sermons; but he is best known by his collation and edition of the Septuagint version, in the manner of Kennicott's Hebrew Bible.

HOLROYD, JOHN BAKER, Lord Sheffield. See SHEFFIELD.

HOLSTENIUS, LUCAS, or LUKE HOLSTEIN, a learned writer, born at Hamburg 1596. He was brought up a Protestant, but turned Catholic, and obtained several valuable preferments at Rome, where he died 1661. He published 'A Dissertation on the Life and Writings of Porphyry;' several other erudite disquisitions on classical subjects; and notes upon ancient authors.

HOLT, FRANCIS LUDLOW, an English barrister, became a queen's counsel, and vice-chancellor of the county palatine of Lancaster. He died at Kensington 29 Sept., 1844. Mr. Holt was for many years editor of 'Bell's Weekly Messenger,' and author of several legal works and some dramatic pieces.

HOLT, Sir JOHN, was the son of Sir Thomas Holt, serjeant-at-law, and born at Thame, Oxfordshire, 1642. He was educated at Oriel College, Oxford, from whence he removed to Gray's Inn, where he was called to the bar. In the reign of James II. he was chosen recorder of London; but was deprived of the place for refusing to comply with the measures of the court. In 1686 he was made serjeant; and at the Revolution bore an active part as a member of the convention parliament, for which he was made chief justice of the King's Bench and a privy councillor. He was a

sound constitutional lawyer, and stedfastly defended the liberties of the subject. He died in March, 1709. His reports were published 1708.

HOLT, JOHN, a miscellaneous writer, born at Mottram, Cheshire, 1742; died at Liverpool 21 March, 1801. He published 'Characters of the Kings and Queens of England;' and some works on agriculture. At the time of his death he was engaged in writing a history of Liverpool.

HOLT, WILLIAM, a native of Lancashire, received his education at Oxford, but being converted to Catholicism, he passed over to Douay about 1744, and was ordained priest there. Subsequently he joined the Jesuits, and was elected rector of their college at Rome 1786. At a later date he resided at Brussels, where he was a kind of agent for the king of Spain and a manager of the charity which his Catholic Majesty was pleased to bestow on the distressed English exiles. Father Holt died in Spain 1799.

HOLTE, JOHN, a grammarian, was a native of Sussex, and educated at Magdalen College, Oxford, where he obtained a fellowship 1491, and was appointed master of the college school. Wood thinks he died about 1511; but it is possible he may be the John Holte who became suffragan bishop of Lydda, and who died at Bury St. Edmund's in July, 1540. Holte published the first Latin grammar in England, with this title, 'Lac Puerorum, M. Holti. Mylke for Chyldren,' printed by Wynkyn de Worde 1497.

HOLWELL, JOHN ZEPHANIAH, was born at Dublin 1711. Being intended for commerce, he was sent to Holland, where he learnt the French and Dutch languages; but this situation being disagreeable to him, he returned to England, and was apprenticed to a surgeon. In 1732 he went to India, and, in 1736, became a member of the court of Calcutta. He was also appointed perpetual Zemindar in the council, where he introduced a system of reform. In June, 1756, Calcutta was taken by the nabob Surajah Dowla, who threw Mr. Holwell and his companions, the governor having previously abandoned the place, into the Black Hole, a place not eighteen feet square; where, out of one hundred and forty-six persons, only twenty-three survived till the next morning. On his release Mr. Holwell returned to Europe; but in 1758 he went out again, and the next year succeeded Colonel Clive as governor. At the close of the following year he returned to England, where he died 5 Nov., 1798. He published—*India Tracts*; *A Narrative of the Sufferings which he endured in the Black Hole of Calcutta*; *Interesting Historical Events relative to Bengal and Indostan*; *An Account of the manner of the inoculating for the Small Pox in India*; *A New Experiment for the Prevention of Crimes*; *Dissertations on the Origin, Nature, and Pursuits of Intelligent Beings*, and on *Divine Providence, Religion, and Religious Worship*.

HOLWELL, WILLIAM, B.D., F.R.S., vicar of Thornbury, in Gloucestershire, prebendary of Exeter, and chaplain to the king, died 1798. He edited extracts from Dionysius Halicarnassus 1766; and extracts from Pope's Homer 1776. His son, William Holwell Carr, has been already noticed.

HOLYDAY, BARTEN, D.D., was born at Oxford about 1593. He was educated at Christ Church, and, in 1615, took orders. In 1618 he went to Spain as chaplain to Sir Francis Stewart, and, on his return, was promoted to the archdeaconry of

Oxford. In 1642 he was created doctor of divinity, and, though he lost his archdeaconry in the war, he got the living of Chilton, Berks. Died 2 Oct., 1661. His works are—*Technogamia*, or the Marriage of Arts, a comedy, acted before James I., at Christ Church, 1617; *Philosophiæ Politicæ barbaræ specimen*, in quo de anima et ejus habitibus intellectualibus quæstiones aliquot libris duobus illustrantur; *Survey of the World*, in ten books, a poem; *A Translation of Juvenal and Persius*, with notes; *Comes jucundus* in Via.

HOLYOAKE, FRANCIS, a lexicographer, born at Nether Whitacre, Warwickshire, about 1567. He studied at Oxford, and became rector of Southam, in Warwickshire, where he died 13 Nov., 1653. He compiled an 'Etymological Dictionary of Latin words,' 1666. His son, Thomas Holyoake, born 1616, became chaplain of Queen's College, Oxford, and, in the civil wars, took up arms for the king, by whose command the degree of doctor of divinity was conferred upon him. On the decline of the royal cause he practised physic, till the restoration; when he was presented to the rectory of Whitchurch, near Warwick, and made prebendary of Wolverhampton. After this he obtained the donative of Breamore, Hampshire. He died 10 June, 1695. He also published a dictionary, Latin and English, in folio. His son, Henry Holyoake, was for forty years master of Rugby School, and died 1731.

HOLYWOOD, or SACROBOSCO, JOHN, was born, as is generally supposed, at Halifax, Yorkshire, while others make him an Irishman, and some a Scotchman. He became a canon regular of the order of St. Augustin, in the monastery of Holywood, in Nithsdale; after which he went to Paris, where he became professor of mathematics, and died 1256. His works are 'Desphæra mundi;' 'De anni ratione, seu de computo Ecclesiastico;' 'De Algorismo.'

HOMBERG, WILLIAM, a native of Batavia, in Java, who came to Europe and settled in Paris, where he became a distinguished chemist, and physician to the duke of Orleans. Born 1652; died 24 Sept., 1715.

HOME, DAVID, a Scotch Protestant divine, was educated in France, where he resided during the greater part of his life. He was employed by James VI. of Scotland to reconcile the differences between Tilenus and Dumoulin on the subject of justification; and if possible to induce the Protestants throughout Europe to agree to one single form of doctrine. His chief work is 'Apologia Basilica; seu Machiavelli Ingenium Examinatum,' 1626. Some of his poems will be found in the 'Deliciæ Poetarum Scotorum.'

HOMB, Sir EVERARD, an eminent surgeon and medical writer, born in Berwickshire 1756. He practised with great success in London for upwards of forty years; was raised to the dignity of a baronet 1813; and died 31 Aug., 1832.

HOMB, HENRY, a Scotch judge, known by the title of Lord Kames, was born at Kames, Berwickshire, 1696. He was admitted an advocate 1724; appointed a judge of the court of session 1752, when he took the title of Lord Kames; constituted one of the lords of justiciary 1763; died 27 Dec., 1782. Besides numerous legal works of great merit he published 'Essays upon several subjects concerning British Antiquities,' 1747; 'Essays on the Principles of Morality and Natural Religion,' 1751; 'Introduction to the Art of Thinking,' 1761;

tion,' 1781.

HOME, JOHN, was born at Ancrum, Roxburghshire, 22 Sept., 1722. He was educated at Edinburgh for the church; but, in the rebellion of 1745, he entered into the royal army, and was taken prisoner at the battle of Falkirk. He contrived, however, to make his escape, and, in 1746, was ordained as minister of Athelstanford, in East Lothian. His tragedy of 'Douglas' was performed at Edinburgh in 1756, which gave such offence to the presbytery, that the author, to avoid ecclesiastical censure, resigned his living. In 1763 he was appointed a commissioner for sick and wounded seamen and the exchange of prisoners. He was also named a conservator of the Scotch privileges at Campvere, in Zealand. In 1778 he obtained a captain's commission in the duke of Buccleuch's fencibles. Died 4 Sept., 1808. Besides the play of Douglas he wrote four others, which are sunk in oblivion; as also is his 'History of the Rebellion.'

HOMER, the father of poetry, has left an immortal name, but no vestiges of his own history. He lived about 1000 B.C., or perhaps later. The place of his birth is uncertain; it was probably Chios (Scio) or Smyrna. Most of the circumstances related of his life are derived from two biographies, which have been ascribed, on insufficient grounds, to Herodotus and Plutarch. The story of his blindness seems to have been a mere tradition. Respecting the manner of his life, all the accounts, whether genuine or spurious, generally agree in representing him as a rhapsodist, wandering on the Asiatic coast and through the islands of Greece, and earning fame and a maintenance by the recitation of his verses. His two epic poems, the 'Iliad' ('*Ἰλιάς*') and 'Odyssey' ('*Ὀδυσσεύς*'), originally consisted of various rhapsodies, which were first reduced to their present form under the direction of Pisistratus and his son Hipparchus. On being committed to writing, which could hardly have been done by Homer himself, it is not improbable that they received some additions and interpolations. Both of them are a series of songs, probably from several authors, Homer and the Homeridæ, composed at different times and successively enlarged. The subject of the Iliad is the 'wrath of Achilles,' his separation from the Grecian army in consequence of it, and the events of the Trojan war during his absence and immediately after his return. The theme of the Odyssey is the wandering of Ulysses, the dangers and sufferings of his return from Troy to Ithaca, and the events following his arrival. Besides these two heroic poems, there is ascribed to Homer a comic piece, the 'Battle of the Frogs and Mice' ('*Βατραχομυομαχία*'), a mock-heroic poem, belonging unquestionably to a later period. There are also ascribed to him thirty-three 'Hymns,' besides various small pieces and epigrams. The principal English versions of Homer are those of Chapman, Pope, and Cowper. A blank verse translation of the Iliad by the earl of Derby was published in 1865.

HOMER, HENRY, was born at Birdingbury, Warwickshire, 1752. He received his education at Emanuel College, Cambridge (B.D. 1783). He was elected fellow of his college, but refused to take priest's orders. Died 4 May, 1791. Mr. Homer assisted Dr. Parr in his *Bellendenus*; and he also

He had a concern in the *Variorum Horace*, but left it to be completed by his colleague, Dr. Charles Combe.

HOMMEL, CHARLES FERDINAND, a civilian or Leipsic, born 1722; died 16 May, 1781.

HONDEKOETER, GILES, a landscape and flower painter, of Utrecht, born 1583; died about 1626.

HONDEKOETER, GYSBRECHT, son of the above, was also a celebrated painter. Born 1613; died 1653.

HONDEKOETER, MELCHIOR, son of the preceding, painted birds with uncommon elegance and accuracy. His landscapes also, in the backgrounds, are very beautiful. Born at Utrecht 1636; died 3 April, 1695.

HONDIUS, ABRAHAM, an eminent painter, born at Rotterdam 1638; died in London 1695.

HONDIUS, JOHANNUS, or JESSE, was born at Wackerne, in Flanders, 1563, and died 1611. He attained great excellence as an engraver and letter founder and published a geographical work entitled '*Descriptio Geographica Orbis Terrarum*,' 1607.

HONE, NATHANIEL, a painter in enamel, one of the first members of the Royal Academy, was a native of Dublin, and died 14 Aug., 1784.

HONE, WILLIAM, was born at Bath 1779, and at an early age was placed as clerk to a London attorney; but abandoning that wretched calling he turned bookseller, and subsequently engaged in other industrial pursuits. Owing to the want of business habits he was unsuccessful, and became several times bankrupt. In order to provide for himself and his numerous family, he now commenced writing for the press. He contributed articles to the '*Critical Review*' and the '*British Lady's Magazine*,' published a paper called '*The Traveller*,' and started in 1816 a weekly journal entitled '*The Reformatist's Register*,' in which he combated with much ability the doctrines promulgated by Mr. Owen. Soon after this Mr. Hone who entertained strong liberal opinions, brought out a series of political satires, one of which, the '*Political House that Jack Built*,' went through more than fifty editions. Another of his cleverest productions was '*A Slap at Slop*,' a burlesque on the newspaper called the '*New Times*.' A third satire on the government of the day he wrote in the form of a parody on the Book of Common Prayer. He was consequently prosecuted by the Attorney-General on three separate charges, on all of which he was acquitted. The sympathy now displayed for him by the public resulted in a subscription being raised which enabled him to take a large house on Ludgate Hill, where he gradually withdrew from his political line of publication and attempted, but without success, to establish himself as a book auctioneer. In 1826 he commenced the publication, in weekly numbers, of the '*Every Day Book*,' but although the sale was extensive the profits did not enable him to maintain his large family. He was cast into a debtor's prison, where he finished the '*Every Day Book*,' and then successively carried on its sequels, the '*Table Book*' (1827-8), and the '*Year Book*' (1829). It is in connection with these interesting collections of literary miscellanies that his name is now chiefly remembered. Mr. Hone eventually became an Independent preacher; and died at Tottenham, Herts, 6 Nov., 1842. Among his other

works are 'Ancient Mysteries Described,' 'The Apocryphal New Testament,' and an edition of 'Strutt's Sports and Pastimes.'

HONORIUS, FLAVIUS, son of Theodosius the Great, and Emperor of the West (395), died at Ravenna 423.

HONORIUS I., POPE, succeeded Boniface V. 626; died 638.

HONORIUS II., *Lambert*, succeeded Callixtus II. as Pope 1124; died 1130.

HONORIUS III., *Cencio Savelli*, a Roman, succeeded Innocent III. 1216; died 1227.

HONORIUS, IV. *James Savelli*, succeeded Martin IV. 1285; died 1287.

HONTHEIM, JOHN NICHOLAS DE, suffragan to the bishop of Treves, is chiefly deserving of notice on account of his treatise, 'De statu præsentis Ecclesiæ,' 1763, in which he attacked the temporal power of the Pope: he afterwards, however, retracted his opinions on this subject. Born 1701; died 2 Sept., 1790.

HONTHORST, GERARD, a Flemish painter, known in Italy by the name of *Gherardo della Notta*, was born at Utrecht 1592, and died 1600. His brother, *William Honthorst*, who died at Berlin 1683, was a good portrait painter.

HOOD, ROBIN, a celebrated English outlaw, the hero of many popular ballads, is supposed to have lived in the reign of Richard I.

HOOD, SAMUEL, Viscount Hood, was the eldest son of the Rev. Samuel Hood, vicar of Butley, Somersetshire, and afterwards of Thorncombe, Devonshire; at which last place he was born 1724. He went to sea at the age of sixteen, and after serving six years was made a lieutenant. In 1754 he became a master and commander and for his gallantry in taking a fifty-gun ship, was made post-captain 1759. In 1778 he was appointed commissioner of Portsmouth dockyard, which place he resigned 1780, and was made rear-admiral. With this rank he sailed to the West Indies, where he defeated the attempt made upon St. Christopher's by Count de Grasse. He also had an active part in the victory obtained over that commander 12 April, 1782; for which he was created Baron Hood, of Catherington, in the kingdom of Ireland. In 1784 he was elected into Parliament for Westminster; but in 1788 he vacated his seat on being named one of the lords of the admiralty. In 1793 he was appointed to command in the Mediterranean, where he distinguished himself by taking possession of Toulon, and when it was no longer tenable, destroying the arsenal, dockyard, and shipping. After this he made himself master of Corsica, and then returned to England, where he was made a viscount, and governor of Greenwich Hospital. He died at Bath 27 Jan., 1816. His brother, *Alexander*, was raised to the peerage as Viscount Bridport, *q. v.*

HOOD, THOMAS, a poet and humourist, born in London 23 May, 1798, being the son of a bookseller. He was first placed with a merchant, and afterwards with an engraver; but the bent of his mind being towards literature, he accepted in 1821 the sub-editorship of the London Magazine. He now became acquainted with the principal wits of the day, and entered upon an active career as an author. His first book, 'Odes and Addresses to Great People,' was written in conjunction with J. H. Reynolds, his brother-in-law. This was followed by 'Whims and Oddities, in Prose and Verse,' 'Honour Tales,' 'The Plea of the Mid-

summer Fairies,' a volume full of rich imaginative poetry; the 'Comic Annual' (from 1830 to 1839, 10 vols.; and an eleventh vol. in 1842); 'Hood's Own,' consisting of extracts from the preceding work; 'Tynley Hall,' a novel; 'Up the Rhine,' and 'Whimsicalities.' Among his minor poems, the ballad of 'Eugene Aram,' and the 'Song of the Shirt' deserve particular mention. After a wasting illness of many years' slow progress, this genial humourist died in London 3 May, 1845. Several editions of his poetical works have appeared both in this country and the United States.

HOOF, PETER CORNELIUS VAN, a Dutch historian, poet, and dramatist, born at Amsterdam 1581; died 21 May, 1647.

HOOGVEEN, HENRY, a learned Hellenist, born at Leyden Jan., 1712; died at Delft 1791. He is justly renowned for his edition of Vigerus 'De Idiotismis Linguae Græcæ,' and his 'Doctrina Particularum Linguae Græcæ.'

HOOGHE, ROMAIN DE, a Dutch engraver and draughtsman, born at the Hague about 1638; died about 1725.

HOOGSTRAATEN, DAVID VAN, born at Rotterdam 1658; became professor of the belles lettres at Amsterdam, where he died 13 Nov., 1724. His works consist of poems in Latin and Flemish; a Flemish and Latin Dictionary; and some editions of classical authors.

HOOGSTRAATEN, JAMES VAN, a Dominican friar, born at Breda, became professor of divinity at Louvain 1485, and died at Cologne 21 Jan., 1527. He wrote many theological works, and was one of the earliest opponents of the opinions of Luther.

HOOGSTRAATEN, THEODORE VAN, a landscape painter of Antwerp, who died 1640, aged 44. His son, *Samuel*, became very excellent not only as a landscape, but as a portrait painter. He died 1678, aged 51.

HOOGVLIET, ARNOLD, a Dutch poet, born near Rotterdam 3 July, 1687; died 17 Oct., 1763. His principal work, an epic poem entitled 'Abraham the Patriarch,' appeared in 1727.

HOOK, JAMES, a musical composer, born at Norwich 1746. Going to London he was engaged as organist to Mary-le-bone Gardens, and he subsequently accepted a similar engagement at Vaux hall, which he held between forty and fifty years. He produced more than 140 complete works, which consist chiefly of musical entertainments for the theatres, concertos, sonatas, and duets for the pianoforte; an excellent instruction book for that instrument, entitled 'Guida di Musica,' an oratorio entitled 'The Ascension,' written in 1776; and more than 2000 songs. He was living in 1829.

HOOK, JAMES, D.C.L., son of the preceding, was born 1771, received his education at Oxford, became dean of Worcester 1825, and died 5 Feb., 1828. He published 'Anguis in Herba, a true sketch of the Church of England and her Clergy,' 1802; some single sermons; a charge delivered to the clergy when he held the archdeaconry of Huntingdon; some political tracts; and two novels, 'Pen Owen,' and 'Percy Mallory.'

HOOK, THEODORE EDWARD, F.S.A., a celebrated writer and wit, was born in London 22 Sept., 1788. His father, James Hook, the musical composer, and his brother, the dean of Worcester, are the subjects of separate notices in this work. Theodore received his education at Harrow School, and at the early age of 17 commenced his career as a play-

which he received sol. 'Thinking now that he had exhausted treasures before him, he plunged wildly into the pleasures and dissipations of London life; and being handsome, witty, a good musician and improvisatore, and possessed of a fund of original wit and humour, he soon gained admittance into the best society. Meantime he was ever busy with his pen. In 1806 he wrote 'Catch him who can,' a farce; the 'Invisible Girl,' a monologue intended to bring out the peculiar talent of his friend Jack Banister; and 'Tekeli,' a melodrama which caused a great sensation. These were followed in rapid succession by a number of other pieces, the most remarkable of which, 'Killing no Murder,' was acted in 1809. In that year he also brought out, under the profane title of 'The Man of Sorrow,' a novel which proved an utter failure. In 1813, by the interest of the prince-regent, he was appointed accountant-general and treasurer of the Mauritius. There he remained till 1818, when he was sent home a prisoner, upon a charge of embezzling a large sum of money; but in Oct. the same year he was released, the law-officers of the crown declaring that there was no legal ground for detaining him, although it seems clear that he had been guilty of gross carelessness, to say the least. He now resumed writing for the stage; and in 1820 accepted the editorship of the 'John Bull' newspaper, the object of which was to support the king and vilify the friends of Queen Caroline. Throughout his life, it may be remarked, Hook was an uncompromising supporter of the Tory party, and a bitter enemy of all political progress. His future fame will probably rest on his brilliant and successful novels and tales. The best are 'Saying and Doings,' 3 series, 1824-8; 'Maxwell,' 1830; 'Love and Pride,' 1833, republished under the title of 'Widow and Marquis'; 'The Parson's Daughter,' 1835; 'Gilbert Gurney,' 1835; 'Jack Brag,' 1837; 'All in the Wrong; or Births, Deaths, and Marriages,' 1839; and 'Gurney Married,' 1839. Mr. Hook was a frequent contributor to 'Bentley's Miscellany,' and for some years edited the 'Monthly Magazine.' At length, worn out with a career of 'pleasure' and dissipation, and, to use his own words, 'done up in purse, in mind, and in body,' he died at his house near Fulham 24 Aug., 1841.

HOOKER, NATHANIEL, an historian, of whom few particulars are known. He was a Roman Catholic, and a great admirer of Fénelon, whose life he translated from the French. He attended Pope on his death-bed, and brought him a priest, for which he incurred the abuse of Bolingbroke. Mr. Hooker was the correspondent of Harley, earl of Oxford; and the duchess of Marlborough gave him 500*l.* for writing the book entitled 'An Account of her conduct.' He died 19 July, 1763. Of his Roman History two volumes were printed in his lifetime, and the other two after his death. He also wrote 'Observations on the Roman Senate,' and a translation of Ramsay's 'Travels of Cyrus.' He left two sons; one became a clergyman of the Church of England, and the other a doctor of the Sorbonne, where he was professor of astronomy.

HOOKER, ROBERT, M.D., F.R.S., was born 18 July, 1635, at Freshwater, in the Isle of Wight, of which place his father was rector. He discovered a mechanical genius when a boy, and had also a turn for drawing; in consequence of which he

became a pupil of Busby. About 1653 he went to Christ Church, Oxford, where he was employed as Dr. Willis in his chemical operations. In 1662 he became curator of experiments to the Royal Society, of which body, when established by charter, he was one of the first members. In 1663 the university of Oxford conferred on him the degree of master of arts; and the year following he read the astronomical lecture at Gresham College, for Dr. Pope. The same year he was made professor of mechanics to the Royal Society; and he was also elected Gresham professor of geometry. In 1665 appeared his 'Micrographia;' and in 1666 he produced a plan for rebuilding London, which though approved, was not adopted. Hooke, however, was appointed one of the city surveyors, in which he realised a handsome fortune. In 1668 he had a violent dispute with Hevelius, upon the preference of the telescopic to plain sights. He had afterwards a contention with Oldenburg, on the invention of pendulum watches; and he endeavoured also to set up a claim to Newton's theory of gravitation. In 1677 he was chosen secretary of the Royal Society; and, in 1691, created doctor of physic by the archbishop of Canterbury. Died 3 March, 1702. Dr. Hooke was a man of extraordinary talents, but of a jealous temper, excessively penurious, and much deformed in person. His papers were published under the title of 'Posthumous Works,' 1705, folio.

HOOKER, or VOWELL, JOHN, was born at Exeter about 1524. He studied at Corpus Christi College, Oxford; and afterwards at Cologne and Strasburg. On his return he became chamberlain of his native city. Having been sent to Ireland by Sir Peter Carew to negotiate his affairs there he was elected M.P. for Athenry in the parliament of 1568; and in 1571 he represented Exeter in the English House of Commons. Died Nov., 1600. His principal works are—'The Order and Usage of Keeping of Parliaments in Ireland;' 'An Addition to the Chronicles of Ireland from 1546 to 1568;' the 2nd volume of Holinshed; 'A Catalog of the Bishops of Excester,' 1584; 'The Antique Description and Account of the City of Exeter,' 1705; 'Life of Sir Peter Carew,' edited with an introduction and notes by John Maclean, F.S.A., 1897. The last-named work is also printed in the 'Calendar of the Carew MSS.,' 1867.

HOOKER, RICHARD, D.D., the nephew of the preceding, was born at Heavitree, near Exeter March, 1554. Under the patronage of Bishop Jewel he was made one of the clerks of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, where he obtained a fellowship, and became tutor to Edwin Sandys, son of the archbishop of York, and George Cranmer, grand-nephew of the archbishop of that name. In 1581 he entered into orders; but soon after contracted an unhappy marriage, by which he lost his fellowship. In 1584 he was presented to the rectory of Drayton Beauchamp, in Buckinghamshire; but the year following he was made master of the Temple; where he had not been long before he was involved in a dispute with Walter Travers, the afternoon lecturer of that church, who was a violent Presbyterian. Hooker, being of a mild temper, petitioned the archbishop for a removal 'to some quiet parsonage, where he might see God's blessings spring out of his mother earth, and eat his bread in peace and privacy.' He was accordingly presented to the rectory of Boscompton

in Wiltshire, with a prebend in the church of Salisbury; and here he finished four books of his 'Ecclesiastical Polity,' printed 1594. The year following he was presented to the rectory of Bishop's Bourne, Kent, where he finished the remaining books of his famous treatise, though it is doubtful whether we have them in their perfect state. This judicious writer died 2 Nov., 1600. His works were published in 1662, folio. There have been several editions since. One of the best is that by Keble, 4 vols., London, 8vo., 1836.

HOOKER, SIR WILLIAM JACKSON, F.R.S., was born at Norwich 1785; became regius professor of botany at Glasgow; curator of Kew Gardens 1832; was knighted 1835; and died at Kew 12 Aug., 1865. He published 'The British Flora,' and other botanical works.

HOOLE, CHARLES, was born at Wakefield, Yorkshire, 1610. He was related to Bishop Sanderson, by whose advice he went to Lincoln College, Oxford, after which he entered into orders, and became master of the school at Rotherham; but at the beginning of the civil war he removed to London, and kept a private seminary till the Restoration, when he obtained a prebend in the church of Lincoln, and the living of Stock, Essex, where he died 7 March, 1666-7. He published several school-books of established reputation.

HOOLE, JOHN, the son of a watchmaker, in London, was born in Moorfields in Dec., 1727. At the age of 17 he became a clerk in the India House; and by assiduous application he improved himself in the Latin and Italian languages. In 1763 he published a translation of Tasso's 'Jerusalem,' with a dedication to the queen, written by Dr. Johnson. Mr. Hoole had, before this, produced some pieces of poetry; and in 1769 he published two volumes of the dramas of Metastasio. His own plays were—'Cyrus,' 'Timanthes,' and 'Cleoneice,' but none of them met with any success. In 1773 he brought out the first volume of his 'Orlando Furioso,' which, however was not completed till ten years afterwards, when the translation made five volumes. At this time he resigned his place in the India House, and retired to the parsonage of his son, the Rev. Samuel Hoole, of Abinger, near Dorking. In 1791 he published a new edition of his 'Orlando,' in 2 vols.; and the year following, a version of Tasso's poem of 'Rinaldo.' His last production was a collection of Metastasio's poems and plays, 3 vols. He died at Dorking 2 Aug., 1803.

HOOPER, GEORGE, a learned prelate, born at Grimley, Worcestershire, 18 Nov., 1640. He was educated first at St. Paul's, and next at Westminster School, from whence he was elected to Christ Church, Oxford. In 1672 he became chaplain to Dr. Morley, bishop of Winchester, who gave him the rectory of Havant, which he resigned for that of East Woodhay, in Hampshire. In 1675 Archbishop Sheldon, to whom he was chaplain, gave him the rectory of Lambeth, and the precentorship of Exeter. In 1677 he took his doctor's degree; and the same year went to Holland as almoner to the princess of Orange. He returned, however, from that country before the Revolution, and was made chaplain to James II. In 1691 he was made dean of Canterbury, and in 1703 bishop of St. Asaph; from whence he was removed, soon after, to Bath and Wells. Died 6 Sept., 1727. An edition of his works was printed at Oxford in 1757, folio; and

another appeared at the same place, 2 vols. 8vo., 1838.

HOOPER, JOHN, a bishop, born in Somersetshire 1495. He studied at Oxford, and afterwards became a Cistercian monk; but, on embracing the reformed doctrines, he went to Zurich, where he contracted a friendship with Bullinger, and married a Burgundian lady. On the accession of Edward VI. he returned to England, and was made bishop of Gloucester, with which he was allowed to hold in commendam that of Worcester. When Mary came to the throne, he was burnt at Gloucester 9 Feb. 1554-5. He wrote some controversial pieces and sermons.

HOORNE, JOHN VAN, a physician and anatomist, born at Amsterdam 1621. He became professor in his native town, and afterwards at Leyden, where he died 13 Jan., 1670.

HOPE, JOHN, M.D., F.R.S., a botanist and physician, born 10 May, 1725, and educated at Edinburgh; after which he went to Paris, and studied botany under Jussieu. On his return to Scotland he obtained the degree of doctor of physic from the university of Glasgow, and was admitted a member of the College of Physicians at Edinburgh. In 1761 he was appointed king's botanist, superintendent of the royal garden, and professor of botany and the materia medica. He was also president of the College of Physicians, and a member of numerous scientific academies. Linnaeus gave the name of *Hopea* to a beautiful shrub. Died 10 Nov., 1786. Some of his papers are in the Philosophical Transactions, besides which he compiled a few useful books on botany. His son, Thomas Charles Hope, born at Edinburgh 21 July, 1766, was appointed, in 1787, professor of chemistry at Glasgow; and in 1799 succeeded Dr. Black in the chair of chemistry at Edinburgh, where he died 13 June, 1844. His principal discovery was the presence of a new earth, named by him strontites, in a mineral found in the strontian lead mines in Argyleshire.

HOPE, SIR THOMAS, a Scotch lawyer, was a native of Edinburgh. He became king's advocate 1627, and was created a baronet by Charles I., though he was secretly attached to the Covenanters. Died 1646. His works are—'Minor Practicks,' and 'Decisions.' He also wrote Latin poems, and an account of the earls of Mar.

HOPE, THOMAS, F.R.A., an English writer and patron of art, born about 1770, being a member of the rich mercantile family of the Hopes of Amsterdam. Early in life he travelled over various parts of Europe, Asia, and Africa, and having with a refined taste acquired a facility of drawing, he brought home a large collection of sketches, principally of architecture and sculpture. Soon after his settlement in London he published 'A Letter addressed to F. Annesley, Esq., on a series of Designs for Downing College, Cambridge,' in which he criticised with great severity the designs of Mr. Wyatt. Having purchased a large house in Duchess Street, he devoted much time and study to the furnishing and fitting-up of the interior, from his own drawings, in imitation of the best specimens, both ancient and modern, in Italy. His country mansion at Deepdene, near Dorking, was also furnished in a most sumptuous manner, and enriched with a noble collection of pictures, sculptures, books and antiquities. In 1807 Mr. Hope published the drawings he had made for his furniture in a volume entitled *Household Furni-*

about a complete revolution in the upholstery and interior decoration of dwelling-houses. In 1809 he published 'The Costume of the Ancients,' which was followed three years later by 'Designs of Modern Costumes.' In 1819 he startled the world by his novel, entitled 'Anastasius; or Memoirs of a Modern Greek,' which, being published anonymously, was at first attributed to the pen of Lord Byron. Mr. Hope was a most liberal patron of art, and generously assisted Chantrey, and Thorwaldsen the Danish sculptor, in their early struggles. After his death, which happened 3 Feb., 1831, there appeared two posthumous works from his pen, viz., an 'Essay on the Origin and Prospects of Man,' 3 vols., 1831; and an 'Historical Essay on Architecture,' 2 vols., 1837.

HOPKINS, CHARLES, son of Dr. Ezekiel Hopkins, was born at Exeter, 1664, and educated at Dublin and Cambridge. He was the author of some plays, and the 'History of Love,' a selection of poetical fables from Ovid. Died 1700.

HOPKINS, EZEKIEL, D.D., was born at Sandford, Devonshire, 1633. He was educated at Magdalen College, Oxford, on leaving which he held the living of St. Mary Woolnoth; but in the plague he removed to Exeter, where Lord Robartes was so pleased with him that he gave him his daughter in marriage, and took him to Ireland. Here he obtained, first the deanery, and next the bishopric of Raphoe; from whence he was translated to Derry 1681. When that place was besieged in 1688 he returned to England, and became minister of Aldermanbury. Died 22 June, 1690. A complete edition of his works was published at London in 2 octavo vols., 1855.

HOPKINS, JOHN, a younger son of Dr. Ezekiel Hopkins, was born 1 Jan. 1675. His principal performance is 'Amasia, or the works of the Muses,' a collection of Poems, 3 vols., 1700. The date of his death is not recorded.

HOPKINS, RICHARD, an English gentleman, was educated at Oxford, and afterwards studied law at one of the inns of court; but being converted to the Catholic religion he went abroad, and died at Paris about 1590. He published, 'Memorial of a Christian Life;' 'Meditations;' and other translations from the Spanish.

HOPKINS, SAMUEL, D.D., an American clergyman, from whom the sect of 'Hopkinsians' derive their name, was born at Waterbury, Connecticut, 1721; died at Newport, Rhode Island, 20 December, 1803. He published a 'System of Theology,' and numerous sermons, addresses, and pamphlets.

HOPKINS, WILLIAM, D.D., was born at Evesham, Worcestershire, Aug., 1647, and educated at Oxford. In 1671 he went with the English embassy to Sweden. In 1675 he was promoted to a prebend in the cathedral of Worcester, with which he held the vicarage of Lindridge, and the mastership of St. Oswald's Hospital. He died at Worcester 18 May, 1700. His works are—'Bertram or Ratram, on the Body and Blood of the Lord;' 'Animadversions on Johnson's Answer to Jovian;' &c. He also assisted Bishop Gibson in his edition of the 'Saxon Chronicle,' and translated the article 'Worcestershire' in Camden's Britannia.

HOPKINS, WILLIAM, an Arian writer, though belonging to the Church of England, was born at Monmouth 1706. After studying at Oxford he was presented, in 1731, to the vicarage of Bolney, Sussex, which he held till his death in 1786. He

all Christian People' 1753; 'Exodus, a correct translation, with notes; critical and explanatory' 1784; and some pamphlets.

HOPKINSON, FRANCIS, an American statesman born at Philadelphia 1737. He was one of the signers of the declaration of independence and an active member of Congress; and afterwards judge of the district court of the United States Pennsylvania. He was distinguished also as a popular writer and as a poet. Died 9 May, 1791.

HOPPNER, JOHN, an English portrait painter born 1759; died 1810. He also had a taste for poetry, and published in 1805 a volume of 'Oriental Tales,' in verse.

HOPTON, ARTHUR, a mathematician, born Somersetshire, and educated at Lincoln College, Oxford, after which he became a student of Temple, where he lived on terms of intimacy with Selden. He died 1614, aged about 26. He wrote a treatise on the Geodetical Staff; The Topographical Glass, containing the uses of that instrument, &c.; A Concordance of Years; Prognostications.

HOPTON, SUSANNA, was the relict of Richard Hopton, Esq., a Welsh judge. His seat was Kingston, in Herefordshire, where she lived many years after his death, exercising herself in works of charity. She died 10 July, 1709. Among her benefactions was one of £700 to the clergy who were deprived for not taking the oaths after the Revolution. She wrote 'Devotions and Meditations,' and other works.

HORACE, QUINTUS HORATIUS FLACCUS, a Roman poet, born at Venusium, in Apulia, B.C. 65. His father, who was the son of a freedman, gave him an excellent education, and sent him at the age of eighteen, to Athens, where he joined Brutus and was at the battle of Philippi, but threw away his shield, and fled. Though he saved his life, he forfeited his estate, and was reduced to great want till Virgil introduced him to Mæcenas, by whose interest he recovered his patrimony. Augustus now became his friend, and offered to make him his secretary, which Horace declined. When Mæcenas was sent to Brundisium to conclude a treaty between Augustus and Anthony, he took with him Horace, Virgil, and other literary friends. Of this journey our poet has given a lively description in his Fifth Satire. Among other persons distinction who esteemed him and honoured him with their friendship, was Pollio; yet Horace chose to live in retirement, spending only the spring of Rome, the summer in the country, and the winter at Tarentum. His death, which happened 8 years B.C., is supposed to have been hastened by his concern for the loss of Mæcenas. He was short and corpulent, with weak eyes, and grey at forty. The best editions of his works are those of Bentley, Baxter, Sanadon, Combe, and Doring.

HORBERY, MATTHEW, D.D., was born Haxay, Lincolnshire, 1707, and educated at Oxford. He became rector of Standlake, Oxfordshire, where he died 22 Jan., 1773. Dr. Horbery's principal work is a treatise on the Eternity of Hell Torments, 1744.

HORMAN, WILLIAM, a native of Salisbury, was according to Bale, educated at King's College, Cambridge; and there is reason to believe that Wood is altogether mistaken in stating him to have been a fellow of New College, Oxford. He

became master of Eton School, and held the rectory of East Wrotham, Norfolk, 1494—1503. He subsequently became a fellow and vice-provost of Eton, and died 12 April, 1535. Among his numerous works may be mentioned 'Vulgaria Puerorum,' &c., 1519; 'Antibossicon ad Gul. Lilium,' 1521; 'Apologeticum contra Rob. Whittingtoni Protovatis Angliæ incivilem inductamque Criminationem,' 1521; 'Compendium Hist. Gul. Malmbsuriensis.'—*Athen. Cantab.*

HORMISDAS, POPE, succeeded Symmachus 514; died 6 Aug., 523.

HORN, CHARLES EDWARD, a musical composer, born in London 1786; died at Boston, U.S., 21 Oct., 1849.

HORN, PHILIP DE MONTMORENCI-NIVELLE, comte DE, a wealthy nobleman of Flanders, born 1522, who became chamberlain and captain of the Flemish guard to Philip II., king of Spain. He distinguished himself at the battles of St. Quentin and Gravelines, and was beheaded, together with Count Egmont, at Brussels, 4 June, 1568.

HORNE, GEORGE, a bishop, born 1 Nov., 1730, at Otham, Kent. He was educated at the school of Maidstone, from whence he removed to University College, Oxford; but in 1749 he was elected fellow of Magdalen College. In 1752 he took his master's degree, and the same year entered into orders. He was now distinguished for his biblical knowledge, and attachment to the opinions of John Hutchinson, which he defended, first in a pamphlet entitled 'The Theology and Philosophy in Cicero's *Somnium Scipionis* explained,' 1751; and again more fully in 'A fair and candid State of the Case between Sir Isaac Newton and Mr. Hutchinson,' 1753. After this he had a dispute with Kennicott, respecting his proposal for a collation of Hebrew manuscripts; but subsequently these learned and amiable men became intimate friends. In 1768 Mr. Horne was elected to the headship of his college, on which he took his doctor's degree, and was appointed chaplain to the king. About this time he married the daughter of Philip Burton, Esq., by whom he had three daughters. In 1776 he was elected vice-chancellor, and the same year published his 'Commentary on the Psalms,' 2 vols. 4to. In 1781 he was advanced to the deanery of Canterbury, and in 1789 was raised to the bishopric of Norwich. Died 17 Jan., 1792. His principal works, besides those already mentioned, are *An Apology for certain Gentlemen in the University of Oxford; Considerations on the Life and Death of St. John the Baptist*, 1760; *Considerations on the projected Reformation of the Church of England; Letter to Dr. Adam Smith, on the Life, Death and Philosophy, of David Hume; Discourses on several Subjects and Occasions*, 5 vols.; *Letters on Infidelity; Letter to Dr. Priestley by an Undergraduate; Observations on the Case of the Protestant Dissenters; Charge intended to have been delivered to the Clergy of Norwich, at the primary Visitation; Considerations on the Life and Death of Abel, Enoch, and Noah; Thoughts and Essays on various Subjects.*

HORNE, THOMAS HARTWELL, D.D., was born 20 Oct., 1780. His father, a barrister's clerk, sent him to Christ's Hospital, after which he gained a livelihood as a clerk, devoting his leisure hours to the compilation of a number of books, all of which are now forgotten. From 1809 to 1823 he was sub-librarian at the Surrey Institution, and from 1824 to 1860, senior assistant-librarian in the

department of printed books in the British Museum. His 'Introduction to the Critical Study and Knowledge of the Holy Scriptures,' the work by which he is best known, first appeared in 1813, in 3 vols. 8vo., and has since passed through many editions, and been considerably enlarged. Dr. Howley, bishop of London, was so pleased with this work that he ordained its author 1819, and in 1833 presented him to the living of St. Edmund the King with St. Nicholas-Acons Lombard Street. Mr. Horne took his degree of B.D., as a 'ten-year man,' at St. John's College, Cambridge, 1829; and subsequently received a diploma of D.D. from the university of Pennsylvania. Died 27 Jan., 1862.

HORNEBY, HENRY, D.D., master of Peterhouse, Cambridge, died 12 Feb., 1517-8. He was dean of the chapel, secretary, and chancellor to Margaret countess of Richmond, and one of the executors and supervisors of her will; and his indomitable energy was mainly instrumental in overcoming the formidable obstacles to the foundation of St. John's College, Cambridge. Dr. Horneby wrote 'Historia Nominis Jesu,' and 'Historia Visitationis B.M.V.'—*Athen. Cantab.*

HORNECK, ANTHONY, D.D., was born at Bacharach, in the Lower Palatinate, 1641, and educated at Heidelberg, under Spanheim. At the age of nineteen he came to England, and entered Queen's College, Oxford. In 1665 he became chaplain to the duke of Albermarle, who gave him the rectory of Douilton, Devonshire, and procured for him a prebend of Exeter. He was chosen preacher at the Savoy 1671, and created D.D. at Cambridge 1681. In 1693 he was promoted to a stall at Westminster, whereupon he resigned that of Exeter; but in 1694 he had another in the church of Wells, given to him by Bishop Kidder. Died Jan., 1696. He wrote many works, mostly on religious subjects.

HORNEMANN, FREDERICK CONRAD, a traveller, born at Hildesheim, 1772. Under the auspices of the African Association of London he travelled into Africa, and was last heard of on 6 April, 1800. His 'Journal of Travels, from Cairo to Mourzook, the capital of the kingdom of Pezzan, in Africa, in 1797-8,' was published at London, 1802.

HORNER, FRANCIS, was born at Edinburgh in 1778, and educated first at the High School, and next at the university of his native city, where he contracted an intimacy with Lord Henry Petty, afterwards marquis of Lansdowne. After studying the law, and becoming an advocate, Mr. Horner repaired to London, and in 1806 was returned to parliament, though he did not distinguish himself as a senator till 1810, when he became chairman of the 'Bullion Committee,' to which subject he paid uncommon attention, and illustrated in a very luminous report. His application to business, however, proved too much for his constitution, and he was obliged to seek the climate of Italy, where he died, at Pisa, 8 Feb., 1817. He was one of the first writers in the 'Edinburgh Review.'

HORNER, LEONARD, F.R.S., brother of the preceding, was appointed warden of the London University 1827 and in 1833 an Inspector under the Factory Act. He died 5 March, 1864, aged 79. Mr. Horner edited his brother's works, and wrote a number of papers on scientific and philanthropic subjects.

HORNIUS, GEORGE, professor of history at Leyden, died there 1670. His works include an Eccle-

the years 1640, and 1640; and 'Noan's Ark,' or a history of monarchies.

HORNOLD, JOHN, an English prelate of the Roman communion, was consecrated 1753 by the title of bishop of Philomelia in *partibus*, and appointed vicar-apostolic of the Midland district. He died 26 Sept., 1779.

HORREBOW, PETER, a Danish astronomer, born in Jutland 1679, became professor of mathematics at Copenhagen, and died 15 April, 1764. Besides his mathematical works, collected in 4 vols. 4to., he wrote 'The Natural History of Iceland,' of which an English translation appeared at London 1758.

HORROCKS, JEREMIAH, an astronomer, born at Taxteth, Lancashire, about 1619. He was educated at Emanuel College, Cambridge; after which he led a retired life, devoting himself to mathematical studies, particularly astronomy, in which he was assisted by Mr. William Crabtree, of Broughton. Mr. Horrocks was cut off by a sudden death 3 Jan., 1640-1. He was the first who observed the passage of Venus over the sun's disk, of which he wrote an account, entitled 'Venus in Sole visa,' which was printed by Hevelius at Dantzick, in 1662. Dr. Wallis published the posthumous works of Horrocks 1673.

HORSLEY, JOHN, a learned antiquary, was a native of Northumberland. He was educated first at Newcastle, and next in Scotland, where he took his degree of M.A., after which he became a dissenting minister at Morpeth. Died 12 Jan., 1731-2. Such is the scanty account of a man whose 'Britannia Romana,' folio, 1732, is a standard work on the remains of the Romans in this island. There is a copy of this inestimable book in the British Museum, with additions by Dr. John Ward.

HORSLEY, SAMUEL, a learned prelate, was the son of the Rev. John Horsley, rector of St. Mary, Newington, and Thorley, Herts. He was born in the parish of St. Martin-in-the-Fields 1733, and educated under his father, after which he went to Trinity Hall, Cambridge, where he took his degree of bachelor of civil law in 1758. He then entered into orders, and became curate to his father. In 1767 he was elected a fellow of the Royal Society, and the same year published a tract, entitled 'The Power of God deduced from the computable instantaneous Productions of it in the Solar System.' In 1768 he went to Oxford as tutor to Lord Guernsey, son of the earl of Aylesbury, and while there took his degree of doctor of laws. He also published, at the Clarendon Press, 'Apollonii Pergæ inclinationum lib. duo.' In 1773 he was chosen secretary to the Royal Society, and soon after was presented to the rectory of Aldbury in Surrey, with which he held that of Newington on the resignation of his father. In 1776 he issued proposals for his edition of Newton's works, which came out at different times in 5 vols. 4to. In 1777 Bishop Louth made him his chaplain, and gave him a prebend in St. Paul's Cathedral. He resigned Aldbury in 1779, and the next year was presented to Thorley, but left it on being appointed archdeacon of St. Alban's. In 1782 he obtained the rectory of South Weald, in Essex. In 1784 he engaged in the disputes which agitated the Royal Society, with regard to the conduct of Sir Joseph Banks to Dr. Hutton. But his greatest controversy was with Dr. Priestley, occasioned by his 'History of the Corruptions of Christianity,' to which the archdeacon of St. Alban's di-

printed at their request. This was replied to by Priestley, who received an answer in a series of letters. The doctor rejoined in letters to the archdeacon, on which the latter published remarks. The reputation which he acquired in this dispute procured for him first a prebend in the church of Gloucester, next the bishopric of St. David's; from whence, in 1793, he was removed to Rochester with the deanery of Westminster; and in 1802 the see of St. Asaph. He died at Brighton 4 Oct. 1806, and was buried at Newington. Besides the works already mentioned, the bishop printed 'Critical Disquisitions on the 18th Chapter of Isaiah Hosea, a new translation, with notes; Elementary Treatises of practical Mathematics; On the Prosodies of the Greek and Latin Languages; An Essay on Virgil's Season of Honey; also several sermons, tracts, and papers in the Philosophical Transactions. After his death were published his sermons, 4 vols.; speeches in Parliament; charge a translation of the Psalms, 3 vols.; and Biblical criticisms, 4 vols.

HORSTIUS, JAMES, a physician and medical writer, born at Torgau 1537, became professor of Helmstadt, and died 1600. His nephew, *Grego. Horstius*, born at Torgau 1578, was professor of physic at several places, but lastly at Ulm, where he died 9 Aug., 1636. His works were published at Nuremberg, 3 vols., 1660.

HORTE, JOSIAH, archbishop of Tuam, was born at Marshfield, Gloucestershire. He officiated some time as a dissenting teacher at Newbury, but was afterwards ordained in the church of England. On going to Ireland with one of the lords-lieutenant, he was made bishop of Kilmorke and next archbishop of Tuam. Died 14 Dec. 1751. He published a volume of sermons, and charge to his clergy.

HORTENSE (Eugénie de Beauharnais), queen of Holland, was the daughter of Josephine, afterwards empress of the French, and of the Viscount Alexander de Beauharnais. She was born at Paris 1783; married (1802) Louis Bonaparte, brother of the First Consul; became queen of Holland (1806), and on the abdication of her husband (1810) became once more merely an imperial princess. She retired to Augsburg (1816); and afterwards fixed her residence at Arenenberg, in Switzerland, where she died 5 Oct., 1837.

HORTENSIUS, LAMBERT, a philologist, poet, and historian, born at Montfort (Utrecht) 1501. He studied at Louvain, and was for several years rector of the school at Naarden, where he died 1574 or 1577.

HORTENSIUS, MARTIN, a Dutch astronomer, born at Delft 1605; died 1639.

HORTENSIUS, QUINTUS, a Roman orator, the rival of Cicero, died B.C. 49, aged 64.

HORTIBONUS. See *CASAUBON*.

HORTON, THOMAS, D.D., was born in London. He studied at Emanuel College, Cambridge, where he obtained a fellowship. In 1638 he became master of Queen's College, in 1641 professor of divinity at Gresham College, and in 1647 preacher to the society of Gray's Inn. He complied with the ruling powers in the Rebellion, for which, after the Restoration, he was deprived of the headship of Queen's College; but he held the vicarage of Great St. Helen, in Bishopsgate Street, till his death March, 1673. His works are Forty-four sermons on the 8th of Romans; Exposition upon

some Psalms; One hundred select sermons, with his life, by Dr. Wallis.

HOSIUS, STANISLAUS, born at Cracow 1504, became successively secretary to the king of Poland, canon of Cracow, bishop of Culm and of Warmia. Having succeeded in persuading the Emperor Ferdinand to continue the council of Trent, he was rewarded by Pope Pius IV. with a cardinal's hat. Died 5 Aug., 1579. His works were published in 2 vols. folio, 1584.

HOSKINS, ANTHONY, a native of Herefordshire, who joined the society of Jesus in Spain, and died at Valladolid 10 Sept., 1615, æt. 47. He published a treatise on the Oath of Allegiance 1611; a translation of the 'Imitatio Christi,' &c.

HOSKINS, JOHN, a lawyer, was born in 1566, at Mownton in the parish of Lanwarne, Herefordshire. He was educated at Westminster School, and next at Winchester, from whence he removed to New College, Oxford, where he obtained a fellowship; but was expelled for some libels. After this he kept school at Ilchester some time, and then studied the law in the Temple, where he was called to the bar. In 1614 he had a seat in Parliament; but for some intemperate speeches was sent to prison. He became, however, serjeant-at-law, a Welsh judge, and one of the council of the Marches. Died 27 Aug., 1638. He compiled a Greek Lexicon, which was never published, and wrote several poems; the 'Art of Memory,' and some law treatises. His grandson, Sir John Hoskins, bart., was master in chancery, and president of the Royal Society, 1682.

HOSKINS, JOHN, an English portrait painter, died 1664.

HOSPINIAN, RODOLPH, a Protestant divine of Zurich, born 1547; died 11 March, 1626. His principal works are *De Templis*; *De Monachis*; *De festis Judæorum et Ethnorum*; *Festa Christianorum*; *Historia Sacramentaria*; *Historia Jesuitica*.

HOSPITAL, L'. See *L'HOSPITAL*.

HOSSCHIUS, SIDRONIUS, a Flemish Jesuit, born 1596; died 4 Sept., 1653. He was famous for his Latin poetry, collected and published at Antwerp 1656.

HOSTE. See *L'HOSTE*.

HOTHUM, or ODONE, WILLIAM DE, born in England, educated at Paris (D.D. 1280), entered the order of St. Dominic, and in 1297 became archbishop of Dublin. Died 28 Aug., 1298. He wrote some works on Divinity, and a French oration on the king's right to Scotland.

HOTMAN, FRANCIS, in Latin *Hotomanus*, a civilian, born at Paris 1524. Having adopted the Lutheran doctrines, he withdrew to Lyons, and next to Geneva, from whence he removed to Lausanne, where he was chosen professor of polite literature. After having occupied the chair of law at Strasburg, he was employed by the king of Navarre in several important missions. The massacre of St. Bartholomew induced him to quit France; and he died at Basle 15 Feb., 1590. He wrote on legal subjects; on the government of France; on Roman antiquities; and a treatise 'De Consolatione.'

HOTTINGER, JOHN HENRY, was born at Zurich 10 March, 1620. He studied at Geneva, Groningen, and Leyden, where he applied himself to the oriental languages under Golius. After visiting England he returned to Zurich, and became professor of ecclesiastical history. In 1655

he went to Heidelberg, where he held the professorships of divinity and the oriental tongues, and was principal of the Collegium Sapientiarum, and rector of the university. In 1661 he returned to Zurich and was placed at the head of the commission for revising the German version of the Bible. He was also sent to Holland on some state affairs, and while there was offered the divinity professorship at Leyden, which, with the consent of the magistrates of Zurich, he accepted; but in preparing for the journey he was drowned by the upsetting of a boat 5 June, 1667. His principal works are *Exercitationes Anti-Morinianæ*, *de pentateucho Samaritano*; *Thesaurus Philologicus*; *Historia Orientalis*; *Promptuarium*, sive *Bibliotheca Orientalis*; *Etymologicum Orientale* sive *Lexicon Harmonicum Heptaglottum*. His son, *John James Hottinger*, became professor of divinity at Zurich, and died there in 1735. He wrote 'Theological Dissertations.'

HOUARD, DAVID, a French advocate, and legal antiquary, born at Dieppe 20 Feb., 1725; died 15 Dec., 1802.

HOUBIGANT, CHARLES FRANÇOIS, was born at Paris 1686. He became a priest of the congregation of the Oratory; but being afflicted with deafness he was obliged to devote himself to study; the fruits of which appeared in an excellent edition of the Hebrew Bible, with a Latin version and notes, published at Paris in 1753, in 4 vols. folio; a Latin translation of the Psalms from the Hebrew; another of the Old Testament, 8 vols. 8vo.; 'Racines Hébraïques,' against the Hebrew Points, 8vo., &c. Died 31 Oct., 1783.

HOUBRAKEN, ARNOLD, a painter and engraver, born at Dordt 1660. He is chiefly known as the author of 'The great Theatre of the Dutch and Flemish Painters,' 3 vols. folio. He came to England to make drawings of the pictures of Vandyke, and died at Amsterdam 1719. His son, *Jacob*, was born 1698, and died at Amsterdam 1780. His portraits are admirably executed, particularly those which he engraved for the illustration of English history, published by the Knaptons, in folio. Some of these, however, are not genuine likenesses of the persons whose names they bear. Houbraken also engraved some historical subjects.

HOUGHARD, JEAN NICOLAS, a French general, born at Forbach (Moselle) 1740. After serving under Custines, he accused that general of losing Mayence by his misconduct. Custines was consequently disgraced; and Houghard, placed at the head of the army, displayed his abilities in the victory of Hondschoote, which resulted in the English raising the siege of Dunkirk. Accused of treason for not having sufficiently followed up this victory, he was condemned by the revolutionary tribunal, and suffered death on the scaffold 17 Nov., 1793.

HOUDON, JEAN ANTOINE, a French sculptor, born at Versailles 20 March, 1741; died 15 July, 1828.

HOUGH, JOHN, was born in Middlesex 12 April, 1651. He was educated at Magdalen College, Oxford, where he obtained a fellowship. In 1698 he became chaplain to the duke of Ormond; and in 1685 was made a prebendary of Worcester. In 1687 the presidentship of Magdalen College becoming vacant, the king sent mandatory letters to the fellows, requiring them to elect one Anthony Farmer, who did not belong to that

The fellow-ships upon this, seeing their privileges attacked, applied for petition to leave to proceed to a free election, according to their statutes. No answer being returned, they chose Mr. Hough, who was confirmed by the visitor, the bishop of Winchester; and the new president having taken his doctor's degree, was installed. The king, instead of letting the matter rest, now thought proper to send another mandate, ordering the society to elect Dr. Parker, bishop of Oxford, for their president; which they refused, and were turned out, except two. Thus the business stood till September, 1688, when the king, finding that his affairs grew desperate, began to be alarmed, and commissioned the bishop of Winchester to settle the society of Magdalen College regularly and statutely. Dr. Hough and the fellows were accordingly restored; and in 1690 the president was made bishop of Oxford, from whence he removed to Lichfield, and next to Worcester, where he died 8 March, 1743.

HOUGHTON, MAJOR, an English traveller who set out in 1789 to ascertain the course of the Niger. He penetrated into the interior of Africa, and died at Jarra 1791. Several communications from him are printed in the Proceedings of the African Association.

HOUSEMAN, or HUYSMAN, CORNELIUS, a landscape painter, was born 1618 at Antwerp, but resided chiefly at Mechlin, where he died 1727.

HOUSEMAN, or HUYSMAN, JAMES, an eminent portrait and historical painter, born at Antwerp 1656; died in London 1695.

HOUSTON, WILLIAM, M.D., F.R.S., a botanist, born about 1695. He was a surgeon, in which capacity he went to the West Indies, and on his return took the degree of doctor of physic, at Leyden, in 1729. While there he made some experiments on brutes, an account of which was inserted in the Philosophical Transactions, under the title of *Experimenta de perforatione Thoracis ejusque in respiratione affectibus*. In 1732 he was chosen a fellow of the Royal Society; but died in the West Indies 14 July, 1733. He was the first who sent to Europe the description of the *Dorstenia Contrayerva*, which was published in the Philosophical Transactions. He also transmitted to Miller, the gardener, the seeds of many exotic plants. The late Sir Joseph Banks published his manuscript catalogue of plants, with the title of *Reliquiæ Houstonianæ*.

HOUSTOUNE, ELEANORA, LADY, daughter of Charles, eighth Lord Cathcart, was born at Edinburgh 3 March, 1720. She became the wife of Sir John Houstoun, bart., 1744, and died 3 Nov., 1769. Lady Houstoun wrote two comedies, neither of which was printed, viz., *The Coquette*: or *the Gallant in the Closet*, and *In Foro*.

HOUTEVILLE, CLAUDE FRANÇOIS, a French priest, author of an esteemed work on *The Truth of the Christian Religion*, was born 1688; and died 8 Nov., 1742.

HOVEDEN, ROGER DE, an historian, was a native of Yorkshire, and flourished about 1204. He held some place in the court of Henry II., and was both a lawyer and a professor of theology at Oxford. His *Annals*, beginning at the year 731 and ending at 1202, were printed by Sir Henry Savile, among the *Historici Anglici*, folio, 1595; and again 1607. An English translation, by H. T. Riley, appeared a few years ago.

1019. He had his education at Oxford, where he took his master's degree in 1645; after which he practised physic in London, where he died in Sept. 1656. He published *Phytologia Britannica*, *nautes exhibens indigenarum, stirpium sponte emergentium*, 1650.

HOWARD. See ARUNDEL, CARLISLE, NORFOLK NORTHAMPTON, NOTTINGHAM, and SURREY.

HOWARD, CATHARINE. See CATHARINE.

HOWARD, EDWARD, an English writer of fiction, died 30 Dec., 1841. He was a naval man and attained his chief popularity by his novel entitled *'Ratlin the Reefer'*, 1838. This was followed by *'Outward Bound'*; *'Jack Ashore'*; *'Sir Henry Morgan, the Buccaneer'*; and a *Life of Sir Sidney Smith*.

HOWARD, HENRY, an English prelate of the Roman communion, succeeded Dr. Giffard a vicar apostolic of the London district, being consecrated bishop of Utica 43 Sept., 1702. He died 22 Nov., 1720.

HOWARD, HENRY, F.S.A., was born 2 July 1757, at Corby-castle, Cumberland, where he died 1 March, 1842. He was educated at the convent of the English Benedictines at Douay, and afterwards spent some time in the university of Paris. It was his intention to enter the army, but the penal laws prevented his doing so. In 1832 he was appointed high-sheriff of Cumberland, being the first Catholic who filled that office after the repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts. Mr. Howard's principal works are *'Erroneous Opinions commonly entertained respecting the Catholic Religion'*, 1826; and *Memorials of the Howard Family*, 1834.

HOWARD, HENRY, R.A., secretary and professor of painting to the Royal Academy, was born 31 Jan., 1769, and died at Oxford 5 Oct., 1847. For 53 years, from 1794 to 1847, he never missed sending to the Royal Academy exhibition.

HOWARD, JOHN, the philanthropist, was born at Hackney 1726. He was bound apprentice to a grocer in London; but disliking the business and having an independent fortune, he purchased his indentures, and made the tour of France and Italy. On his return he married a widow lady much older than himself, who died about three years afterwards. In 1756 he undertook a voyage to Lisbon, to see the place after the earthquake; but on the voyage the ship was taken by a French privateer and carried to France. On being released, Mr. Howard retired to a villa in the New Forest; and in 1758 married a second time, but lost his wife 1765. About this time he settled at Cardington, near Bedford, where his time was much occupied in benevolent objects, and in the education of his son. In 1773 he served the office of high-sheriff, which led him to make inquiry into the state of the prisons. With this view he travelled over England, through France, Germany, Holland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, and Turkey. He published, in 1777, a work entitled *'The State of the Prisons in England and Wales'*, dedicated to the House of Commons. In 1780 came out an appendix with an account of the author's travels in Italy. He also printed a description of the Bastille; a translation of the duke of Tuscany's new code of civil law; and in 1789 *'An account of the principal Lazarettos in Europe'*. The plague was now the object of his researches, and with a design of ascertaining the nature of this

disorder, and the means of curing it, he set out for the east; but died of a malignant epidemic, at Cherson, 30 Jan., 1790.

HOWARD, LUKE, F.R.S., a writer on meteorology, died at Tottenham, Herts, 21 March, 1864.

HOWARD, PHILIP THOMAS, an English cardinal, born in London 21 Sept., 1630, being the third son of Henry Frederick, lord Mowbray, by his wife Elizabeth Stewart, daughter of the duke of Lennox. He was admitted a fellow-commoner of St. John's College, Cambridge, 4 July, 1640. Travelling on the continent with his grandfather, Thomas Howard, earl of Arundel and Surrey, he privately took the Dominican habit at Cremona 1645, and made his solemn profession at Rome 19 Oct., 1646. He was then sent to Naples for his studies, and at the end of four years returned to the Eternal City. He established the English monastery at Bornhem 1658, and was elected its first prior, in which capacity he continued till 1675. He also established the house of English Dominicans, first situate at Vilvorden, and afterwards removed to Brussels. On the marriage of Catharine of Braganza to king Charles II., Father Howard was called to the English court and received the appointment of grand almoner to her majesty. He was created a cardinal 1675 by Clement X., and being appointed Protector of Great Britain, he endeavoured to promote the interests of his Catholic fellow-countrymen by every means in his power. He died at Rome 18 July, 1694.

HOWARD, SIR ROBERT, was born Jan., 1626, being a younger son of Thomas, earl of Berkshire. He was educated at Magdalen College, Cambridge, and during the Rebellion suffered much for his loyalty. At the Restoration he was knighted, and made auditor of the exchequer. He lived to the Revolution, which he strongly advocated, and was bitter enemy to the nonjurors, though he had been a servile tool of Charles II. Died 3 Sept., 1698. Sir Robert published 'Poems and Plays,' 'The History of Edward II. and Richard II.,' 'The History of Religion;' the fourth book of Virgil translated; Statius's *Achilleis* translated.

HOWARD, SAMUEL, a composer of music, was brought up in the chapel royal, and in 1768 took his degree of doctor at Cambridge. He was distinguished by his ballads, which were once very popular. Died about 1783.

HOWE, CHARLES, a pious writer, was born in Gloucestershire 1661, and died 1745. His 'Devout Meditations' have been often printed.

HOWE, ELIAS, the inventor of the sewing machine, was born at Spencer, Massachusetts, 1819. It was at Boston, in the shop of Ari Davis, that he first thought of the sewing machine. Poverty for some time prevented the development of his ideas, but in 1844 he succeeded in convincing a friend of the feasibility of his conception. In April, 1845, he sewed seam with his machine, and by May of the same year he had completed his work. He died at Bridgeport, Connecticut, 3 Sept., 1867.

HOWE, JOHN, a nonconformist divine, born at Loughborough, Leicestershire, 17 May, 1630. He received his education at Christ's College, Cambridge; but after taking his bachelor's degree, removed to Brasenose College, Oxford, where he became Bible clerk. Afterwards he was made a demy and fellow of Magdalen College; and in 1652 took his degree of M.A. When ordained, he was settled as minister of Great Torrington, Devon-

shire, till Cromwell appointed him his domestic chaplain. On the death of Oliver he returned to Torrington, from which living he was ejected at the Restoration. After this he lived some time in the family of Lord Massarene, in Ireland; and in 1675 became pastor of a congregation in London. In 1685 he went abroad, and officiated in the English church at Utrecht; but when James II. published his declaration for liberty of conscience, he returned to London, where he died 2 April, 1705. His works, the principal of which is a treatise, entitled 'The Living Temple,' have been published in 2 vols. folio.

HOWE, JOHN, was a native of Nottinghamshire. In the convention parliament he served for Cirencester, and constantly sat in parliament for that or some other place during the reigns of William and Anne. Under the latter he was sworn of the privy council, and made vice-admiral for the county of Gloucester. In 1702 he was constituted paymaster-general of the guards and garrisons. Died 1721. Mr. Howe wrote 'A Panegyric on King William;' and several songs and poems.

HOWE, JOHN, Lord Chedworth. See CHEDWORTH.

HOWE, JOSIAH, a divine and poet, was born at Crendon, Bucks, 1632, and died fellow of Trinity College, Oxford, 28 Aug., 1701. A copy of his verses is prefixed to Beaumont and Fletcher's works; another to Randolph's poems; and another to Cartwright's works.

HOWE, RICHARD, Viscount Howe, K.G., the third son of Sir Emanuel Scrope, second Viscount Howe, by Mary Sophia, eldest daughter of the Baron Kilmansege. He was born in 1725, and educated at Eton, from whence, at the age of fourteen, he went on board the 'Severn,' part of the squadron destined for the South Seas under Anson. In 1745 he was with Admiral Vernon, and soon after was made commander of the 'Baltimore' sloop, in which, with another armed vessel, he beat off two French ships, conveying troops and ammunition to the Pretender; for which he was made a post-captain. On the breaking out of the war with France he commanded the 'Dunkirk,' with which he took the 'Alcide,' a French sixty-four, off Newfoundland. In 1757 he served under Sir Edward Hawke; and his ship, the *Magnanime*, battered the fort on the isle of Aix till it surrendered. After this he was appointed commodore of a squadron, with which he took the town of Cherbourg, and destroyed the basin. In the unfortunate affair of St. Cas, he displayed equal courage and humanity, and by his exertions brought off several hundreds of men who would otherwise have perished. He succeeded to the Irish title of viscount in 1758, on the death of his brother, who was killed in America. The next year he bore a distinguished part in the defeat of the fleet under Conflans. In 1760 he was appointed colonel of the marines; and in 1763 had a seat at the admiralty board. In 1765 he was made treasurer of the navy; and in 1770 promoted to be rear-admiral of the blue; in 1775 rear-admiral of the white, and afterwards vice-admiral of the blue. France having now entered into a war with England, Lord Howe was sent to America, where he defended the coast from the attempts of D'Estaing, after which he returned to England. In 1782 he was made an English viscount, and appointed to the command of the fleet sent to the relief of Gibraltar, which object he accomplished.

admiralty; but soon resigned that station to Lord Keppel. In 1788 he was created an earl of Great Britain. On the breaking out of hostilities with France, in 1793, he was appointed to command the channel fleet; and on the 1st of June, the following year, he gained a complete victory over the French, who lost seven ships of the line. For this he received the thanks of Parliament; the king visited him on board his ship, presented him with a valuable sword, and made him knight of the garter. The last service rendered by his lordship to his country was in reducing the mutinous seamen to their duty, at Portsmouth, in 1797. Died 5 Aug., 1799.

HOWEL, LAURENCE, an unfortunate divine, who received his education at Jesus College, Cambridge, where he took his master's degree in 1688. He was for some time master of the school at Epping; but was ordained among the nonjurors by Bishop Hickey. In 1716 he printed a pamphlet entitled 'The Case of Schism in the Church of England,' for which he was tried at the Old Bailey, degraded, sentenced to be fined 500*l.*, and to be twice whipped. Such was the toleration of those times in those who set up pretences to liberty. The disgraceful part of the sentence was remitted; but the object of persecution died in Newgate 19 July, 1720. The works of Mr. Howel show his learning; they are Synopsis Canonum S.S. Apostolorum, &c., 2 vols.; The View of the Pontificate; History of the Bible, with Sturt's cuts, 3 vols.; The Orthodox Communicant.

HOWELL, JAMES, was born about 1594, at Abernethy, Caermarthenshire. He was educated at Jesus College, Oxford, where he obtained a fellowship. In 1613 he was employed by Sir Robert Mansel in his glass-house; a new speculation just then established. As it was necessary to procure good workmen from Venice, Howell was sent thither for that purpose. In 1621 he returned to London, and the next year went to Spain on some commercial business. After going through various employments, he fell into trouble, and was confined in the Fleet several years, where he supported himself by writing and translating books. At length, by application to Cromwell, he obtained his liberty. At the Restoration he was made royal historiographer. Died Nov., 1666. The principal of his works are Dodona's Grove, or the Vocal Forest; Instructions for Foreign Travel; Mercurius Hibernicus, or a Discourse of the Irish Massacre; Pre-eminence and Pedigree of Parliaments; Epistolæ Ho-Elizæ, or Familiar Letters, domestic and foreign—this is the book by which Howell will be longest remembered: it has gone through numerous editions; Survey of the Signory of Venice; Parthenopæia, or the History of Naples; Londinopolis. Howell had two brothers, one of whom, Thomas, became bishop of Bristol; and the other recorder of London.

HOWELL, WILLIAM, D.C.L., a civilian of Oxford, who became chancellor of Lincoln, and died in 1683. He compiled two works of considerable merit, Medulla Historiæ Anglicanæ, or an abridged History of England, and A History of the World, from the earliest Times to the Ruin of the Roman Empire, 3 vols. folio. He also published Elementa Historiæ Civilis, 1660.

HOWESON, WILLIAM, A.R.S.A., a Scotch engraver, born at Edinburgh 1798; died 20 Dec., 1850.

native of the county of Rutland, and died at Wilna, in Russia, 17 Sept., 1589. Father Person prefixed his name to a book entitled 'A Brie Discourse, containing the Reasons, why Catholick refuse to go to Church,' 1580. This was answered by Fulke.

HOWLEY, WILLIAM, archbishop of Canterbury, was born at Ropley, near Alresford, Hampshire, 12 Feb., 1765, being the only son of William Howley, D.D., vicar of Bishop's Sutton and Ropley. From Winchester School he went to Oxford and gained a fellowship, first at New College, and afterwards (1794) at Winchester College, Oxford. He became a canon of Christ Church 1804; regius professor of divinity 1809; bishop of London 1813; archbishop of Canterbury 1828; died 11 Feb., 1848. He published some sermons and charges, also an Inquiry into the Authority of the Coronation Oath.

HOWSON, JOHN, an English prelate, was born in London, 1556, and educated at Christ Church, Oxford. On entering into orders he was made vicar of Bampton, rector of Brightwell, fellow of Chelsea College, and canon of Hereford. King James I., with whom he was a favourite, gave him the bishopric of Oxford; from which, in 1628, he removed to Durham. Died 6 Feb., 1631. His polemical discourses show him to have been an able controvertist.

HOZIER, PIERRE D'. See D'HOZIER.

HUARTE, JOHN, a Spanish author in the seventeenth century, who gained celebrity by a work entitled 'Examen de ingenios para las Sciençias, &c., or an Examination of such geniuses as are fit for acquiring the sciences.' This book has been translated into various languages; and the English version has the title of 'The Trial of Wits.'

HUBALD, a monk of St. Amand in Flanders who wrote a treatise on Music, in which is a kind of gamut. He also wrote a Latin poem, addressed to the emperor Charles the Bald, in praise of baldness. In this curious piece every word begins with the letter C. Died 930, aged 90.

HUBER, FRANÇOIS, a naturalist, born at Geneva 2 July, 1750; died at Lausanne 22 Dec., 1831.

HUBER, JOHN JAMES, an anatomical writer, born at Basle 1707. He became physician at the court of Baden Durlach, 1735, but in 1738 removed to Groningen, where he was appointed professor of anatomy, and court physician. Died 6 July, 1778.

HUBER, JOHN RODOLPH, a painter, born at Basle 1668; died 1748.

HUBER, MARIE, was born at Geneva 1695, and died at Lyons 13 June, 1753. She published several works of a deistical tendency; and an abridgment in French, of the 'Spectator.'

HUBER, MICHEL, a French author, who became professor of his native language at Leipzig, where he died 15 April, 1804, aged 76. His works are mainly translations from the German. His son Louis Ferdinand Huber (b. at Paris 15 Sept., 1764 d. at Ulm 24 Dec., 1804), translated into German many English and French works, being greatly assisted in his literary labours by his wife, Maria Theresa (b. 1764; d. 1829), who was a daughter of the celebrated philosopher Christian Theophilus Heyne. She was also the author of many novels.

HUBER, ULRIC, a jurist, born at Dokkum (Friesland) 1635, became professor at Franeker, where he died 8 Nov., 1694. The 'Institutiones Historiæ

Civilis is his chief work. His son, *Zacharias* (b. 1669; d. 1732), succeeded his father in his professorship, and published some legal works.

HUBER, VICTOR AIMÉ, born at Stuttgart 1800, held for a time the professorship of literature at Berlin, which he resigned in order to pursue social science in general and co-operation in particular. He published many works on co-operation, of which he was one of the acknowledged leaders in Germany. His book on the English universities, translated into English by F. W. Newman (2 vols. 8vo., Lond., 1843), is among the best works of its kind. Professor Huber died at Wernigerode 19 July, 1869.

HUBERT, SIR FRANCIS, knight of Gray's Inn, one of the six clerks in Chancery, was author of 'The deplorable Life and Death of Edward II., a Poem,' Lond., 8vo., 1628, 1629, 1721; and 'Egypt's Favourite, the Historie of Joseph, a poem,' 8vo., Lond., 1631. He was buried at St. Andrew's, Holborn, 13 Dec., 1629.

HUBERT, MATHIEU, a French Oratorian, celebrated for pulpit eloquence, was born 1640, and died 23 March, 1717.

HUBNER, JOHN, a writer on geography and history, born at Torgau (Saxony) 1668; died at Hamburg 21 April, 1731. He published 'Questions on Ancient and Modern Geography;' 'Questions on Political History;' 'Genealogical Tables,' &c.

HUCHTENBURG, JOHN VAN, a battle painter, born at Haarlem 1646; died at Amsterdam 1733.

HUDEDE, JOHN, burgo-master of Amsterdam, distinguished as a mathematician and statesman, was born 1640, and died 1704.

HUDDLESTON, JOHN, nephew of Father Richard Huddleston mentioned below, was a native of Lancashire, and ordained priest at Douay. After being instrumental in preserving the person of his sovereign, Charles II., in 1651, after the battle of Worcester, he was employed to prepare his soul for eternity on 5 Feb., 1685, and has left a circumstantial account of that last scene. He died at Somerset House 22 Sept., 1698, æt. 90.

HUDDLESTON, RICHARD, youngest son of Andrew Huddleston, esq., of Farrington Hall, Lancashire, was born 1583, and, after studying at Donay and Rome, joined the order of St. Benedict at the famous monastery of Monte Cassino. He returned to this country on the mission, and died here 26 Nov., 1655. He wrote 'A Short and Plain Way to the Faith and Church,' first published 1688, and reprinted 1844.

HUDSON, HENRY, an English navigator, of whose origin no particulars are recorded. He made a voyage in 1607 to discover a north-east passage to India, and, after various hardships and adventures in the Arctic regions, returned to England Sept. 15 of that year. In 1608 he made another voyage, without success. The next year he sailed in the Dutch service from Amsterdam, doubled the North Cape in April, and, after coasting along the shore of Lapland, stretched towards America, and arrived at Dartmouth, in Devonshire, on the 7th of November. In 1610 he made another attempt, and discovered the mouth of the straits and bay which bear his name. After sailing round the latter, he determined to winter there, by which means he completely exhausted his ship's provisions; a mutiny was the consequence, and his crew turned him adrift, with his son, and a few sick men, in a small boat, which

is supposed to have been lost. The mutineers arrived at Plymouth Sept., 1611.

HUDSON, JOHN, D.D., was born at Widehope, near Cockermouth, Cumberland, 1662, and educated at Oxford, where he became keeper of the Bodleian library (1701), and principal of St. Mary Hall (1712). Died 27 Nov., 1719. His publications are *Introductio ad Chronographiam*; *Velleius Paterculus*; *Thucydides*; *Geographiæ Veteres Scriptores Græci Minores*, 4 vols.; *Dionysii Halicarnassensis opera*, 2 vols.; *Dionysius Longinus*; *Moeris Atticista*, de vocibus Atticis et Hellenicis; *Fabulæ Æsopicae*; *Flavii Josephi Opera*, 2 vols.

HUDSON, THOMAS, a portrait painter, born at Exeter 1701. He was the pupil and son-in-law of Richardson, and practised with considerable eminence in London, where he had Reynolds for a scholar, who eclipsed him, and put an end to his credit. Died 26 Jan., 1779.

HUDSON, WILLIAM, F.R.S., a botanist, born in Westmoreland about 1730. He served his apprenticeship to an apothecary, but devoted a considerable portion of his time to natural history, and, in 1762, published the '*Flora Anglica*,' of which a new edition appeared in 2 vols. 1778. He became botanical demonstrator to the Apothecaries' Company, in their garden at Chelsea, and died 23 May, 1793.

HUERTA, VINCENT GARCIA DE LA, a Spanish poet and prose writer, born at Zafrá (Badajos) 1729; died Aug., 1797.

HUET, PIERRE DANIEL, was born at Caen, in Normandy, 8 Feb., 1630. Though his guardians neglected his education, his own application made up for the deficiency, and the advice of Father Mambrun, a Jesuit, proved of advantage to him in his studies. He went through the mathematics, upon which science he maintained public theses at Caen, a thing never before known in that university. He was now proceeding to a knowledge of the law, when the principles of Des Cartes, and the Sacred Geography of Bochart, diverted his intentions. In 1652 he accompanied Bochart to Sweden, where he met with a manuscript commentary of Origen on the Gospel of St. Matthew, which he transcribed. Many offers were made to him by Christina to settle at Stockholm; but he refused them all, and returned to France, where he published, in 1661, a book entitled '*De Interpretatione*,' or rules for translation, in the form of dialogue. In 1664 he printed a collection of poems, Latin and Greek, at Utrecht, and this was followed by his '*Demonstratio Evangelica*,' a work of immense and curious learning. He also published the Commentary of Origen, with a Latin version, in 2 vols. folio; and his reputation for learning being now fully established, he was employed on the Classics for the use of the Dauphin (*ad usum Delphini*). He was also chosen a member of the French Academy, and in 1678 presented to the abbey of Aunay, in Normandy. In 1685 he was nominated to the bishopric of Soissons, which he soon after exchanged for that of Avranches, but resigned this also in 1699 to enjoy literary ease in the abbey of Fontenay, near Caen. Some lawsuits, however, arising, he removed to Paris, where he lodged in the College of Jesuits, and died 26 Jan., 1721. Besides the works already noticed, he published *De l'origine des Romains*; *De la situation du Paradis Terrestre*; *Nouveaux Mémoires pour servir à l'Histoire du Cartésianisme*; *De Navigationibus Solomonis*; *Origines de Caen*; *Dissertations sur*

diverses matieues de la Religion et de l'Anthologie; Histoire de Commerce et de la Navigation des Anciens; Lettres à M. Perault sur la parallèle des anciens et des modernes; Examen du sentiment de Longin sur ce passage de la Genèse 'Et Dieu dit,' &c.; his own Life, in Latin. After his death were printed 'Traité Philosophique de la faiblesse de l'esprit humain;' and 'Huetiana.'

HUFELAND, CHRISTOPHER WILLIAM, a German physician, born at Langensalza, in Thuringia, 12 Aug., 1762. He was professor of medicine at Jena, and afterwards at Berlin, where he died 25 Aug., 1836. It was Hufeland who introduced mortuary houses (for the prevention of burying alive), the first of which was erected at Weimar, under his superintendence. He wrote 'On the Art of Prolonging Life;' 'Advice to Mothers on the Physical Training of Infants,' &c.

HUFNAGEL, GEORGE, a painter and poet, of Antwerp, born 1545; died 1600.

HUGGARD, MILES. See **HOOGARD.**

HUGH (St.), bishop of Lincoln, was born in Burgundy 1140, and became general procurator of the Chartreuse, near Grenoble. Invited to England by Henry II., he was appointed prior of the Carthusian monastery at Witham, Somersetshire. He was consecrated bishop of Lincoln 1186, and died 17 Nov., 1200. An ancient 'Metrical Life' of this saintly prelate was printed at Lincoln 1864, by J. Dimock, who has also edited the 'Magna Vita S. Hugonis,' which forms part of the series of historical works published under the direction of the master of the rolls.

HUGH OF LINCOLN (St.), a Christian child, eleven years old, who was crucified by some Jews at Lincoln 27 Aug., 1235.

HUGH OF AMIENS, also called *Hugh of Rouen*, was born at Amiens, and came to England, where he was made abbat of Roding. Afterwards he became bishop of Rouen, where he died 1164. He wrote three works for the instruction of his clergy, which have been printed by D'Achery.

HUGH CAPET, the chief of the third race of French monarchs, was count of Paris and Orleans. On account of his courage and other qualities he was proclaimed king of France 987. Died 996, aged 57.

HUGH DE ST. CHER, a cardinal, so called from the place of his birth at the gates of Vienne, where there is a church dedicated to St. Cher. He became D.D. at Paris, provincial of the Dominican order, and lastly (1244), cardinal. Died 19 March, 1263. Among his works is a Concordance of the Bible, said to be the earliest specimen of that kind of compilation. It was printed at Cologne 1684.

HUGH DE CLUNI (St.), was born at Semur, in France, 1024; died 29 April, 1109. He embraced the monastic life at Cluni, where he became prior and at last abbat of his order, which he greatly reformed and extended.

HUGH DE FLAVIGNY, a monk of Verdun, and afterwards abbat of Flavigny, in the twelfth century. He wrote the Chronicle of Verdun, which is printed in Labbe's 'Bibliotheca Manuscriptorum Nova.'

HUGH DE FLEURY, a French monk and chronicler, died about 1120.

HUGH OF SIENNA. See **BENCIUS.**

HUGH DE ST. VICTOR, a Flemish divine, became prior of St. Victor at Paris, and died 1142, aged 44. His works were printed at Rouen, 3 vols. 1648.

HUGHES, JOHN, a divine, born 1682, and edu-

cated at St. Christyostom on the Priesthood, and died at Deptford 18 Nov., 1710.

HUGHES, JOHN, a poet, born at Marlborough, Wilts, July 29, 1677. He was educated in the academy of Mr. Thomas Rowe, on leaving whose seminary he obtained a place in the Ordnance Office; and he was also secretary to the commissioners for purchasing lands to secure the royal dockyards. In 1717 the Lord Chancellor Cowper made him secretary to the commissioners of peace. His last and best performance was the tragedy of 'The Siege of Damascus;' but he died 17 Feb., 1719-20, the very day when it was represented. His poems were published in 2 vols., 1735. He was also the author of some prose works, as 'The Advices from Parnassus;' A Preface to Kennett's Complete History of England; some papers in the Tatler, Spectator, and Guardian; and the Lay Monastery. He likewise edited the works of Spenser, in 6 vols. 12mo., to which he prefixed a life of the Poet, an Essay on Allegorical Poetry, Remarks on the Faery Queen, and a Glossary. *Jabez Hughes*, his younger brother, was born 1695, and died 17 Jan., 1731. He translated 'The Rape of Proserpine,' from Claudian; and 'The Story of Sextus and Erictho,' from Lucan. He also published a translation of Suetonius; and some other works.

HUGHES, JOHN, D.D., a Catholic prelate, born in Ireland 1798. He emigrated to the United States 1817, and was placed with a florist, but being of a studious disposition, he determined to enter the ranks of the priesthood. After his ordination (1825) he was stationed at Philadelphia. In 1830 he accepted a challenge from the Rev. John Breckinridge, a distinguished Presbyterian clergyman, to discuss the question, 'Is the Protestant religion the religion of Christ?' The controversy was carried on in the newspapers for several months, and attracted so much attention that the articles were subsequently collected in a volume which had a wide circulation. In 1834 Mr. Breckinridge renewed the encounter by proposing an oral discussion on the question, 'Is the Roman Catholic religion, in any or in all its principles and doctrines, inimical to civil or religious liberty?' Mr. Hughes at once came forward as the champion of his creed; and the debate, when published in a book form (1836), was regarded with great interest by the adherents of both parties. In 1837 Mr. Hughes was appointed coadjutor to Bishop Dubois, of New York, on whose death, in 1842, he succeeded to the bishopric, which was raised in 1850 to the dignity of an archiepiscopate. In 1847 Bishop Hughes, at the request of both Houses of Congress, delivered a lecture in the Hall of Representatives at Washington, on 'Christianity the only Source of Moral, Social, and Political Regeneration.' Died 3 Jan., 1864. The archbishop published numerous lectures and pamphlets.

HUGHES, THOMAS SMART, B.D., was educated at Cambridge, where he gained several prizes for poetry in the vernacular and classical languages. In 1822 he was elected Christian Advocate on the foundation of Mr. Hulse, and held that office till 1829. He also became perpetual curate at Edgware, Middlesex, and a canon of Peterborough. Died 11 Aug., 1847. Besides several works on divinity he published 'Travels in Sicily, Greece,

and Albania,' 1820; and a continuation of the History of England, in sequence to Hume and Smollett, embracing the period from 1760 to 1835.

HUGO, CHARLES LOUIS, a French divine, born 1667, was canon of the Premonstratensian order, abbat of Etival and bishop of Ptolemais *in partibus*. Died 2 Aug., 1739. He wrote 'Annals of the Premonstratensian Order,' and other learned works on ecclesiastical antiquities.

HUGO, HERMAN, a Jesuit, born at Brussels 1588; died at Rhinberg 1639. His works are 'De prima scriptione origine, et universæ rei literariæ antiquitate'; 'Obsidio Bredana, sub Ambrosio Spinola'; 'Militia equestris, antiqua et nova'; 'Pia Desideria,' in elegiac verse.

HULDRICH, JOHN JAMES, professor of the law of nature at Zurich, published the 'Sepher Toledot Jescho,' or the History of Jesus Christ, written by a Jew, full of atrocious calumnies, which Huldreich refuted in his notes; a commentary on Puffendorf's treatise of the Duties of Men and Citizens; 'Miscellanea Tigurina' and sermons. Born 1683; died 25 May, 1731.

HULL, THOMAS, an actor and author, born in London 1728; died 22 April, 1808. For the stage he altered, or wrote entirely, nineteen pieces. He was also author of the History of Sir William Harrington, a novel; Genuine letters from a Gentleman to a Young Lady; Richard Plantagenet, a Legendary Tale; Select Letters between the Duchess of Somerset, Lady Luxborough, Mr. Shenstone, and others, 2 vols.; Moral Tales in verse.

HULME, NATHANIEL, M.D., F.R.S., F.S.A., a physician and medical writer, born at Holme Thorp, Yorkshire, 17 June, 1734. After graduating at Edinburgh, he settled in London, and about 1774 was appointed physician to the Charterhouse, where he died 27 March, 1807.

HULSE, REV. JOHN, died 14 Dec., 1790, aged 82. He bequeathed his estates to the university of Cambridge, for the following purposes—the maintenance of two scholars at St. John's College; to recompense the exertions of the Hulsean prizemen; to found and support the office of Christian Advocate, and that of the Hulsean Lecturer or Christian Preacher.

HUMBERT, JEAN JOSEPH AMABLE, a French general, born at Rouvray (Lorraine) 25 Nov., 1755; died at New Orleans 27 Feb., 1823. He was charged with a command in La Vendée 1795, and commanded the French expedition to Ireland 1798, but was afterwards exiled by the First Consul. He thereupon went to America, and subsequently took up the cause of the peoples who had risen in insurrection against the Spanish government.

HUMBOLDT, CHARLES WILLIAM, BARON DE, a Prussian statesman, brother of the illustrious naturalist, was born at Potsdam 1767. After an active career in the diplomatic service, he retired to his estate at Tegel, where he died 8 April, 1835. He published a translation into German verse of Pindar's 'Odes'; another of the 'Agamemnon' of Æschylus; 'Researches concerning the Basque Language'; and 'Grammatical Dissertations.'

HUMBOLDT, FREDERICK HENRY ALEXANDER VON, the most distinguished savant of modern times, was born at Berlin 14 Sept., 1769, being brother of the preceding. He received private lessons from the most eminent professors of the

university of Berlin. From 1786 to 1788 he studied at Frankfurt, and towards the close of the latter year proceeded to Göttingen. George Forster, who had accompanied Capt. Cook in his second voyage round the world, became at this time the friend of the future naturalist, who in his latest work, the 'Cosmos,' tells us of the deep impression made upon his young mind by the sketches and descriptions of this enterprising English traveller. With Forster, Humboldt made geological excursions, and the result of these exploring expeditions was the publication (1790) of his first work, 'Ueber die Basalte aus Rhein, &c.' For the purpose of rendering himself familiar with foreign languages Humboldt went from Göttingen to Hamburg, where he spent some time. He next proceeded to Freiberg, where he profited from the instruction of Werner, and completed those studies which subsequently fitted him to hold office in the administration of mines in the principalities of Beyreuth and Anspach. While holding this office, he collected the materials for his works on the *Fossil Flora*; and he also published during 1797 and 1799 a treatise which excited considerable attention both in this country and in France on the nervous and muscular irritation of animal organisms. Having associated himself with Leopold von Buch, he devoted his time entirely to the study of meteorological phenomena; after which he proceeded to Paris to collect the best meteorological instruments, and to improve still further his powers of observation and his experimental capabilities. In company with Aimé Bonpland, he set out for Madrid, where, by the favour of the ministers of state, arrangements were made enabling them to visit all the Spanish possessions in America, and to carry out all such astronomical and geodesical observations as they might judge desirable. Their observations were most extensive, embracing astronomical determinations, terrestrial surveys, researches on the botany, mineralogy, and geology of the states through which they passed; and in addition their notices of the manners and customs of the natives were marked by shrewd philosophy and acute powers of observation. Humboldt returned to Europe 1804, and hastening to Paris arranged his notes for publication. He remained in the French capital till the end of 1827, when the great work of Alexander Humboldt and Aimé Bonpland, 'The Voyage to the Equinoctial Regions of the New Continent,' made its appearance. Previously to this date, Humboldt had commenced his 'Cosmos,' and it may be said that he died full of the contemplation of the physical phenomena of the universe, which form the subject of that famous work. In 1829, at the invitation of the Czar Nicholas, he organized an expedition to the Russian possessions in Asia. Having associated himself with MM. Rose, Ehrenberg, and Menschenin, he commenced his second great journey of scientific exploration, charging himself with all the astronomical, magnetic, geognostic and physical observations. The details of this celebrated expedition will be found in M. Rose's work, 'Mineralogische, Geognostische Reise nach dem Ural, dem Altai, und dem Kaspiischen Meer' (Berlin, 1837-42), and Humboldt's 'Asie Centrale: Recherches sur les Chânes de Montagnes, et la Climatologie comparée' (Paris, 1843). From 1830 to 1847 he resided alternately in Berlin and Paris, and his superior judgment was so highly

was charged that king with several very important political missions. In 1847 he quitted France, and from that time lived in close intimacy with the king of Prussia. Died 6 May, 1850.

HUME, DAVID, was born at Edinburgh 26 April, 1711. He was destined for the law, but he took an aversion to it, and in 1734 went to Bristol, with a view to the mercantile profession, which he also soon relinquished; and resolving to make literature his pursuit, he passed over to France, where he composed his 'Treatise on Human Nature.' This work he published in London 1738, but its reception not answering his expectation, he printed a small analysis of it in a sixpenny pamphlet, to make it sell. In 1742 he brought out with better success the first part of his 'Essays,' and soon afterwards became secretary to General Sinclair, whom he accompanied in his military embassy to the courts of Vienna and Turin. While at the latter city, he republished his first work, under a new title of 'An Enquiry concerning Human Understanding,' and in 1752 appeared at Edinburgh his 'Political Discourses,' which were followed the same year by his 'Inquiry concerning the Principles of Morals.' In 1754 he published the first volume of his 'History of England,' which he did not complete till 1761. While this work was in progress, he printed a piece with the extraordinary title of 'The Natural History of Religion,' which was attacked with just severity by Warburton, in an anonymous tract, ascribed at the time to Dr. Hurd. In 1763 Mr. Hume accepted an invitation from the earl of Hertford to attend him on his embassy to Paris, where he of course experienced a cordial welcome from those called philosophers. While in France he formed an intimacy with Madame de Boudiers, and a correspondence was carried on between them, which lasted till within a few days of Hume's death. In 1767 he became under-secretary of state; but two years afterwards he retired to Edinburgh, where he died 25 Aug., 1776.

HUME, JOSEPH, an eminent politician and financial reformer, was born at Montrose, Scotland, Jan., 1777, and while still very young was apprenticed to a physician. Having served his time with him he went through the regular course of physical and anatomical study in the university of Edinburgh. He then made several voyages to India in the Company's service, and on being appointed (1789) assistant-surgeon to the Indian army, he joined the forces commanded by Lord Lake. Amid the arduous duties of his profession he found time to master the Persian language, and this led to his fortune and his fame. Colonel Achmuty, at that time the military interpreter, died, and the only person qualified to fill his place was Mr. Hume, who gave such satisfaction that the commander-in-chief of the district bestowed upon him other offices of importance and profit. In eight years Hume became a rich man, and he returned to England 1811. His long parliamentary career began by his entering the House of Commons (1812) as member for Melcombe Regis. He subsequently represented Middlesex, Kilkenny, and Montrose. Mr. Hume rendered essential service to the country by watching over the national expenditure, and in pointing out the most effectual means of reducing taxation. Indeed his struggles

part of the history of the country. He died at his seat, Burnley Hall, Norfolk, 20 Feb., 1855. He published a translation into English blank verse of Dante's 'Inferno,' 8vo., 1812.

HUMMEL, JOHN NEPOMUCK, a German pianist and musical composer, born at Presburg 14 Nov. 1778; died at Weimar 17 Oct., 1837.

HUMPHREY, LAURENCE, D.D., was born at New port Pagnell, Bucks, about 1527. He studied first at Christ's College, Cambridge, and next at Oxford where he became fellow of Magdalen College and Greek reader. In 1554 he went to Zurich, but on the death of Queen Mary returned to his fellowship, and in 1560 was appointed regius professor of divinity. He was also elected president of his college, and in 1570 made dean of Gloucester, from whence he was removed to Winchester. He might have been a bishop, had not his puritanical principles hindered his advancement. Died 1 Feb., 1589-90. His principal writings are 'Epistola de Græcis literis, et Homeri lectione et imitatione,' 'De Religionis conservatione et reformatione,' 'De ratione interpretandi auctores,' 'Optimates, sive de nobilitate, ejusque antiqua origine,' 'Joannis Juelli Angli Episcopi Sarisb. vita et mors,' 1573.—*Athen. Cantab.*

HUMPHREY, OZIAS, a painter, born at Honiton, Devonshire, 1743; died 1810.

HUMPHREYS, JAMES, an eminent conveyancer, was a native of Montgomeryshire, and died 29 Nov., 1830. He published 'Observations on the English Laws of Real Property,' 1826, and compiled the article 'Devise,' in the Supplement to Viner's Abridgment.

HUMPHREYS, WILLIAM, a line engraver, born in Dublin about 1794; died at Genoa 21 Jan., 1865.

HUNAU, FRANÇOIS JOSEPH, a French physician and anatomist, born at Chateaubriant (Brittany) 24 Feb., 1701; died 15 Oct., 1742. He excelled in osteology, and has many papers in the Memoirs of the Academy.

HUNIAD, JOHN CORVINUS, vaivode of Transylvania, and general of the armies of Ladislas, King of Hungary. He defeated the Turks in several battles, so that his name became proverbial. In 1456 he compelled Mahomet II. to raise the siege of Belgrade, and died 10 Sept., the same year.

HUNNERIC, king of the Vandals in Africa, succeeded his father Genseric 477; died 484.

HUNNIUS, GILES, a Lutheran divine, born in the duchy of Wirtemberg 21 Dec., 1550. He became professor of theology at Marburg; but in 1592 he removed to the same chair at Wirtemberg, where also he was made a member of the ecclesiastical consistory. He wrote with great asperity against Calvin. Died 4 April, 1603.

HUNSDON, HENRY CAREY, LORD, K.G., was born about 1526, and entering the House of Commons 1546, gained considerable distinction as a politician. Immediately after her accession Queen Elizabeth, who was his first cousin, made him a knight, and in Jan., 1558-9 raised him to the peerage by the title of Baron Hunsdon. He was employed in quelling the northern rebellion of 1569-70, and was afterwards engaged for several years in active military service on the Scottish border. At the time of the Spanish Armada he was placed at the head of 30,000 men who formed

the queen's body-guard Died 23 July, 1506 —
Athen. Cantab

HUNT, HENRY, a political agitator and mob orator, born in Wiltshire 6 Nov., 1773. The quiet pursuit of farming he quitted in order to embark on the troubled sea of politics; and his hearty advocacy of extreme Radical doctrines soon rendered him the darling of the mob. A meeting over which he presided at Manchester (1819) was dispersed by the authorities; and Mr. Hunt, being prosecuted, was sentenced to two years and a half imprisonment, to pay a fine of £1000, and to give surety for his future good conduct. On his liberation, he made a kind of triumphal entry into London. After several unsuccessful attempts to enter parliament, he was at last elected for Preston; but, to the astonishment of his admirers, his eloquence, so effective out of doors, produced little or no effect in the House of Commons. Died 13 Feb., 1835.

HUNT, JAMES HENRY LEIGH, a poet and essayist, born at Southgate, Middlesex, 19 Oct., 1784, and educated at Christ's Hospital. Shortly after he left school he published a volume of juvenile verses, which gave little promise of his matured powers. In 1805 his brother John set up a paper called the 'News,' to which Leigh Hunt became theatrical critic, and startled the town by his independent scholarly criticism. In 1808 the two brothers started the 'Examiner,' its object being 'to assist in producing reform in parliament, liberality of opinion in general (especially freedom from superstition), and a fusion of literary taste into all subjects whatsoever.' An article on the prince regent which appeared in May, 1812, brought the full tide of the attorney-general's wrath upon the two brothers, who were sentenced to two years' imprisonment in separate prisons, and each to pay a fine of £500. Leigh Hunt was confined in Horse-monger Lane Gaol. He was released in Feb., 1815, in which year he became acquainted with Byron and Wordsworth. The year following his longest and most ambitious poem, 'The Story of Rimini,' made its appearance. It contains many passages of great beauty, and some—especially the tale of Francesca's fall—impassioned. After publishing some miscellaneous poems and translations in a volume entitled 'Foliage,' he started the 'Indicator,' a periodical on the plan of Addison and Steele's delightful serials. In 1821 he visited Italy with the intention of joining Shelley and Byron in a periodical called the 'Liberal.' It was actually started; but the union came to a sad and bitter ending through the death of Shelley and a quarrel with Lord Byron. Leigh Hunt incurred much odium some time after by publishing a volume (1828) in which Byron's life in Italy was frankly criticized. On his return to England he went to live at Highgate, where he wrote the greater part of the 'Companion,' a sequel to the 'Indicator.' Soon afterwards he became connected with the 'True Sun,' an evening paper, and next, removing to Chelsea, he started the 'London Journal.' Subsequently he resided at Kensington, and lastly at Hammersmith. He received a government pension of £200 a year in 1847, and died at Putney 28 Aug., 1859. His principal works, in addition to those already named, are 'The Legend of Florence,' a play; 'Lovers' Amazements,' a play; 'Captain Sword and Captain Pen,' a poem of considerable power, showing the horrors of war; 'Wit and Humour, selected from the English

Poets, with an Illustrative essay and critical comments,' 'Imagination and Fancy, or Selections from the English Poets, illustrative of these first requisites of their art,' 'A Book for a Corner,' 'The Town, its Character and Events,' 'Religion of the Heart; a Manual of Faith and Duty,' 'The Old Court Suburb,' a pleasant history of Kensington; 'One Hundred Romances of Real Life,' 'Autobiography and Reminiscences,' 3 vols., 1850.

HUNT, JEREMIAH, D.D., was born in London 1678. After studying at Edinburgh he went to Leyden, and, while in Holland, preached to a congregation of English dissenters. On his return he settled in London as pastor of the congregation at Pinners' Hall. Died 1744. Dr. Hunt published some sermons, and 'An Essay towards explaining the History and Revelations of Scripture in their several periods; with a Dissertation on the Fall of Man,' 8vo. After his death were printed four volumes of his discourses.

HUNT, THOMAS, D.D., was born 1696, and educated at Hart Hall, Oxford. In 1738 he was elected Laudian professor of Arabic; and the year following he delivered a Latin oration, 'De antiquitate, elegantia, utilitate, Linguae Arabicæ,' which was printed, together with another, 'De usu Dialectorum Orientalium.' In 1747 he was appointed regius professor of Hebrew, and canon of Christ Church. He died 31 Oct., 1774, and the same year Dr. Kennicott published his 'Observations on several Passages in the Book of Proverbs, with two sermons,' 4to. Several of his letters have been also printed.

HUNT, WILLIAM HENRY, a celebrated painter in water-colours, was born 1790, and died in London 10 Feb., 1864. He exhibited in the gallery of the Society of Painters in Water-colours from 1824 to the time of his decease.

HUNTER, ALEXANDER, M.D., a physician, was descended from a respectable family in Scotland, and educated at Edinburgh. He settled at York, where he died 1809, aged 80. Dr. Hunter published an elaborate edition of Evelyn's *Sylva*; 'Georgical Essays,' &c.

HUNTER, ANNE, the widow of the eminent anatomist, John Hunter, died in London 7 Jan., 1821, aged 79. She was the intimate friend of the learned Mrs. Elizabeth Carter, and wrote several beautiful poems, chiefly of the lyric kind, some of which were set to music by Haydn. A volume of her productions was printed in 1802.

HUNTER, CHRISTOPHER, a physician and antiquary, born at Medomsley, Durham, 1675. He was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, after which he settled in practice at Durham. He published 'The Ancient Rites and Monuments of the Church of Durham,' 1733; and 'An Illustration of Daniel Neale's History of the Puritans in the article of Peter Smart, with Remarks,' 1736. Died 13 July, 1757.

HUNTER, HENRY, D.D., was born at Culross, Perthshire, 1741, and educated at Edinburgh. In 1771 he removed to London, and became minister of the Presbyterian church at London Wall. Died 27 Oct., 1802. His publications are *Sacred Biography*, 7 vols.; a translation of Lavater's *Physiognomy*, with splendid plates; *Sermons*; *Lectures on the Evidences of Christianity*, supplementary to those of Mr. John Fell. He also translated several works from the French.

HUNTER, JOHN, F.R.S., brother of Dr. William Hunter, was born at Long Calderwood, Lanark-

came to London, and the next year attended Cheselden at Chelsea Hospital, where he profited so well that the following winter he was able to instruct his brother's pupils in dissection. In 1751 he became a pupil of St. Bartholomew's, and about the same time entered himself as a commoner of St. Mary Hall, Oxford. In 1756 he was appointed house surgeon at St. George's Hospital, which situation he quitted for one on the medical staff of the army; and he continued in that service till the peace of 1763. On his return to London he pursued his inquiries into comparative anatomy, and erected a menagerie for that purpose at Brompton. In 1767 he was chosen a fellow of the Royal Society, and the next year he was elected one of the surgeons of St. George's Hospital. In 1771 he married Miss Home, the daughter of an eminent surgeon, by whom he had two sons and two daughters. In 1776 he was appointed surgeon-extraordinary to the king; in 1781 he was elected a member of the Royal Society of Gottenburg, and in 1783 of that of Medicine at Paris. In 1786 he was made deputy surgeon-general to the army, and in 1790 inspector-general of the hospitals, and surgeon-general. He died suddenly, of a spasmodic affection of the heart, in St. George's Hospital, 16 Oct., 1793. Besides several communications to the Royal Society, he wrote *A Treatise on the Natural History of the Human Teeth*; *A Treatise on the Venereal Disease*; *Observations on certain parts of the Animal Economy*; *A Treatise on the Blood, Inflammation and Gun-shot Wounds*. His collection of curiosities was purchased for the public by government, at the price of £15,000, and deposited in the College of Surgeons, where a lecture in honour of John Hunter is annually delivered.

HUNTER, JOHN, LL.D., was born 1747, and educated at Edinburgh. He occupied the chair of humanity at St. Andrews from 1775 till 1827, when he was appointed principal of the united college of St. Salvador and St. Leonard. Died 18 Jan., 1837. He published editions of Horace, Virgil, and Livy; and an essay 'On the Nature, Import, and Effect of certain Conjunctions,' in the *Edinburgh Philosophical Transactions*, 1788. An account of his grammatical speculations will be found in the article 'Grammar,' in the seventh edition of the *Encyclopædia Britannica*.—*Anderson*.

HUNTER, JOSEPH, F.S.A., was born at Sheffield 6 Feb., 1783, and trained in a college at York for the presbyterian ministry. In 1809 he became minister of a congregation of presbyterian dissenters at Bath, where he resided for twenty-four years, during which time, in addition to his professional duties, he devoted great attention to topography and antiquarian studies generally. In 1833 he removed to London on being appointed a sub-commissioner of the Public Records: and when the Record Service was reconstructed in 1838 he was appointed an assistant-keeper of the first class. This latter office he held till his death, which occurred in London 9 May, 1861. The subjoined list of his principal works will give but a very imperfect idea of the extent of his antiquarian labours:—'Who wrote Cavendish's Life of Wolsey?' 1814, reprinted in Singer's edition of Cavendish; 'Hallamshire. The History and Topography of the Parish of Sheffield in the county of York, with historical and descriptive notices of the Parishes of Ecclesfield, Hansworth. Treeton,

folio, 1819; 'On the Connection of Bath with Literature and Science of England,' 1827, at again 1853; 'South-Yorkshire. The History or Topography of the Deanery of Doncaster,' 2 vo folio, 1828-31; 'Life of Sir Thomas More by his great-grandson Cresacre More, with a biographic preface, &c.,' 1828; Catalogues of the Red Book of the Exchequer, the Dodsworth MSS. and the MSS. in Lincoln's Inn, 1828; 'The Hallamshire Glossary,' 1829; 'On-English Monastic Libraries,' 1831; 'Introduction to the Valor Ecclesiasticus Henry VIII.,' 1834; 'Three Catalogues describing the Contents of the Red Book of the Exchequer 1838; 'Disquisition on the Scene, Origin, &c. Shakespeare's Tempest,' 1839; 'New Illustrations of the Life, Studies, and Writings of Shakespeare,' 2 vols., 1845; 'Gens Sylvestrina: Memorials of some of my good and religious ancestors, or Elevations of a Puritan Family,' 1846; 'The Kingdom of the Old Dissent, exemplified in the Life of Oliver Heywood, 1630-1702,' 8vo., 1842. 'Collections concerning the Early History of the Founders of New Plymouth, the first colonists of New England,' 1850; 'A Sheaf of Gleanings after Biographers of Milton,' 1850; 'The great Hero the ancient Minstrelsy of England, Robin Hood, his period and character investigated,' 1852. Mr. Hunter also edited several of the volumes issued by the Camden and Shakespeare Societies; and left a number of valuable MSS. which are now in the British Museum.

HUNTER, ROBERT, an English officer, who was appointed lieutenant-governor of Virginia in 1790, but, while on the voyage, he was taken by the French. In 1710 he went out governor of New York. He was then a major-general, and expended large sums in the settlement of that province from whence he removed to the government of Jamaica, where he died 31 March, 1734. He wrote a celebrated 'Letter on Enthusiasm,' and was the correspondent of Swift.

HUNTER, WILLIAM, M.D., F.R.S., a physician and anatomist, was born 23 May, 1718, at Lou Calderwood, Lanarkshire. At the age of fourteen he was sent to the college of Glasgow, being intended for the church; but this profession he relinquished for that of physic, and, in 1737, he went to reside with Dr. Cullen. In 1741 he visited London, where he became assistant to Dr. James Douglas in his dissections, and also tutor to his son. Though the loss of the doctor, the year following, was severely felt by him, he still continued in the family, and attended St. George's Hospital as pupil, under Dr. Frank Nichols. In 1746 he began to read lectures in surgery and anatomy, and the next year he was admitted a member of the corporation of surgeons. At first he practised surgery and midwifery, but at length confined himself to the latter profession, in which he so excelled Dr. Smellie, and was appointed accoucheur to the British Lying-in Hospital. In 1750 he obtained his doctor's degree from Glasgow. He was afterwards appointed physician extraordinary to the queen, with whom, as well as the king, he was a great favourite. In 1767 he was elected a fellow of the Royal Society, to whose transactions he communicated several valuable papers. He was also a fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, and on the foundation of the Royal Academy, the king appointed him professor of anatomy. In 1770 Dr. Hunter completed his house in Great Windmill

Street, to which were attached a theatre, apartments for lectures and dissections, and a magnificent room as a museum. The furnishing of this room with preparations, natural curiosities, books, and medals, constituted the great pleasure of his life. Of part of his medallic collection Dr. Combe published an elegant catalogue 1783. The contents of this museum are now deposited, pursuant to the owner's will, in the university of Glasgow. In 1775 the doctor published his 'Anatomy of the Gravid Uterus,' which splendid work he dedicated to the king. In 1780 he was elected an associate of the Royal Medical Society of Paris, and, in 1782, he received the same honour from the Academy of Sciences. He died 30 March, 1783, and was buried in St. James's Church, Westminster.

HUNTER, WILLIAM, a surgeon and naturalist, was a native of Montrose. He resided for thirty-eight years in India, where he died 1815. His works are, an 'Account of the Kingdom of Pegu,' 1785; and 'An Essay on the Diseases incident to Indian Seamen, or Lascars, on Long Voyages,' 1804.

HUNTINGDON, HENRY OF. *See* HENRY.

HUNTINGDON, SELINA, COUNTESS OF, a patron of the Calvinistic Methodists, was born 24 Aug., 1707, being the second daughter of Washington Shirley, second Earl Ferrers. She was married in 1728 to Theophilus, Earl of Huntingdon, by whom she had four sons and three daughters. His sudden death (1746), and the loss of four of her children in youth, caused her to become deeply religious. During the religious revival which the efforts of Wesley and Whitefield were then effecting, she attached herself to the opinions of the latter, and by her zeal and wealth exerted so much influence over the Calvinistic Methodists that a branch of them became known as 'the Countess of Huntingdon's connexion.' She built chapels, supported ministers, and founded a college at Trevecca, which has since been removed to Cheshunt, Herts. According to the census of 1851, there were one hundred and nine chapels belonging to her 'connexion.' Her ladyship died 17 June, 1791.

HUNTINGFORD, GEORGE ISAAC, was born at Winchester 1748, and educated at Oxford. He became warden of Winchester College in that university 1789; bishop of Gloucester 1809; bishop of Hereford 1815; died 29 April, 1832. Among his publications are 'Metrica quedam monostrophica,' 1781, and again 1782 and 1783; 'An Introduction to the Writing of Greek,' 1782; an edition of Pindar; Discourses on Different Subjects, 2 vols., 1795-7; 'Thoughts on the Trinity,' 1832.

HUNTINGTON, ROBERT, D.D., was born at Deerhurst, Gloucestershire, 1636. He was educated at Merton College, Oxford, where he obtained a fellowship. In 1670 he went to Aleppo as chaplain to the factory; and, during eleven years' residence in the east, travelled through Syria, visited Palmyra and Cyprus, and made a voyage to Egypt. In 1682 he returned to his fellowship; after which he became provost of Trinity College, Dublin, but resigned that place 1691. In 1702 he was made bishop of Raphoe, in Ireland, but died on 2 Sept., the same year. Some of his papers are in the Philosophical Transactions, and Ray's Collection of Travels; and thirty-nine of his letters have been published, with his life, by Dr. Thomas Smith.

HUNTINGTON, WILLIAM, S.S., a vulgar and uncultivated preacher among the Calvinistic Me-

thodists, was born in Kent 1744, and died in London Aug., 1813. He gave the following explanation of the letters which he appended to his name: 'As I cannot get a D.D. for the want of cash, neither can I get a M.A. for the want of learning; therefore I am compelled to fly for refuge to S.S., by which I mean sinner saved.' His writings were published in 20 vols. 8vo., London, 1820.

HURD, RICHARD, a bishop, was born at Congreve, in the parish of Penkrich, Staffordshire, 13 Jan., 1720. He was educated at the school of Brewood, and next at Emanuel College, Cambridge, where he was elected to a fellowship in 1742. In 1749 he published his Commentary on Horace's Art of Poetry, in which he paid a compliment to Warburton. This laid the foundation of a friendship between them, which lasted through life. In 1750 he published 'A Commentary on the Epistle to Augustus,' and, in 1755, a satire against Dr. Jortin, entitled 'The Delicacy of Friendship.' In 1757 he was presented to the living of Thurcaston, Leicestershire; and, in 1759, published his 'Dialogues on Sincerity, Retirement, the Age of Elizabeth, and the Constitution of the English Government,' which was followed by 'Letters on Chivalry and Romance,' and 'Dialogues on Foreign Travel.' The whole were republished together, 3 vols., 1765, and the same year the author printed his 'Letter to Dr. Thomas Leland, in which his Dissertation on the Principles of Human Eloquence is criticised.' At this time he was chosen preacher of Lincoln's Inn, and, in 1767, he was preferred to the archdeaconry of Gloucester. In 1768 he took his doctor's degree, and the same year began the course of lectures on the Prophecies, founded in Lincoln's Inn by Bishop Warburton. In 1775 he was made bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, and shortly after was appointed preceptor to the prince of Wales and Prince Frederick, afterwards duke of York. On the translation of Dr. North to Winchester, in 1781, the king offered the see of Worcester, with the clerkship of the closet, to Bishop Hurd, which he accepted; but, when his majesty tendered him the chair of Canterbury in 1783, he declined it. Bishop Hurd now published a complete edition of the works of his early friend Warburton, to which, in 1795, he added a biographical discourse, by way of preface. Died 28 May, 1808. Besides the works already mentioned, and some single tracts and sermons, he published two volumes of sermons, preached at the Warburtonian Lecture; two volumes of Selections from Cowley; and three volumes of sermons preached at Lincoln's Inn. He also left for publication an edition of Addison's Works, with notes; and a volume of Warburton's Correspondence. He repaired his episcopal palace, and left thereto his valuable library and pictures.

HURDIS, JAMES, D.D., was born at Bishopstone, Sussex, 1763, and educated at Oxford. In 1791 he was presented to the living of Bishopstone; and in 1793 elected professor of poetry at Oxford. Died 23 Dec., 1801. He published *The Village Curate*, a poem; *Adriano*, or the First of June; a Disquisition on Gen. i. 21, and Select Remarks on the first ten Chapters of Genesis; *Sir Thomas More*, a tragedy; *Cursory Remarks on the Arrangement of the Plays of Shakspeare*; *A Vindication of the University of Oxford*, and *Magdalen College in particular, from the aspersions of Gibbon*; *The Favourite Village*, a poem; *Twelve Dissertations on the Nature and Occasion of Psalm and Prophecy*.

After his death his poems were published by subscription, in 3 vols., at the university press, with his life prefixed by his sister.

HURÉ, CHARLES, a French divine, author of a Dictionary of the Bible, &c., was born 1639, and died 12 Nov., 1717.

HURLSTONE, FREDERICK YEATES, an English painter, for many years president of the Society of British Artists, was born in London 1801, and died June, 1869. Among his principal works are 'The Prisoner of Chillon,' 'Haidee,' and 'Columbus at the Convent Gate,' besides a large number of portraits and Spanish and Italian fancy subjects.

HUSKISSON, WILLIAM, a statesman, born at Birch Moreton, Worcestershire, 11 March, 1770. His youth was spent in Paris, where he adopted extreme revolutionary opinions, which, however, his good sense eventually led him to modify. Returning to England he entered the House of Commons, and in 1795 and 1807 was appointed under-secretary of state, under Mr. Pitt and Mr. Perceval respectively. In 1823 he became president of the Board of Control, and in 1827 secretary of state for War and the Colonies. He retired from office 1828, under the administration of the duke of Wellington. To liberal opinions Mr. Huskisson joined an extensive knowledge of commercial matters and economical questions connected with them. He is regarded as the great pioneer in the free trade movement, although he was far from advocating the doctrines of the modern free-traders in their fulness. Mr. Huskisson was accidentally killed by a locomotive engine on the occasion of the opening of the Liverpool and Manchester railway 15 Sept., 1830. His speeches have been published in 3 vols., 8vo.

HUSS, JOHN, was born at Hussinetz, in Bohemia, about 1370. He took his degrees in the university of Prague, of which he became rector, and afterwards pastor of the church of Bethlehem, where he distinguished himself by his preaching. Huss revived the opinions of the Waldenses and of Wickliffe, to which he added several others; and gained many disciples, particularly after he had joined himself to Jerome of Prague. The Emperor Sigismund, brother and presumptive heir to Wenceslaus, king of Bohemia, fearing the fatal consequences of this new doctrine, compelled Huss to go to defend his opinions at the council of Constance, which was then assembled, and gave him a passport. Huss arriving there Nov. 1414, his doctrine was carefully examined during seven months, and he had leave to speak and defend himself; but as he refused to abjure his errors, he was condemned to be burnt alive with his books, which sentence was executed 16 July, 1415. The history and works of Huss and of Jerome of Prague were printed at Nuremberg 1558, in two vols. folio; and reprinted 1715.

HUSSEY, GILES, an artist, born at Marnhull, Dorsetshire, 10 Feb., 1710. He was educated at Douay, and next at St. Omer; after which he was placed under Richardson, the painter, and next with one Damini, a Venetian, whom he accompanied to Italy. In 1739 he returned to England, and painted portraits. At length he left London, and retired into the west of England, where he led a recluse life till June, 1788, when he expired suddenly in his garden. His pencil drawings are much admired, and he had a fine taste for historical composition.

HUSSON, JEAN HONORÉ ARISTIDE, a French

1864.

HUTCHESON, FRANCIS, LL.D., a metaphysical writer, was the son of a dissenting minister in Ireland, and born 8 Aug., 1694. He studied Glasgow, and, on his return to Ireland, officiated to a dissenting congregation, for some time, in the northern part of that kingdom; but, in 1722 he was elected professor of moral philosophy in Glasgow, where he took his doctor's degree. Died 1747. His works are: *An Inquiry into the Idea of Beauty and Virtue*, 8vo.; *A Treatise on the Passions*. These were published by himself; and in 1755 his son, Dr. Francis Hutcheson, a physician of Glasgow, printed from his father's papers, 'A System of Moral Philosophy,' 2 vols. Dr. Hutcheson was an ingenious man, but strongly attached to the Shaftesburian hypothesis on morals.

HUTCHINS, JOHN, was born at Bradford Peverel, Dorsetshire, 21 Sept., 1698. He went to Hall, Oxford; from whence he removed to Balliol College (B.A. 1721). In 1729 he obtained the rectory of Swyre, and afterwards that of Melcombe Horsey, in his native county, on which he took his M.A. degree at Cambridge. In 1744 he was presented to the living of Wareham, where, besides attending to his parochial duties, he laboured in collecting materials for the history of Dorsetshire, which work he did not live to see published, dying 21 June, 1773. The history came out the year following, in 2 vols. folio; and a second edition, in 4 vols. folio, 1796-1815.

HUTCHINS, THOMAS, an American geographer, born in New Jersey about 1730; died at Pittsburg 1789.

HUTCHINSON, JOHN, a Puritan colonel in the Parliamentary army, was born in Nottinghamshire 1617. Soon after the commencement of the civil war he declared for the Parliament, and was appointed governor of Nottingham Castle, which he held till the close of the war. He afterwards represented Nottingham in the House of Commons, and as a member of the high court of judicature, concurred in the sentence pronounced on King Charles I. The subsequent career of Cromwell, however, met with his disapproval. After the Restoration, Hutchinson was arrested on suspicion of treasonable conspiracy, and confined in Sandown Castle, Kent, where he died 11 Sept. 1664. His life was written by his wife, Lucy, who survived him many years.

HUTCHINSON, JOHN, was born at Spennithorne, Yorkshire, 1674. He received a private education, after which he became steward to Mr. Bathurst, next to Lord Scarborough, and lastly to the duke of Somerset. In this situation he turned his attention to mineralogy, and made a large collection of fossils, which he gave to Woodward, on condition that he should publish his observations upon them. Woodward, however, neglected the obligation, and bequeathed the collection to the university of Cambridge. The duke of Somerset was so well satisfied with his steward, that on his retirement he made him his riding purveyor, his grace being then master of the horse. He also gave him the next presentation to the living of Sutton, in Sussex, which Hutchinson bestowed on Mr. Julius Bate. In 1724 he published the first part of his 'Moses's Principia,' in which he endeavoured to set aside the Newtonian doctrine of gravitation. The second part appeared in 1727; and from this time to his death, which occurred 28 Aug., 1737.

he went on printing a number of works, written in a very uncouth style, but discovering a profound intimacy with the Hebrew Scriptures. The object of these publications was to show that the Old Testament contains a complete system of natural history, theology, and religion.

HUTCHINSON, JOHN HELY, an Irish statesman and lawyer, born 1715. By great firmness and activity, he gained the places of prime serjeant-at-law, principal secretary of state, and provost of Trinity College, Dublin. He also accumulated a number of other lucrative employments; and so great was his ambition, that Lord North said, 'If England and Ireland were given to this man, he would solicit the Isle of Man for a potato garden.' Died 1794.

HUTCHINSON, WILLIAM, F.S.A., a topographer, died at Barnard Castle, co. Durham, 7 April, 1814, aged 82. His works are, *A View of Northumberland*, 2 vols., 1776, 1778; *History and Antiquities of the County Palatine of Durham*, 3 vols., 1785-94; *History of the County of Cumberland*, 2 vols., 1794.

HUTTEN, JACOB, a native of Silesia, who in the sixteenth century, founded a sect called the Bohemian or Moravian brethren.

HUTTEN, ULRIC VON, a zealous Protestant, was born at Steckenburg, in Franconia, 1488. After completing his studies at Frankfort on the Oder, he entered into the imperial army, and was at the siege of Padua 1509. He soon quitted this service, and applied himself to polite literature with such success that, in 1516, the emperor bestowed on him the poetical crown. He was one of the first to espouse Luther's cause, and in 1520 published the papal bull against that reformer, with a severe commentary. This so provoked the pope that he demanded Hutten of the elector of Mentz; but that prince paid no respect to the mandate. Our author now went on publishing numerous pieces in favour of the reformation; but his zeal was extremely furious, and he made no scruple of drawing his sword upon those who differed with him in sentiments. He was at first a warm friend to Erasmus, but afterwards as inveterate an enemy; and the dispute between them was carried on with great asperity. Hutten closed his turbulent life on an island in the Lake of Zurich 29 Aug., 1523. A collection of his Latin poems was published at Frankfort 1538. His Latin Dialogues have been praised by Thuanus. Hutten was the principal writer of the work called '*Epistolæ virorum obcurorum*.'

HUTTER, ELIAS, a Protestant divine and biblical scholar, born at Ulm 1553; died at Nuremberg about 1603. His brother *Leonard*, born at Ulm 1563, became divinity professor at Wirtemberg, and died 1616. He published several theological works.

HUTTON, CHARLES, LL.D., was born at Newcastle-upon-Tyne 14 Aug., 1737. At an early age he undertook the profession of a teacher, though almost self-taught himself. This was at a village called Jesmond, from whence he removed to his native place, where he conducted a respectable seminary from 1760 to 1773. In 1771 the bridge of Newcastle being nearly destroyed by a flood, Mr. Hutton made some suggestions for the future security of the fabric, which were adopted. In 1773 he obtained a professorship at the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich. Soon after this he was chosen a fellow of the Royal Society, whose

Transactions he enriched with so many valuable papers that he was fixed upon, in 1775, to conduct the observations on the 'Mean Density of the Earth.' He was also appointed foreign secretary to the society, which office he held till the accession to the presidency of Sir Joseph Banks, who contrived an expedient to get rid of Dr. Hutton under the miserable plea that the situation ought to be filled by a resident of the metropolis. Upon this the doctor resigned, and a fierce discussion arose between the scientific members and those amateurs who supported the president. In 1785 Dr. Hutton published his '*Mathematical Tables*,' and the year following '*Tracts on Mathematical and Philosophical Subjects*,' 3 vols. In 1787 appeared the '*Compendious Measurer*,' which was followed by his '*Elements of Conic Sections*.' In 1795 came out his '*Mathematical and Philosophical Dictionary*,' 2 vols. 4to. In 1803 he undertook, with Drs. Pearson and Shaw, an abridgment of the '*Philosophical Transactions*.' While this great undertaking was in progress he produced a translation of Montucla's '*Recreations in Mathematics and Natural Philosophy*,' and a '*Course of Mathematics*.' In 1806 he resigned the mastership of the academy at Woolwich upon a pension of £500 a year. Died 27 Jan., 1823.

HUTTON, JAMES, M.D., a mineralogist, born at Edinburgh 3 June, 1726. He studied mathematics under Maclaurin, and afterwards applied to chemistry; but that pursuit was interrupted by his being placed with a writer to the signet. He soon, however, quitted the desk, and went to Leyden, where he obtained the degree of doctor of physic in 1749. After his return he followed the farming business some time in England; but about 1768 he settled in Edinburgh, where he published, in 1777, '*Considerations on the Nature of Coal and Culm*.' This was followed by two papers in the Edinburgh Transactions, one of which, '*A Theory of Rain*,' occasioned a dispute between him and De Luc. In 1792 Dr. Hutton published '*Dissertations on different Subjects in Natural Philosophy*,' and next a work entitled '*An Investigation of the Principles of Knowledge*,' 3 vols. In 1794 appeared his '*Dissertations upon the Philosophy of Light, Heat, and Fire*;' and in 1796 his '*Theory of the Earth*,' 2 vols. Died 26 March, 1799.

HUTTON, MATTHEW, an English prelate, born at Warton, Lancashire, 1529, and sent to Cambridge 1546. He became fellow of Trinity College, and Margaret professor of divinity in that university (1561), and, after becoming master of Pembroke Hall (1562), obtained the same year a prebend in the cathedral of St. Paul. In 1567 he was preferred to the deanery of York, from which he was removed (1589) to the bishopric of Durham, and thence to the archbishopric of York (1595). Died 16 Jan., 1605-6.—*Athen. Cantab.* Another Matthew Hutton, D.D., was bishop of Bangor 1743-7, archbishop of York 1747-57, and archbishop of Canterbury from the latter date till his death on 19 March, 1758.

HUTTON, WILLIAM, was born at Derby 1723. From the age of seven to fourteen he worked at the silk-mill, on leaving which he was apprenticed to a stocking-weaver. On the expiration of his time he laboured as a journeyman, and employed his leisure hours in book-binding, by which he earned a little money. In 1750 he opened a shop for the sale of old books, to which he added a circulating library at Birmingham, where he suc-

ceeded so well as to embark in the paper business. Thus, by frugality and industry he arrived at opulence; but in 1791 his house at Birmingham, and seat near the town, were destroyed by the rioters, for which he obtained an inadequate compensation from the county. Died 20 Sept., 1815. His works are, *The History of Birmingham*; *Journey to London*; *History of the Court of Requests*, and of the Hundred Court at Birmingham; *History of Blackpool*; *History of the Battle of Bosworth Field*; *History of Derby*; *Description of the Roman Wall*; *Remarks upon North Wales*; *Tour to Scarborough*; *Poems*; *Trip to Coatham*.

HUXHAM, JOHN, M.D., F.R.S., a physician of Plymouth, died 20 Aug., 1768. His chief work is a *Treatise on Fevers*.

HUYGHENS, CHRISTIAN, a mathematician, born at the Hague 14 April, 1629, being the son of Constantine Huyghens, lord of Zullichem, a nobleman of great scientific abilities, who died 1687. Christian was educated at home, under his father; after which he went to Leyden to study the law, in which faculty he took his doctor's degree at Angers 1655. Before this he had published a work entitled '*Theoremata de quadratura Hyperbolis, Ellipsi, et Circuli*;' and in 1658 his '*Horologium oscillatorium*.' This book was written to defend his claim to the invention of a pendulum, of which some envious persons had endeavoured to deprive him. In 1659 he printed his '*Systema Saturnium*,' in which he first gave an account of the satellites and ring of that planet. The next year he visited France and England, and while here was elected a fellow of the Royal Society. At this time he made improvements in the air-pump, and discovered the laws of the collision of elastic bodies. Such was the reputation which he had now acquired, that Colbert the French minister invited him to Paris, where he resided fifteen years, and was admitted a member of the Academy of Sciences. In 1681 he returned to Holland, and died there 8 June, 1695, while his '*Cosmotheoros*,' or a *Treatise on the Plurality of Worlds*, was printing. In 1700 were published his '*Opera Varia*,' 4 vols., to which, in 1703, another volume of posthumous tracts was added.

HUYGHENS, GOMARUS, a Catholic divine, born 1631, at Lier, in Brabant. He became professor of philosophy at Louvain, and president of the college founded by Adrian VI., where he died 27 Oct., 1702.

HUYSMAN. See HOUSEMAN.

HUYSUM, JUSTUS VAN, a painter of Amsterdam, born 1659; died 1716. Three of his sons were good artists, viz., *John* (b. 1682; d. 1749), whose flower-pieces are exquisitely beautiful, as are likewise his landscapes and animals; *Justus*, who died in his 22nd year, 1706; and *Jacob*, who died in London 1740.

HYDE. See CLARENDON, EARL OF.

HYDE, HENRY, Lord Hyde and Cornbury, eldest son of Henry, earl of Clarendon, was the author of '*The Mistakes, or the Happy Resentment*,' a comedy; '*A Letter to the Vice-Chancellor of Oxford*;' '*A Letter to David Mallet*, on his publication of Bolingbroke's Works, &c. Died 2 May, 1753.

HYDE, JOHN, a native of Newbury, Berks, was educated at New College, Oxford, of which he became fellow. Taking orders, he obtained a prebend in Winchester Cathedral, and in 1552 the head-mastership of Winchester School. On the

accession of Elizabeth he went abroad for science sake, and spent the remainder of his life at Louvain and Douay, dying at the latter place 9 May, 1597. He published, '*A Consolatory Epistle to the afflicted Catholics*, being a Dissuasive against frequenting Protestant churches, and Exhortation to suffer with Patience,' 8vo., Louvain 1579, 1580.

HYDE, LAURENCE, Earl of Rochester. See ROCHESTER.

HYDE, THOMAS, D.D., was born 29 June, 1610, at Billingsley, Shropshire. He was admitted King's College, Cambridge, in 1652; but about year afterwards, though not seventeen, he was taken to be assistant to Dr. Walton, in his Polyglott. In 1658 he went to Oxford, where he was admitted of Queen's College, and made Hebrew reader. The year following he was appointed under-keeper of the Bodleian library; in which office he gave such satisfaction as to be elected head-keeper. In 1665 he published a Latin translation of Ulugh Beig's '*Observations on the Longitude and Latitude of the Fixed Stars*.' The next year he was collated to a prebend in the church of Salisbury; and in 1678 made archdeacon of Gloucester. In 1691 he was chosen Arabic professor; and in 1697 appointed to the Hebrew chair, with a canonry of Christ Church. In 1717 he published his great work, entitled '*Historia Religionis veterum Persarum, eorumque Magorum*.' The year following he resigned his place in the Bodleian library, and died 18 Feb., 1701. His other works are, *Quatuor Evangelia et Actus Apostolorum Lingua Malacca*; *Epistola de mensuris et ponderibus Serum sive Sinseniun*; *1. Ludis orientalibus*; *In Historiam Plantarum Cioniensium annotationes*. Dr. Gregory Sharp published some of Hyde's manuscripts, under the title of '*Syntagma Dissertationum et Opusculorum*,' 2 vols., 1767.

HYDER ALI, an Indian chieftain, born at Dinavelli, in Mysore, 1728. His father was a general under whom he served, and on whose death (1755) he joined his brother, who had allied himself with the French. He succeeded his brother as generalissimo of the king of Mysore's armies, and distinguished himself in a number of daring exploits for which he was raised to the princely rank of Suba of Servia. He carried on a successful war against the Mahrattas for many years, and even threatened the annihilation of the English settlements in India. A treaty was concluded (1769) which was broken (1780), whereupon the war was vigorously renewed; but the skill of Sir Eyre Coote proved superior to that of Hyder, who lost the military operations to his son Tippoo Sahib. Died 7 Dec., 1782.

HYGINUS (ST.), governed the Church after the death of Pope St. Telesphorus, about 139, and died about 142.

HYGINUS, CAIUS JULIUS, a Roman writer of the time of Augustus. The only work of his extant is entitled '*Poeticon Astronomicum*.'

HYPATIA, the daughter of Theon, president of the Platonic school at Alexandria, succeeded her father in the academy, and excelled him in every branch of science, particularly astronomy. She was murdered A.D. 415. None of her works are extant.

HYPERIDES, an Athenian orator, who died B.C. 322.

HYPERIUS, GERARD ANDREW, a Lutheran divine, born at Ypres, in Flanders, 16 May, 1511.

HYPERIUS.

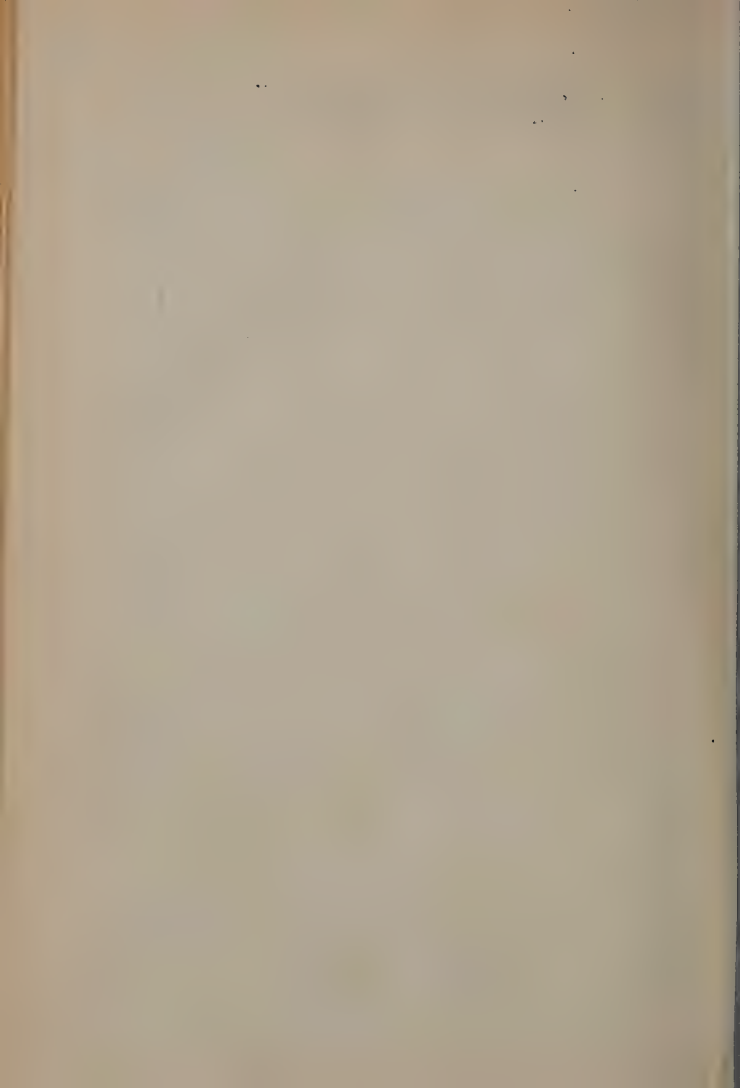
He studied at Paris and Louvain; after which he visited Germany and England with Lord Montjoy, who settled a pension upon him. In 1541 he went to Marburg, where he obtained a profes-

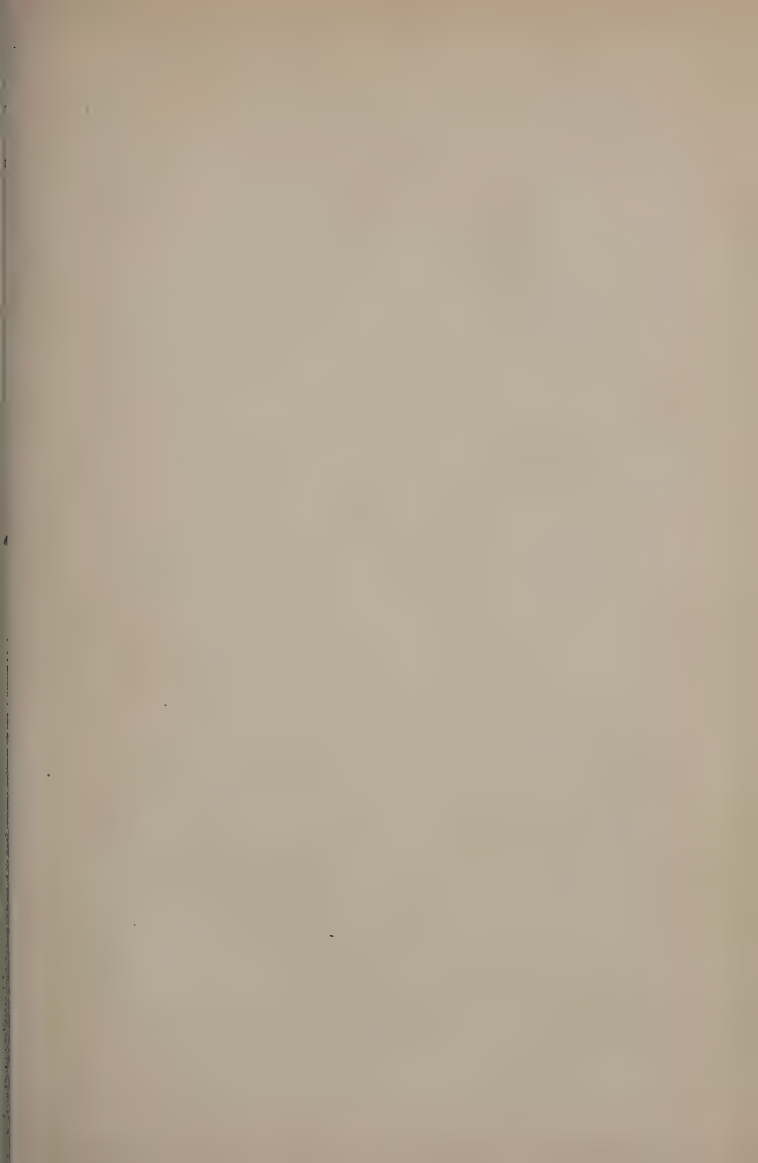
HYPsICLES.

sorship, and died 1 Feb., 1564. He wrote on the-
ology and mathematics.

HYPsICLES, of Alexandria, a mathematician of the second century.

END OF VOL. I.







*CATALOGUE OF
BOHN'S LIBRARIES.*

729 Volumes, £159 2s. 6d.

The Publishers are now issuing the Libraries in a NEW AND MORE ATTRACTIVE STYLE OF BINDING. The original bindings endeared to many book-lovers by association will still be kept in stock, but henceforth all orders will be executed in the New binding, unless the contrary is expressly stated.

New Volumes of Standard Works in the various branches of Literature are constantly being added to this Series, which is already unsurpassed in respect to the number, variety, and cheapness of the Works contained in it. The Publishers beg to announce the following Volumes as recently issued or now in preparation:—

Cooper's Biographical Dictionary, containing Concise Notices of Eminent Persons of all ages and countries. In 2 volumes. Demy 8vo. 5s. each.

[Ready. See p. 19.]

Goethe's Reineke Fox, West-Eastern Divan and Achilleid. [Ready. See p. 5.]

North's Lives of the Norths. Edited by Rev. Dr. Jessopp. [In the press.]

Johnson's Lives of the Poets. Edited by Robina Napier. [In the press.]

Hooper's Waterloo. [Ready. See p. 5.]

The Works of Flavius Josephus. Whiston's Translation. Revised by Rev. A. R. Shilleto, M.A. With Topographical and Geographical Notes by Colonel Sir C. W. Wilson, K.C.B. 5 volumes. [See p. 6.]

Elze's Biography of Shakespeare. [Ready. See p. 8.]

Pascal's Thoughts. Translated by C. Kegan Paul. [Ready. See p. 7.]

Björnson's Arne and the Fisher Lassie. Translated by W. H. Low. [Ready. See p. 20.]

Racine's Plays. Translated by R. B. Boswell. [Vol. I. ready, see p. 7.]

Hoffmann's Works. Translated by Lieut.-Colonel Ewing. Vol. II. [In the press.]

Bohn's Handbooks of Games. New enlarged edition. In 2 vols. [See p. 21.]

Vol. I.—Table Games, by Major-General Drayson, R.A., R. F. Green, and 'Berkeley.'
 II.—Card Games, by Dr. W. Pole, F.R.S., and 'Berkeley.'

Bohn's Handbooks of Athletic Sports. In 4 vols. [See p. 21.]

By Hon. and Rev. E. Lyttelton, H. W. Wilberforce, Julian Marshall, W. T. Linskill, W. B. Woodgate, E. F. Knight, Martin Cobbett, Douglas Adams, Harry Vassall, C. W. Alcock, I. T. Sachs, H. H. Griffin, R. G. Allanson-Winn, Walter Armstrong, H. A. Colmore Dunn.

For recent Volumes in the SELECT LIBRARY, see p. 24.

January, 1890.

BOHN'S LIBRARIES.

STANDARD LIBRARY.

331 Vols. at 3s. 6d. each, *excepting those marked otherwise.* (58l. 14s. 6d.)

ADDISON'S Works. Notes of Bishop Hurd. Short Memoir, Portrait, and 8 Plates of Medals. 6 vols.
This is the most complete edition of Addison's Works issued.

ALFIERI'S Tragedies. In English Verse. With Notes, Arguments, and Introduction, by E. A. Bowring, C.B. 2 vols.

AMERICAN POETRY.— *See Poetry of America.*

BACON'S Moral and Historical Works, including Essays, Apophthegms, Wisdom of the Ancients, New Atlantis, Henry VII., Henry VIII., Elizabeth, Henry Prince of Wales, History of Great Britain, Julius Cæsar, and Augustus Cæsar. With Critical and Biographical Introduction and Notes by J. Devey, M.A. Portrait.

— *See also Philosophical Library.*

BALLADS AND SONGS of the Peasantry of England, from Oral Recitation, private MSS., Broad-sides, &c. Edit. by R. Bell.

BEAUMONT AND FLETCHER. Selections. With Notes and Introduction by Leigh Hunt.

BECKMANN (J.) History of Inventions, Discoveries, and Origins. With Portraits of Beckmann and James Watt. 2 vols.

BELL (Robert).—*See Ballads, Chaucer, Green.*

BOSWELL'S Life of Johnson, with the TOUR in the HEBRIDES and JOHNSONIANA. New Edition, with Notes and Appendices, by the Rev. A. Napier, M.A., Trinity College, Cambridge, Vicar of Holkham, Editor of the Cambridge Edition of the 'Theological Works of Barrow.' With Frontispiece to each vol. 6 vols.

BREMER'S (Frederika) Works. Trans. by M. Howitt. Portrait. 4 vols.

BRINK (B. T.) Early English Literature (to Wiclif). By Bernhard Ten Brink. Trans. by Prof. H. M. Kennedy.

BRITISH POETS, from Milton to Kirke White. Cabinet Edition. With Frontispiece. 4 vols.

BROWNE'S (Sir Thomas) Works. Edit. by S. Wilkin, with Dr. Johnson's Life of Browne. Portrait. 3 vols.

BURKE'S Works. 6 vols.

— **Speeches on the Impeachment** of Warren Hastings; and Letters. 2 vols.

— **Life.** By J. Prior. Portrait.

BURNS (Robert). Life of. By J. G. Lockhart, D.C.L. A new and enlarged edition With Notes and Appendices by W. S. Douglas. Portrait.

BUTLER'S (Bp.) Analogy of Religion; Natural and Revealed, to the Constitution and Course of Nature; with Two Dissertations on Identity and Virtue, and Fifteen Sermons. With Introductions, Notes, and Memoir. Portrait.

CAMÖEN'S Lusiad, or the Discovery of India. An Epic Poem. Trans. from the Portuguese, with Dissertation, Historical Sketch, and Life, by W. J. Mickle. 5th edition.

CARAFAS (The) of Maddaloni. Naples under Spanish Dominion. Trans. by Alfred de Reumont. Portrait of Masaniello.

CARREL. The Counter-Revolution in England for the Re-establishment of Popery under Charles II. and James II., by Armand Carrel; with Fox's History of James II. and Lord Lonsdale's Memoir of James II. Portrait of Carrel.

CARRUTHERS.— *See Pope, in Illustrated Library.*

CARY'S Dante. The Vision of Hell, Purgatory, and Paradise. Trans. by Rev. H. F. Cary, M.A. With Life, Chronological View of his Age, Notes, and Index of Proper Names. Portrait.

This is the authentic edition, containing Mr. Cary's last corrections, with additional notes.

CELLINI (Benvenuto). *Memoirs of*, by himself. With Notes of G. P. Carpani. Trans. by T. Roscoe. Portrait.

CERVANTES' Galatea. A Pastoral Romance. Trans. by G. W. J. Gyll.

— **Exemplary Novels.** Trans. by W. K. Kelly.

— **Don Quixote de la Mancha.** Motteux's Translation revised. With Lockhart's Life and Notes. 2 vols.

CHAUCER'S Poetical Works. With Poems formerly attributed to him. With a Memoir, Introduction, Notes, and a Glossary, by R. Bell. Improved edition, with Preliminary Essay by Rev. W. W. Skeat, M.A. Portrait. 4 vols.

CLASSIC TALES, containing *Rasselas*, *Vicar of Wakefield*, *Gulliver's Travels*, and *The Sentimental Journey*.

COLERIDGE'S (S. T.) Friend. A Series of Essays on Morals, Politics, and Religion. Portrait.

— **Aids to Reflection.** *Confessions* of an Inquiring Spirit; and *Essays* on Faith and the Common Prayer-book. New Edition, revised.

— **Table-Talk and Omniana.** By T. Ashe, B.A.

— **Lectures on Shakspere and other Poets.** Edit. by T. Ashe, B.A. Containing the lectures taken down in 1811-12 by J. P. Collier, and those delivered at Bristol in 1813.

— **Biographia Literaria; or, Biographical Sketches of my Literary Life and Opinions; with Two Lay Sermons.**

— **Miscellanies, Æsthetic and Literary;** to which is added, *THE THEORY OF LIFE*. Collected and arranged by T. Ashe, B.A.

COMMINES.—See *Philip*.

CONDÉ'S History of the Dominion of the Arabs in Spain. Trans. by Mrs. Foster. Portrait of Abderahmen ben Moavia. 3 vols.

COWPER'S Complete Works, Poems, Correspondence, and Translations. Edit. with Memoir by R. Southey. 45 Engravings. 8 vols.

COXE'S Memoirs of the Duke of Marlborough. With his original Correspondence, from family records at Blenheim. Revised edition. Portraits. 3 vols.

** An Atlas of the plans of Marlborough's campaigns, 4to, 10s. 6d.

— **History of the House of Austria.** From the Foundation of the Monarchy by Rhodolph of Hapsburgh to the Death of Leopold II., 1218-1792. By Archdn. Coxe. With Continuation from the Accession of Francis I. to the Revolution of 1848. 4 Portraits. 4 vols.

CUNNINGHAM'S Lives of the most Eminent British Painters. With Notes and 16 fresh Lives by Mrs. Heaton. 3 vols.

DEFOE'S Novels and Miscellaneous Works. With Prefaces and Notes, including those attributed to Sir W. Scott. Portrait. 7 vols.

DE LOLME'S Constitution of England, in which it is compared both with the Republican form of Government and the other Monarchies of Europe. Edit., with Life and Notes, by J. Macgregor, M.P.

DUNLOP'S History of Fiction. With Introduction and Supplement adapting the work to present requirements. By Henry Wilson. 2 vols., 5s. each.

ELZE'S Shakespeare.—See *Shakespeare*.

EMERSON'S Works. 3 vols. Most complete edition published.

Vol. I.—*Essays, Lectures, and Poems.*

Vol. II.—*English Traits, Nature, and Conduct of Life.*

Vol. III.—*Society and Solitude—Letters and Social Aims—Miscellaneous Papers* (hitherto uncollected)—*May-Day, &c.*

FOSTER'S (John) Life and Correspondence. Edit. by J. E. Ryland. Portrait. 2 vols.

— **Lectures at Broadmead Chapel.** Edit. by J. E. Ryland. 2 vols.

— **Critical Essays contributed to the 'Eclectic Review.'** Edit. by J. E. Ryland. 2 vols.

— **Essays: On Decision of Character; on a Man's writing Memoirs of Himself; on the epithet Romantic; on the aversion of Men of Taste to Evangelical Religion.**

— **Essays on the Evils of Popular Ignorance, and a Discourse on the Propagation of Christianity in India.**

— **Essay on the Improvement of Time,** with Notes of Sermons and other Pieces. *N. S.*

— **Fosteriana:** selected from periodical papers, edit. by H. G. Bohn.

FOX (Rt. Hon. C. J.)—*See Carrel.*

GIBBON'S Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire. Complete and unabridged, with variorum Notes; including those of Guizot, Wenck, Niebuhr, Hugo, Neander, and others. 7 vols. 2 Maps and Portrait.

GOETHE'S Works. Trans. into English by E. A. Bowring, C.B., Anna Swanwick, Sir Walter Scott, &c. &c. 13 vols.

Vols. I. and II.—Autobiography and Annals. Portrait.

Vol. III.—Faust. Complete.

Vol. IV.—Novels and Tales; containing Elective Affinities, Sorrows of Werther, The German Emigrants, The Good Women, and a Nouvelle.

Vol. V.—Wilhelm Meister's Apprenticeship.

Vol. VI.—Conversations with Eckerman and Soret.

Vol. VII.—Poems and Ballads in the original Metres, including Hermann and Dorothea.

Vol. VIII.—Götz von Berlichingen, Torquato Tasso, Egmont, Iphigenia, Clavigo, Wayward Lover, and Fellow Culprits.

Vol. IX.—Wilhelm Meister's Travels. Complete Edition.

Vol. X.—Tour in Italy. Two Parts. And Second Residence in Rome.

Vol. XI.—Miscellaneous Travels, Letters from Switzerland, Campaign in France, Siege of Mainz, and Rhine Tour.

Vol. XII.—Early and Miscellaneous Letters, including Letters to his Mother, with Biography and Notes.

Vol. XIII.—Correspondence with Zelter.

Vol. XIV.—Reineke Fox, West-Eastern Divan and Achilleid. Translated in original metres by A. Rogers.

—**Correspondence with Schiller.** 2 vols.—*See Schiller.*

GOLDSMITH'S Works. 5 vols.

Vol. I.—Life, Vicar of Wakefield, Essays, and Letters.

Vol. II.—Poems, Plays, Bee, Cock Lane Ghost.

Vol. III.—The Citizen of the World, Polite Learning in Europe.

Vol. IV.—Biographies, Criticisms, Later Essays.

Vol. V.—Prefaces, Natural History, Letters, Goody Two-Shoes, Index.

GREENE, MARLOW, and BEN JONSON (Poems of). With Notes and Memoirs by R. Bell.

GREGORY'S (Dr.) The Evidences, Doctrines, and Duties of the Christian Religion.

GRIMM'S Household Tales. With the Original Notes. Trans. by Mrs. A. Hunt. Introduction by Andrew Lang, M.A. 2 vols.

GUIZOT'S History of Representative Government in Europe. Trans. by A. R. Scoble.

—**English Revolution of 1640.** From the Accession of Charles I. to his Death. Trans. by W. Hazlitt. Portrait.

—**History of Civilisation.** From the Roman Empire to the French Revolution. Trans. by W. Hazlitt. Portraits. 3 vols.

HALL'S (Rev. Robert) Works and Remains. Memoir by Dr. Gregory and Essay by J. Foster. Portrait.

HAUFF'S Tales. The Caravan—The Sheikh of Alexandria—The Inn in the Spessart. Translated by Prof. S. Mendel.

HAWTHORNE'S Tales. 3 vols.

Vol. I.—Twice-told Tales, and the Snow Image.

Vol. II.—Scarlet Letter, and the House with Seven Gables.

Vol. III.—Transformation, and Blithedale Romance.

HAZLITT'S (W.) Works. 7 vols.

—**Table-Talk.**

—**The Literature of the Age of Elizabeth and Characters of Shakespeare's Plays.**

—**English Poets and English Comic Writers.**

—**The Plain Speaker.** Opinions on Books, Men, and Things.

—**Round Table.** Conversations of James Northcote, R.A.; Characteristics.

—**Sketches and Essays,** and Winter-slow.

—**Spirit of the Age;** or, Contemporary Portraits. New Edition, by W. Carew Hazlitt.

HEINE'S Poems. Translated in the original Metres, with Life by E. A. Bowring, C.B.

—**Travel-Pictures.** The Tour in the Harz, Norderney, and Book of Ideas, together with the Romantic School. Trans. by F. Storr. With Maps and Appendices.

HOFFMANN'S Works. The Serapion Brethren. Vol. I. Trans. by Lt.-Col. Ewing. [Vol. II. in the press.]

HOOPER'S (G.) Waterloo: The Downfall of the First Napoleon: a History of the Campaign of 1815. By George Hooper. With Maps and Plans. New Edition, revised.

HUGO'S (Victor) Dramatic Works. Hernani—Ruy Blas—The King's Diversion. Translated by Mrs. Newton Crosland and F. L. Slous.

— **Poems**, chiefly Lyrical. Collected by H. L. Williams.

HUNGARY: its History and Revolution, with Memoir of Kossuth. Portrait.

HUTCHINSON (Colonel). Memoirs of. By his Widow, with her Autobiography, and the Siege of Lathom House. Portrait.

IRVING'S (Washington) Complete Works. 15 vols.

— **Life and Letters.** By his Nephew, Pierre E. Irving. With Index and a Portrait. 2 vols.

JAMES'S (G. P. R.) Life of Richard Cœur de Lion. Portraits of Richard and Philip Augustus. 2 vols.

— **Louis XIV.** Portraits. 2 vols.

JAMESON (Mrs.) Shakespeare's Heroines. Characteristics of Women. By Mrs. Jameson.

JEAN PAUL.—See Richter.

JOHNSON'S Lives of the Poets. Edited by R. Napier. [*In the press.*]

JONSON (Ben). Poems of.—See Greene.

JOSEPHUS (Flavius), The Works of. Whiston's Translation. Revised by Rev. A. R. Shilleto, M.A. With Topographical and Geographical Notes by Colonel Sir C. W. Wilson, K.C.B. Vols. 1 to 3 containing Life of Josephus and the Antiquities of the Jews. [*Just published.*]
Vols. IV. and V. containing the Jewish War, &c. [*Immediately.*]

JUNIUS'S Letters. With Woodfall's Notes. An Essay on the Authorship. Facsimiles of Handwriting. 2 vols.

LA FONTAINE'S Fables. In English Verse, with Essay on the Fabulists. By Elizur Wright.

LAMARTINE'S The Girondists, or Personal Memoirs of the Patriots of the French Revolution. Trans. by H. T. Ryde. Portraits of Robespierre, Madame Roland, and Charlotte Corday. 3 vols.

— **The Restoration of Monarchy in France** (a Sequel to The Girondists). 5 Portraits. 4 vols.

— **The French Revolution of 1848.** Portraits.

LAMB'S (Charles) Elia and Elifana. Complete Edition. Portrait.

LAMB'S (Charles) Specimens of English Dramatic Poets of the time of Elizabeth. Notes, with the Extracts from the Garrick Plays.

— **Talfourd's Letters of Charles Lamb.** New Edition, by W. Carew Hazlitt. 2 vols.

LANZI'S History of Painting in Italy, from the Period of the Revival of the Fine Arts to the End of the 18th Century. With Memoir of the Author. Portraits of Raffaele, Titian, and Correggio, after the Artists themselves. Trans. by T. Roscoe. 3 vols.

LAPPENBERG'S England under the Anglo-Saxon Kings. Trans. by B. Thorpe, F.S.A. 2 vols.

LESSING'S Dramatic Works. Complete. By E. Bell, M.A. With Memoir by H. Zimmern. Portrait. 2 vols.

— **Laokoon, Dramatic Notes**, and Representation of Death by the Ancients. Frontispiece.

LOCKE'S Philosophical Works, containing Human Understanding, with Bishop of Worcester, Malebranche's Opinions, Natural Philosophy, Reading and Study. With Preliminary Discourse, Analysis, and Notes, by J. A. St. John. Portrait. 2 vols.

— **Life and Letters**, with Extracts from his Common-place Books. By Lord King.

LOCKHART (J. G.)—See Burns.

LONSDALE (Lord).—See Carrel.

LUTHER'S Table-Talk. Trans. by W. Hazlitt. With Life by A. Chalmers, and LUTHER'S CATECHISM. Portrait after Cranach.

— **Autobiography.**—See Michelet.

MACHIAVELLI'S History of Florence, THE PRINCE, Savonarola, Historical Tracts, and Memoir. Portrait.

MARLOWE. Poems of.—See Greene.

MARTINEAU'S (Harriet) History of England (including History of the Peace) from 1800-1846. 5 vols.

MENZEL'S History of Germany, from the Earliest Period to the Crimean War. Portraits. 3 vols.

MICHELET'S Autobiography of Luther. Trans. by W. Hazlitt. With Notes.

— **The French Revolution to the Flight of the King in 1791.** N. S.

MIGNET'S The French Revolution, from 1789 to 1814. Portrait of Napoleon.

MILTON'S Prose Works. With Preface, Preliminary Remarks by J. A. St. John, and Index. 5 vols.

— **Poetical Works.** With 120 Wood Engravings. 2 vols.

Vol. I.—Paradise Lost, complete, with Memoir, Notes, and Index.

Vol. II.—Paradise Regained, and other Poems, with Verbal Index to all the Poems.

MITFORD'S (Miss) Our Village. Sketches of Rural Character and Scenery. 2 Engravings. 2 vols.

MOLIÈRE'S Dramatic Works. I. English Prose, by C. H. Wall. With a Life and a Portrait. 3 vols.

'It is not too much to say that we have here probably as good a translation of Molière as can be given.'—*Academy*.

MONTAGU. Letters and Works of Lady Mary Wortley Montagu. Lord Wharncliffe's Third Edition. Edited by W. Moy Thomas. With steel plates. 2 vols. 5s. each.

MONTESQUIEU'S Spirit of Laws. Revised Edition, with D'Alembert's Analysis, Notes, and Memoir. 2 vols.

NEANDER (Dr. A.) History of the Christian Religion and Church. Trans. by J. Torrey. With Short Memoir. 10 vols.

— **Life of Jesus Christ, in its Historical Connexion and Development.**

— **The Planting and Training of the Christian Church by the Apostles.** With the Antignosticus, or Spirit of Tertullian. Trans. by J. E. Ryland. 2 vols.

— **Lectures on the History of Christian Dogmas.** Trans. by J. E. Ryland. 2 vols.

— **Memorials of Christian Life in the Early and Middle Ages; including Light in Dark Places.** Trans. by J. E. Ryland.

OCKLEY (S.) History of the Saracens and their Conquests in Syria, Persia, and Egypt. Comprising the Lives of Mohammed and his Successors to the Death of Abdalmelik, the Eleventh Caliph. By Simon Ockley, B.D., Prof. of Arabic in Univ. of Cambridge. Portrait of Mohammed.

PASCAL'S Thoughts. Translated from the Text of M. Auguste Molinier by C. Kegan Paul. 3rd edition.

PERCY'S Reliques of Ancient English Poetry, consisting of Ballads, Songs, and other Pieces of our earlier Poets, with some few of later date. With Essay on Ancient Minstrels, and Glossary. 2 vols.

PHILIP DE COMMINES. Memoirs of. Containing the Histories of Louis XI. and Charles VIII., and Charles the Bold, Duke of Burgundy. With the History of Louis XI., by J. de Troyes. With a Life and Notes by A. R. Scoble. Portraits. 2 vols.

PLUTARCH'S LIVES. Newly Translated, with Notes and Life, by A. Stewart, M.A., late Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, and G. Long, M.A. 4 vols.

POETRY OF AMERICA. Selections from One Hundred Poets, from 1776 to 1876. With Introductory Review, and Specimens of Negro Melody, by W. J. Linton. Portrait of W. Whitman.

RACINE'S (Jean) Dramatic Works. A metrical English version, with Biographical notice. By R. Bruce Boswell, M.A., Oxon. Vol. I.

Contents:—The Thebaid—Alexander the Great—Andromache—The Litigants—Britannicus—Berenice.

RANKE (L.) History of the Popes, their Church and State, and their Conflicts with Protestantism in the 16th and 17th Centuries. Trans. by E. Foster. Portraits of Julius II. (after Raphael), Innocent X. (after Velasquez), and Clement VII. (after Titian). 3 vols.

— **History of Serbia.** Trans. by Mrs. Kerr. To which is added, The Slave Provinces of Turkey, by Cyprien Robert.

— **History of the Latin and Teutonic Nations.** 1494-1514. Trans. by P. A. Ashworth, translator of Dr. Gneist's 'History of the English Constitution.'

REUMONT (Alfred de).—*See Carafas.*

REYNOLDS' (Sir J.) Literary Works. With Memoir and Remarks by H. W. Beechy. 2 vols.

RICHTER (Jean Paul). *Levana*, a Treatise on Education; together with the Autobiography, and a short Memoir.

— **Flower, Fruit, and Thorn Pieces,** or the Wedded Life, Death, and Marriage of Siebenkaes. Translated by Alex. Ewing. The only complete English translation.

ROSCOE'S (W.) Life of Leo X., with Notes, Historical Documents, and Dissertation on Lucretia Borgia. 3 Portraits. 2 vols.

— **Lorenzo de' Medici,** called 'The Magnificent,' with Copyright Notes, Poems, Letters, &c. With Memoir of Roscoe and Portrait of Lorenzo.

RUSSIA, History of, from the earliest Period to the Crimean War. By W. K. Kelly. 3 Portraits. 2 vols.

SCHILLER'S Works. 7 vols.

Vol. I.—History of the Thirty Years' War. Rev. A. J. W. Morrison, M.A. Portrait.

Vol. II.—History of the Revolt in the Netherlands, the Trials of Counts Egmont and Horn, the Siege of Antwerp, and the Disturbance of France preceding the Reign of Henry IV. Translated by Rev. A. J. W. Morrison and L. Dora Schmitz.

Vol. III.—Don Carlos. R. D. Boylan—Mary Stuart. Mellish—Maid of Orleans. Anna Swanwick—Bride of Messina. A. Lodge, M.A. Together with the Use of the Chorus in Tragedy (a short Essay). Engravings.

These Dramas are all translated in metre.

Vol. IV.—Robbers—Fiesco—Love and Intrigue—Demetrius—Ghost Seer—Sport of Divinity.

The Dramas in this volume are in prose.

Vol. V.—Poems. E. A. Bowring, C.B.

Vol. VI.—Essays, Æsthetical and Philosophical, including the Dissertation on the Connexion between the Animal and Spiritual in Man.

Vol. VII.—Wallenstein's Camp. J. Churchill.—Piccolomini and Death of Wallenstein. S. T. Coleridge.—William Tell. Sir Theodore Martin, K.C.B., LL.D.

SCHILLER and GOETHE. Correspondence between, from A.D. 1794-1805. With Short Notes by L. Dora Schmitz. 2 vols.

SCHLEGEL'S (F.) Lectures on the Philosophy of Life and the Philosophy of Language. By A. J. W. Morrison.

— **The History of Literature, Ancient and Modern.**

— **The Philosophy of History.** With Memoir and Portrait.

— **Modern History,** with the Lectures entitled *Cæsar and Alexander, and The Beginning of our History.* By L. Purcell and R. H. Whitelock.

— **Æsthetic and Miscellaneous Works,** containing Letters on Christian Art, Essay on Gothic Architecture, Remarks on the Romance Poetry of the Middle Ages, on Shakespeare, the Limits of the Beautiful, and on the Language and Wisdom of the Indians. By E. J. Millington.

SCHLEGEL (A. W.) Dramatic Art and Literature. By J. Black. With Memoir by A. J. W. Morrison. Portrait.

SCHUMANN (Robert), His Life and Works. By A. Reissmann. Trans. by A. L. Alger.

— **Early Letters.** Translated by May Herbert.

SHAKESPEARE'S Dramatic Art. The History and Character of Shakspeare's Plays. By Dr. H. Ulrici. Trans. by L. Dora Schmitz. 2 vols.

SHAKESPEARE (William), A Literary Biography by Karl Elze, Ph.D., LL.D. Translated by L. Dora Schmitz. 5s.

SHERIDAN'S Dramatic Works. With Memoir. Portrait (after Reynolds).

SKEAT (Rev. W. W.).—See Chaucer.

SISMONDI'S History of the Literature of the South of Europe. With Notes and Memoir by T. Roscoe. Portraits of Sismondi and Dante. 2 vols.

The specimens of early French, Italian, Spanish, and Portuguese Poetry, in English Verse, by Cary and others.

SMITH'S (Adam) The Wealth of Nations. An Inquiry into the Nature and Causes of. Reprinted from the Sixth Edition. With an Introduction by Ernest Belfort Bax. 2 vols.

SMITH'S (Adam) Theory of Moral Sentiments; with Essay on the First Formation of Languages, and Critical Memoir by Dugald Stewart.

SMYTH'S (Professor) Lectures on Modern History; from the Irruption of the Northern Nations to the close of the American Revolution. 2 vols.

— **Lectures on the French Revolution.** With Index. 2 vols.

SOUTHEY.—See Cowper, Wesley, and (Illustrated Library) Nelson.

STURM'S Morning Communions with God, or Devotional Meditations for Every Day. Trans. by W. Johnstone, M.A.

SULLY. Memoirs of the Duke of, Prime Minister to Henry the Great. With Notes and Historical Introduction. 4 Portraits. 4 vols.

TAYLOR'S (Bishop Jeremy) Holy Living and Dying, with Prayers, containing the Whole Duty of a Christian and the parts of Devotion fitted to all Occasions. Portrait.

THIERRY'S Conquest of England by the Normans; its Causes, and its Consequences in England and the Continent. By W. Hazlitt. With short Memoir. 2 Portraits. 2 vols.

TROYE'S (Jean de).—See Philip de Commines.

ULRICI (Dr.).—See Shakespeare.

VASARI. Lives of the most Eminent Painters, Sculptors, and Architects. By Mrs. J. Foster, with selected Notes. Portrait. 6 vols., Vol. VI. being an additional Volume of Notes by J. P. Richter.

WERNER'S Templars in Cyprus. Trans. by E. A. M. Lewis.

WESLEY, the Life of, and the Rise and Progress of Methodism. By Robert Southey. Portrait. 5s.

WHEATLEY. A Rational Illustration of the Book of Common Prayer, being the Substance of everything Liturgical in all former Ritualist Commentators upon the subject. Frontispiece.

YOUNG (Arthur) Travels in France. Edited by Miss Betham Edwards. With a Portrait.

HISTORICAL LIBRARY.

22 Volumes at 5s. each. (5l. 10s. per set.)

EVELYN'S Diary and Correspondence, with the Private Correspondence of Charles I. and Sir Edward Nicholas, and between Sir Edward Hyde (Earl of Clarendon) and Sir Richard Browne. Edited from the Original MSS. by W. Bray, F.A.S. 4 vols. *N. S.* 45 Engravings (after Vandyke, Lely, Kneller, and Jamieson, &c.).

N.B.—This edition contains 130 letters from Evelyn and his wife, contained in no other edition.

PEPYS' Diary and Correspondence. With Life and Notes, by Lord Braybrooke. 4 vols. *N. S.* With Appendix containing additional Letters, an Index, and 31 Engravings (after Vandyke, Sir P. Lely, Holbein Kneller, &c.).

JESSE'S Memoirs of the Court of England under the Stuarts, including the Protectorate. 3 vols. With Index and 42 Portraits (after Vandyke, Lely, &c.).

— **Memoirs of the Pretenders and their Adherents**. 7 Portraits.

NUGENT'S (Lord) Memorials of Hampden, his Party and Times. With Memoir. 12 Portraits (after Vandyke and others).

STRICKLAND'S (Agnes) Lives of the Queens of England from the Norman Conquest. From authentic Documents, public and private. 6 Portraits. 6 vols. *N. S.*

— **Life of Mary Queen of Scots**. 2 Portraits. 2 vols.

— **Lives of the Tudor and Stuart Princesses**. With 2 Portraits.

PHILOSOPHICAL LIBRARY.

17 Vols. at 5s. each, excepting those marked otherwise. (3l. 19s. per set.)

BACON'S Novum Organum and Advancement of Learning. With Notes by J. Devey, M.A.

BAX. A Handbook of the History of Philosophy, for the use of Students. By E. Belfort Bax, Editor of Kant's 'Prolegomena.' 5s.

COMTE'S Philosophy of the Sciences. An Exposition of the Principles of the *Cours de Philosophie Positive*. By G. H. Lewes, Author of 'The Life of Goethe.'

DRAPER (Dr. J. W.) A History of the Intellectual Development of Europe. 2 vols.

HEGEL'S Philosophy of History. By J. Sibree, M.A.

KANT'S Critique of Pure Reason. By J. M. D. Meiklejohn.

— **Prolegomena and Metaphysical Foundations of Natural Science**, with Biography and Memoir by E. Belfort Bax. Portrait.

LOGIC, or the Science of Inference. A Popular Manual. By J. Devey.

MILLER (Professor). History Philosophically Illustrated, from the Fall of the Roman Empire to the French Revolution. With Memoir. 4 vols. 3s. 6d. each.

SCHOPENHAUER on the Fourfold Root of the Principle of Sufficient Reason, and on the Will in Nature. Trans. from the German.

SPINOZA'S Chief Works. Trans. with Introduction by R. H. M. Elwes. 2 vols.

Vol. I.—*Tractatus Theologico-Politicus*—Political Treatise.

Vol. II.—*Improvement of the Understanding*—*Ethics*—*Letters*.

TENNEMANN'S Manual of the History of Philosophy. Trans. by Rev. A. Johnson, M.A.

THEOLOGICAL LIBRARY.

15 Vols. at 5s. each, excepting those marked otherwise. (3l. 13s. 6d. per set.)

BLEEK. Introduction to the Old Testament. By Friedrich Bleek. Trans. under the supervision of Rev. E. Venables, Residentiary Canon of Lincoln. 2 vols.

CHILLINGWORTH'S Religion of Protestants. 3s. 6d.

EUSEBIUS. Ecclesiastical History of Eusebius Pamphilus, Bishop of Cæsarea. Trans. by Rev. C. F. Cruse, M.A. With Notes, Life, and Chronological Tables.

EVAGRIUS. History of the Church. —See *Theodoret*.

HARDWICK. History of the Articles of Religion; to which is added a Series of Documents from A.D. 1536 to A.D. 1615. Ed. by Rev. F. Proctor.

HENRY'S (Matthew) Exposition of the Book of Psalms. Numerous Woodcuts.

PEARSON (John, D.D.) Exposition of the Creed. Edit. by E. Walford, M.A. With Notes, Analysis, and Indexes.

PHILO-JUDEUS, Works of. The Contemporary of Josephus. Trans. by C. D. Yonge. 4 vols.

PHILOSTORGIUS. Ecclesiastical History of. —See *Sozomen*.

SOCRATES' Ecclesiastical History. Comprising a History of the Church from Constantine, A.D. 305, to the 38th year of Theodosius II. With Short Account of the Author, and selected Notes.

SOZOMEN'S Ecclesiastical History. A.D. 324-440. With Notes, Prefatory Remarks by Valesius, and Short Memoir. Together with the ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY OF PHILOSTORGIUS, as epitomised by Photius. Trans. by Rev. E. Walford, M.A. With Notes and brief Life.

THEODORET and EVAGRIUS. Histories of the Church from A.D. 332 to the Death of Theodore of Mopsuestia, A.D. 427; and from A.D. 431 to A.D. 544. With Memoirs.

WIESELER'S (Karl) Chronological Synopsis of the Four Gospels. Trans. by Rev. Canon Venables.

ANTIQUARIAN LIBRARY.

35 Vols. at 5s. each. (8l. 15s. per set.)

ANGLO-SAXON CHRONICLE. — See *Bede*.

ASSER'S Life of Alfred. —See *Six O. E. Chronicles*.

BEDE'S (Venerable) Ecclesiastical History of England. Together with the ANGLO-SAXON CHRONICLE. With Notes, Short Life, Analysis, and Map. Edit. by J. A. Giles, D.C.L.

BOETHIUS'S Consolation of Philosophy. King Alfred's Anglo-Saxon Version of. With an English Translation on opposite pages, Notes, Introduction, and Glossary, by Rev. S. Fox, M.A. To which is added the Anglo-Saxon Version of the METRES of BOETHIUS, with a free Translation by Martin F. Tupper, D.C.L.

BRAND'S Popular Antiquities of England, Scotland, and Ireland. Illustrating the Origin of our Vulgar and Provincial Customs, Ceremonies, and Superstitions. By Sir Henry Ellis, K.H., F.R.S. Frontispiece. 3 vols.

CHRONICLES of the CRUSADES. Contemporary Narratives of Richard Cœur de Lion, by Richard of Devizes and Geoffrey de Vinsauf; and of the Crusade at Saint Louis, by Lord John de Joinville. With Short Notes. Illuminated Frontispiece from an old MS.

DYER'S (T. F. T.) British Popular Customs, Present and Past. An Account of the various Games and Customs associated with different Days of the Year in the British Isles, arranged according to the Calendar. By the Rev. T. F. Thiselton Dyer, M.A.

EARLY TRAVELS IN PALESTINE. Comprising the Narratives of Arculf, Willibald, Bernard, Sæwulf, Sigurd, Benjamin of Tudela, Sir John Maundeville, De la Brocquière, and Maundrell; all unabridged. With Introduction and Notes by Thomas Wright. Map of Jerusalem.

ELLIS (G.) *Specimens of Early English Metrical Romances*, relating to Arthur, Merlin, Guy of Warwick, Richard Cœur de Lion, Charlemagne, Roland, &c. &c. With Historical Introduction by J. O. Halliwell, F.R.S. Illuminated Frontispiece from an old MS.

ETHELWERD. *Chronicle of.*—*See Six O. E. Chronicles.*

FLORENCE OF WORCESTER'S *Chronicle*, with the Two Continuations: comprising Annals of English History from the Departure of the Romans to the Reign of Edward I. Trans., with Notes, by Thomas Forester, M.A.

GEOFFREY OF MONMOUTH. *Chronicle of.*—*See Six O. E. Chronicles.*

GESTA ROMANORUM, or Entertaining Moral Stories invented by the Monks. Trans. with Notes by the Rev. Charles Swan. Edit. by W. Hooper, M.A.

GILDAS. *Chronicle of.*—*See Six O. E. Chronicles.*

GIRALDUS CAMBRENSIS' *Historical Works*. Containing Topography of Ireland, and History of the Conquest of Ireland, by Th. Forester, M.A. Itinerary through Wales, and Description of Wales, by Sir R. Colt Hoare.

HENRY OF HUNTINGDON'S *History of the English*, from the Roman Invasion to the Accession of Henry II.; with the Acts of King Stephen, and the Letter to Walter. By T. Forester, M.A. Frontispiece from an old MS.

INGULPH'S *Chronicles of the Abbey of Croyland*, with the Continuation by Peter of Blois and others. Trans. with Notes by H. T. Riley, B.A.

KEIGHTLEY'S (Thomas) *Fairy Mythology*, illustrative of the Romance and Superstition of Various Countries. Frontispiece by Cruikshank.

LEPSIUS'S *Letters from Egypt, Ethiopia, and the Peninsula of Sinai*; to which are added, Extracts from his *Chronology of the Egyptians*, with reference to the Exodus of the Israelites. By L. and J. B. Horner. Maps and Coloured View of Mount Barkal.

MALLET'S *Northern Antiquities*, or an Historical Account of the Manners, Customs, Religions, and Literature of the Ancient Scandinavians. Trans. by Bishop Percy. With Translation of the *PROSE EDDA*, and Notes by J. A. Blackwell. Also an Abstract of the 'Eyrbyggja Saga' by Sir Walter Scott. With Glossary and Coloured Frontispiece.

MARCO POLO'S Travels; with Notes and Introduction. Edit. by T. Wright.

MATTHEW PARIS'S *English History*, from 1235 to 1273. By Rev. J. A. Giles, D.C.L. With Frontispiece. 3 vols.—*See also Roger of Wendover.*

MATTHEW OF WESTMINSTER'S *Flowers of History*, especially such as relate to the affairs of Britain, from the beginning of the World to A.D. 1307. By C. D. Yonge. 2 vols.

NENNIUS. *Chronicle of.*—*See Six O. E. Chronicles.*

ORDERICUS VITALIS' *Ecclesiastical History of England and Normandy*. With Notes, Introduction of Guizot, and the Critical Notice of M. Delille, by T. Forester, M.A. To which is added the *CHRONICLE of St. EVROULT*. With General and Chronological Indexes. 4 vols.

PAUL'S (Dr. R.) *Life of Alfred the Great*. To which is appended Alfred's *ANGLO-SAXON VERSION of OROSIUS*. With literal Translation interpaged, Notes, and an *ANGLO-SAXON GRAMMAR and GLOSSARY*, by B. Thorpe, Esq. Frontispiece.

RICHARD OF CIRENCESTER. *Chronicle of.*—*See Six O. E. Chronicles.*

ROGER DE HOVEDEN'S *Annals of English History*, comprising the History of England and of other Countries of Europe from A.D. 732 to A.D. 1201. With Notes by H. T. Riley, B.A. 2 vols.

ROGER OF WENDOVER'S *Flowers of History*, comprising the History of England from the Descent of the Saxons to A.D. 1235; formerly ascribed to Matthew Paris. With Notes and Index by J. A. Giles, D.C.L. 2 vols.

SIX OLD ENGLISH CHRONICLES: viz., Asser's *Life of Alfred* and the *Chronicles of Ethelwerd, Gildas, Nennius, Geoffrey of Monmouth, and Richard of Cirencester*. Edit., with Notes, by J. A. Giles, D.C.L. Portrait of Alfred.

WILLIAM OF MALMESBURY'S *Chronicle of the Kings of England*, from the Earliest Period to King Stephen. By Rev. J. Sharpe. With Notes by J. A. Giles, D.C.L. Frontispiece.

YULE-TIDE STORIES. A Collection of Scandinavian and North-German Popular Tales and Traditions, from the Swedish, Danish, and German. Edit. by B. Thorpe.

ILLUSTRATED LIBRARY.

84 Vols. at 5s. each, excepting those marked otherwise. (20s. 18s. 6d. per set.)

- ALLEN'S (Joseph, R.N.) Battles of the British Navy.** Revised edition, with Indexes of Names and Events, and 57 Portraits and Plans. 2 vols.
- ANLSEN'S Danish Fairy Tales.** By Caroline Peachey. With Short Life and 120 Wood Engravings.
- ARIOSTO'S Orlando Furioso.** In English Verse by W. S. Rose. With Notes and Short Memoir. Portrait after Titian, and 24 Steel Engravings. 2 vols.
- BECHSTEIN'S Cage and Chamber Birds: their Natural History, Habits, &c.** Together with SWEET'S BRITISH WARBLERS. 43 Coloured Plates and Woodcuts.
- BONOMI'S Nineveh and its Palaces.** The Discoveries of Botta and Layard applied to the Elucidation of Holy Writ. 7 Plates and 294 Woodcuts.
- BUTLER'S Hudibras,** with Variorum Notes and Biography. Portrait and 28 Illustrations.
- CATTERMOLE'S Evenings at Had-don Hall.** Romantic Tales of the Olden Times. With 24 Steel Engravings after Cattermole.
- CHINA, Pictorial, Descriptive, and Historical,** with some account of Ava and the Burmese, Siam, and Anam. Map, and nearly 100 Illustrations.
- CRAIK'S (G. L.) Pursuit of Know-ledge under Difficulties.** Illustrated by Anecdotes and Memoirs. Numerous Wood-cut Portraits.
- CRUIKSHANK'S Three Courses and a Dessert;** comprising three Sets of Tales, West Country, Irish, and Legal; and a Mélange. With 50 Illustrations by Cruikshank.
- **Punch and Judy.** The Dialogue of the Puppet Show; an Account of its Origin, &c. 24 Illustrations and Coloured Plates by Cruikshank.
- DIDRON'S Christian Iconography;** a History of Christian Art in the Middle Ages. By the late A. N. Didron. Trans. by E. J. Millington, and completed, with Additions and Appendices, by Margaret Stokes. 2 vols. With numerous Illustrations.
- Vol. I. The History of the Nimbus, the Aureole, and the Glory; Representations of the Persons of the Trinity.
- Vol. II. The Trinity; Angels; Devils; The Soul; The Christian Scheme. Appendices.
- DANTE,** in English Verse, by I. C. Wright, M.A. With Introduction and Memoir. Portrait and 34 Steel Engravings after Flaxman.
- DYER (Dr. T. H.) Pompeii: its Build-ings and Antiquities.** An Account of the City, with full Description of the Remains and Recent Excavations, and an Itinerary for Visitors. By T. H. Dyer, LL.D. Nearly 300 Wood Engravings, Map, and Plan. 7s. 6d.
- **Rome: History of the City,** with Introduction on recent Excavations. 8 Engravings, Frontispiece, and 2 Maps.
- GIL BLAS. The Adventures of.** From the French of Lesage by Smollett. 24 Engravings after Smirke, and 10 Etch-ings by Cruikshank. 612 pages. 6s.
- GRIMM'S Gammer Grethel;** or, Ger-man Fairy Tales and Popular Stories, containing 42 Fairy Tales. By Edgar Taylor. Numerous Woodcuts after Cruikshank and Ludwig Grimm. 3s. 6d.
- HOLBEIN'S Dance of Death and Bible Cuts.** Upwards of 150 Subjects, en-graved in facsimile, with Introduction and Descriptions by the late Francis Douce and Dr. Dibdin.
- HOWITT'S (Mary) Pictorial Calen-dar of the Seasons;** embodying AIKIN'S CALENDAR OF NATURE. Upwards of 100 Woodcuts.
- INDIA, Pictorial, Descriptive, and Historical,** from the Earliest Times. 100 Engravings on Wood and Map.
- JESSE'S Anecdotes of Dogs.** With 40 Woodcuts after Harvey, Bewick, and others; and 34 Steel Engravings after Cooper and Landseer.
- KING'S (C. W.) Natural History of Gems or Decorative Stones.** Illustrations. 6s.
- **Natural History of Precious Stones and Metals.** Illustrations. 6s.
- KITTO'S Scripture Lands,** Described in a series of Historical, Geographical, and Topographical Sketches. 42 coloured Maps.
- KRUMMACHER'S Parables.** 40 Illus-trations.
- LINDSAY'S (Lord) Letters on Egypt, Edom, and the Holy Land.** 36 Wood Engravings and 2 Maps.

LODGE'S Portraits of Illustrious Personages of Great Britain, with Biographical and Historical Memoirs. 240 Portraits engraved on Steel, with the respective Biographies unabridged. Complete in 8 vols.

LONGFELLOW'S Poetical Works, including his Translations and Notes. 24 full-page Woodcuts by Birket Foster and others, and a Portrait.

— Without the Illustrations, 3s. 6d.

— **Prose Works.** With 16 full-page Woodcuts by Birket Foster and others.

LOUDON'S (Mrs.) Entertaining Naturalist. Popular Descriptions, Tales, and Anecdotes, of more than 500 Animals. Numerous Woodcuts.

MARRYAT'S (Capt., R.N.) Masterman Ready; or, the Wreck of the *Pacific*. (Written for Young People.) With 93 Woodcuts. 3s. 6d.

— **Mission**; or, **Scenes in Africa.** (Written for Young People.) Illustrated by Gilbert and Dalziel. 3s. 6d.

— **Pirate and Three Cutters.** (Written for Young People.) With a Memoir. 8 Steel Engravings after Clarkson Stanfield, R.A. 3s. 6d.

— **Privateersman.** Adventures by Sea and Land One Hundred Years Ago. (Written for Young People.) 8 Steel Engravings. 3s. 6d.

— **Settlers in Canada.** (Written for Young People.) 10 Engravings by Gilbert and Dalziel. 3s. 6d.

— **Poor Jack.** (Written for Young People.) With 16 Illustrations after Clarkson Stanfield, R.A. 3s. 6d.

— **Midshipman Easy.** With 8 full-page Illustrations. Small post 8vo. 3s. 6d.

— **Peter Simple.** With 8 full-page Illustrations. Small post 8vo. 3s. 6d.

MAXWELL'S Victories of Wellington and the British Armies. Frontispiece and 4 Portraits.

MICHAEL ANGELO and RAPHAEL, Their Lives and Works. By Duppa and Quatremère de Quincy. Portraits and Engravings, including the Last Judgment, and Cartoons.

MILLER'S History of the Anglo-Saxons, from the Earliest Period to the Norman Conquest. Portrait of Alfred, Map of Saxon Britain, and 12 Steel Engravings.

MUDIE'S History of British Birds. Revised by W. C. L. Martin. 52 Figures of Birds and 7 coloured Plates of Eggs. 2 vols.

NAVAL and MILITARY HEROES of Great Britain; a Record of British Valour on every Day in the year, from William the Conqueror to the Battle of Inkermann. By Major Johns, R.M., and Lieut. P. H. Nicolas, R.M. Indexes. 24 Portraits after Holbein, Reynolds, &c. 6s.

NICOLINI'S History of the Jesuits: their Origin, Progress, Doctrines, and Designs. 8 Portraits.

PETRARCH'S Sonnets, Triumphs, and other Poems, in English Verse. With Life by Thomas Campbell. Portrait and 15 Steel Engravings.

PICKERING'S History of the Races of Man, and their Geographical Distribution; with AN ANALYTICAL SYNOPSIS OF THE NATURAL HISTORY OF MAN. By Dr. Hall. Map of the World and 12 coloured Plates

PICTORIAL HANDBOOK OF Modern Geography on a Popular Plan. Compiled from the best Authorities, English and Foreign, by H. G. Bohn. 150 Woodcuts and 51 coloured Maps.

— Without the Maps, 3s. 6d.

POPE'S Poetical Works, including Translations. Edit., with Notes, by R. Carruthers. 2 vols.

— **Homer's Iliad**, with Introduction and Notes by Rev. J. S. Watson, M.A. With Flaxman's Designs.

— **Homer's Odyssey**, with the BATTLE OF FROGS AND MICE, Hymns, &c., by other translators including Chapman. Introduction and Notes by J. S. Watson, M.A. With Flaxman's Designs.

— **Life**, including many of his Letters. By R. Carruthers. Numerous Illustrations.

POTTERY and PORCELAIN, and other objects of Vertu. Comprising an Illustrated Catalogue of the Bernal Collection, with the prices and names of the Possessors. Also an Introductory Lecture on Pottery and Porcelain, and an Engraved List of all Marks and Monograms. By H. G. Bohn. Numerous Woodcuts.

— With coloured Illustrations, 10s. 6d.

PROUT'S (Father) Reliques. Edited by Rev. F. Mahony. Copyright edition, with the Author's last corrections and additions. 21 Etchings by D. MacIise, R.A. Nearly 600 pages.

RECREATIONS IN SHOOTING. With some Account of the Game found in the British Isles, and Directions for the Management of Dog and Gun. By 'Craven.' 62 Woodcuts and 9 Steel Engravings after A. Cooper, R.A.

RENNIE. *Insect Architecture.* Revised by Rev. J. G. Wood, M.A. 186 Woodcuts.

ROBINSON CRUSOE. With Memoir of Defoe, 12 Steel Engravings and 74 Woodcuts after Stothard and Harvey.

— Without the Engravings, 3s. 6d.

ROME IN THE NINETEENTH CENTURY. An Account in 1817 of the Ruins of the Ancient City, and Monuments of Modern Times. By C. A. Eaton. 34 Steel Engravings. 2 vols.

SHARPE (S.) *The History of Egypt,* from the Earliest Times till the Conquest by the Arabs, A.D. 640. 2 Maps and upwards of 400 Woodcuts. 2 vols.

SOUTHEY'S *Life of Nelson.* With Additional Notes, Facsimiles of Nelson's Writing, Portraits, Plans, and 50 Engravings, after Birket Foster, &c.

STARLING'S (Miss) *Noble Deeds of Women;* or, Examples of Female Courage, Fortitude, and Virtue. With 14 Steel Portraits.

STUART and REVETT'S *Antiquities of Athens,* and other Monuments of Greece; with Glossary of Terms used in Grecian Architecture. 71 Steel Plates and numerous Woodcuts.

SWEET'S *British Warblers.* 5s.—See *Beckstein.*

TALES OF THE GENII; or, the Delightful Lessons of Horam, the Son of Asmar. Trans. by Sir C. Morrell. Numerous Woodcuts.

TASSO'S *Jerusalem Delivered.* In English Spenserian Verse, with Life. by J. H. Wiffen. With 8 Engravings and 24 Woodcuts.

WALKER'S *Manly Exercises;* containing Skating, Riding, Driving, Hunting, Shooting, Sailing, Rowing, Swimming, &c. 44 Engravings and numerous Woodcuts.

WALTON'S *Complete Angler, or the Contemplative Man's Recreation,* by Izaak Walton and Charles Cotton. With Memoirs and Notes by E. Jesse. Also an Account of Fishing Stations, Tackle, &c., by H. G. Bohn. Portrait and 203 Woodcuts, and 26 Engravings on Steel.

— *Lives of Donne, Wotton, Hooker, &c.,* with Notes. A New Edition, revised by A. H. Bullen, with a Memoir of Izaak Walton by William Dowling. 6 Portraits, 6 Autograph Signatures, &c.

WELLINGTON, *Life of.* From the Materials of Maxwell. 18 Steel Engravings.

— *Victories of.*—See *Maxwell.*

WESTROPP (H. M.) *A Handbook of Archæology,* Egyptian, Greek, Etruscan. Roman. By H. M. Westropp. Numerous Illustrations.

WHITE'S *Natural History of Selborne,* with Observations on various Parts of Nature, and the Naturalists' Calendar. Sir W. Jardine. Edit., with Notes and Memoir, by E. Jesse. 40 Portraits and coloured Plates.

CLASSICAL LIBRARY.

TRANSLATIONS FROM THE GREEK AND LATIN.

103 Vols. at 5s. each, excepting those marked otherwise. (25l. 4s. 6d. per set.)

ÆSCHYLUS, *The Dramas of.* In English Verse by Anna Swanwick. 4th edition.

— *The Tragedies of.* In Prose, with Notes and Introduction, by T. A. Buckley, B.A. Portrait. 3s. 6d.

AMMIANUS MARCELLINUS. *History of Rome during the Reigns of Constantius, Julian, Jovianus, Valentinian, and Valens,* by C. D. Yonge, B.A. Double volume. 7s. 6d.

ANTONINUS (M. Aurelius), *The Thoughts of.* Translated literally, with Notes, Biographical Sketch, and Essay on the Philosophy, by George Long, M.A. 3s. 6d.

APOLLONIUS RHODIUS. *'The Argonautica.'* Translated by E. P. Coleridge.

APULEIUS, *The Works of.* Comprising the Golden Ass, God of Socrates, Florida, and Discourse of Magic. With a Metrical Version of Cupid and Psyche, and Mrs. Tighe's Psyche. Frontispiece.

ARISTOPHANES' Comedies. Trans., with Notes and Extracts from Frere's and other Metrical Versions, by W. J. Hickie. Portrait. 2 vols.

ARISTOTLE'S Nicomachean Ethics. Trans., with Notes, Analytical Introduction, and Questions for Students, by Ven. Archdn. Browne.

— **Politics and Economics.** Trans., with Notes, Analyses, and Index, by E. Walford, M.A., and an Essay and Life by Dr. Gillies.

— **Metaphysics.** Trans., with Notes, Analysis, and Examination Questions, by Rev. John H. M'Mahon, M.A.

— **History of Animals.** In Ten Books. Trans., with Notes and Index, by R. Cresswell, M.A.

— **Organon; or, Logical Treatises, and the Introduction of Porphyry.** With Notes, Analysis, and Introduction, by Rev. O. F. Owen, M.A. 2 vols. 3s. 6d. each.

— **Rhetoric and Poetics.** Trans., with Hobbes' Analysis, Exam. Questions, and Notes, by T. Buckley, B.A. Portrait.

ATHENÆUS. The Deipnosophists; or, the Banquet of the Learned. By C. D. Yonge, B.A. With an Appendix of Poetical Fragments. 3 vols.

ATLAS of Classical Geography. 22 large Coloured Maps. With a complete Index. Imp. 8vo. 7s. 6d.

BION.—See *Theocritus*.

CÆSAR. Commentaries on the Gallic and Civil Wars, with the Supplementary Books attributed to Hirtius, including the complete Alexandrian, African, and Spanish Wars. Trans. with Notes. Portrait.

CATULLUS, Tibullus, and the Vigil of Venus. Trans. with Notes and Biographical Introduction. To which are added, Metrical Versions by Lamb, Grainger, and others. Frontispiece.

CICERO'S Orations. Trans. by C. D. Yonge, B.A. 4 vols.

— **On Oratory and Orators.** With Letters to Quintus and Brutus. Trans., with Notes, by Rev. J. S. Watson, M.A.

— **On the Nature of the Gods.** Divination, Fate, Laws, a Republic, Consulship. Trans., with Notes, by C. D. Yonge, B.A.

— **Academics, De Finibus, and Tusculan Questions.** By C. D. Yonge, B.A. With Sketch of the Greek Philosophers mentioned by Cicero.

CICERO'S Orations.—Continued.

— **Offices; or, Moral Duties.** Cato Major, an Essay on Old Age; Lælius, an Essay on Friendship; Scipio's Dream; Paradoxes; Letter to Quintus on Magistrates. Trans., with Notes, by C. R. Edmonds. Portrait. 3s. 6d.

DEMOSTHENES' Orations. Trans., with Notes, Arguments, a Chronological Abstract, and Appendices, by C. Rann Kennedy. 5 vols.

DICTIONARY of LATIN and GREEK Quotations; including Proverbs, Maxims, Mottoes, Law Terms and Phrases. With the Quantities marked, and English Translations. With Index Verborum (622 pages).

— Index Verborum to the above, with the Quantities and Accents marked (56 pages), limp cloth. 1s.

DIOGENES LAERTIUS. Lives and Opinions of the Ancient Philosophers. Trans., with Notes, by C. D. Yonge, B.A.

EPICTETUS. The Discourses of. With the Encheiridion and Fragments. With Notes, Life, and View of his Philosophy, by George Long, M.A.

EURIPIDES. Trans., with Notes and Introduction, by T. A. Buckley, B.A. Portrait. 2 vols.

GREEK ANTHOLOGY. In English Prose by G. Burges, M.A. With Metrical Versions by Bland, Merivale, Lord Denman, &c.

GREEK ROMANCES of Heliodorus, Longus, and Achilles Tatius; viz., The Adventures of Theagenes and Chariclea; Amours of Daphnis and Chloe; and Loves of Clitopho and Leucippe. Trans., with Notes, by Rev. R. Smith, M.A.

HERODOTUS. Literally trans. by Rev. Henry Cary, M.A. Portrait.

HESIOD, CALLIMACHUS, and Theognis. In Prose, with Notes and Biographical Notices by Rev. J. Banks, M.A. Together with the Metrical Versions of Hesiod, by Elton; Callimachus, by Tytler; and Theognis, by Frere.

HOMER'S Iliad. In English Prose, with Notes by T. A. Buckley, B.A. Portrait.

— **Odyssey, Hymns, Epigrams, and Battle of the Frogs and Mice.** In English Prose, with Notes and Memoir by T. A. Buckley, B.A.

HORACE. In Prose by Smart, with Notes selected by T. A. Buckley, B.A. Portrait. 3s. 6d.

JULIAN THE EMPEROR. By the Rev. C. W. King, M.A.

JUSTIN, CORNELIUS NEPOS, and Eutropius. Trans., with Notes, by Rev. J. S. Watson, M.A.

JUVENAL, PERSIUS, SULPICIA, and Lucilius. In Prose, with Notes, Chronological Tables, Arguments, by L. Evans, M.A. To which is added the Metrical Version of Juvenal and Persius by Gifford. Frontispiece.

LIVY. The History of Rome. Trans. by Dr. Spillan and others. 4 vols. Portrait.

LUCAN'S Pharsalia. In Prose, with Notes by H. T. Riley.

LUCIAN'S Dialogues of the Gods, of the Sea Gods, and of the Dead. Trans. by Howard Williams, M.A.

LUCRETIUS. In Prose, with Notes and Biographical Introduction by Rev. J. S. Watson, M.A. To which is added the Metrical Version by J. M. Good.

MARTIAL'S Epigrams, complete. In Prose, with Verse Translations selected from English Poets, and other sources. Dble. vol. (670 pages). 7s. 6d.

MOSCHUS.—See *Theocritus*.

OVID'S Works, complete. In Prose, with Notes and Introduction. 3 vols.

PAUSANIAS' Description of Greece. Translated into English, with Notes and Index. By Arthur Richard Shilleto, M.A., sometime Scholar of Trinity College, Cambridge. 2 vols.

PHALARIS. Bentley's Dissertations upon the Epistles of Phalaris, Themistocles, Socrates, Euripides, and the Fables of Æsop. With Introduction and Notes by Prof. W. Wagner, Ph.D.

PINDAR. In Prose, with Introduction and Notes by Dawson W. Turner. Together with the Metrical Version by Abraham Moore. Portrait.

PLATO'S Works. Trans., with Introduction and Notes. 6 vols.

— **Dialogues**. A Summary and Analysis of. With Analytical Index to the Greek text of modern editions and to the above translations, by A. Day, LL.D.

PLAUTUS'S Comedies. In Prose, with Notes and Index by H. T. Riley, B.A. 2 vols.

PLINY'S Natural History. Trans., with Notes, by J. Bostock, M.D., F.R.S., and H. T. Riley, B.A. 6 vols.

PLINY. The Letters of Pliny the Younger. Melmoth's Translation, revised, with Notes and short Life, by Rev. F. C. T. Bosanquet, M.A.

PLUTARCH'S Morals. Theosophical Essays. Trans. by C. W. King, M.A.

— **Ethical Essays**. Trans. by A. R. Shilleto, M.A.

— **Lives**. See page 7.

PROPERTIUS, The Elegies of. With Notes, Literally translated by the Rev. P. J. F. Gantillon, M.A., with metrical versions of Select Elegies by Nott and Elton. 3s. 6d.

QUINTILIAN'S Institutes of Oratory. Trans., with Notes and Biographical Notice, by Rev. J. S. Watson, M.A. 2 vols.

SALLUST, FLORUS, and VELLEIUS Paternulus. Trans., with Notes and Biographical Notices, by J. S. Watson, M.A.

SENECA DE BENEFICIIS. Newly translated by Aubrey Stewart, M.A. 3s. 6d.

SENECA'S Minor Essays. Translated by A. Stewart, M.A.

SOPHOCLES. The Tragedies of. In Prose, with Notes, Arguments, and Introduction. Portrait.

STRABO'S Geography. Trans., with Notes, by W. Falconer, M.A., and H. C. Hamilton. Copious Index, giving Ancient and Modern Names. 3 vols.

SUETONIUS' Lives of the Twelve Cæsars and Lives of the Grammarians. The Translation of Thomson, revised, with Notes, by T. Forester.

TACITUS. The Works of. Trans., with Notes. 2 vols.

TERENCE and PHÆDRUS. In English Prose, with Notes and Arguments, by H. T. Riley, B.A. To which is added Smart's Metrical Version of Phædrus. With Frontispiece.

THEOCRITUS, BION, MOSCHUS, and Tyrtæus. In Prose, with Notes and Arguments, by Rev. J. Banks, M.A. To which are appended the METRICAL VERSIONS of Chapman. Portrait of Theocritus.

THUCYDIDES. The Peloponnesian War. Trans., with Notes, by Rev. H. Dale. Portrait. 2 vols. 3s. 6d. each.

TYRTÆUS.—See *Theocritus*.

VIRGIL. The Works of. In Prose, with Notes by Davidson. Revised, with additional Notes and Biographical Notice, by T. A. Buckley, B.A. Portrait. 3s. 6d.

XENOPHON'S Works. Trans., with Notes, by J. S. Watson, M.A., and others. Portrait. In 3 vols.

COLLEGIATE SERIES.

10 Vols. at 5s. each. (2l. 10s. per set.)

DANTE. *The Inferno.* Prose Trans., with the Text of the Original on the same page, and Explanatory Notes, by John A. Carlyle, M.D. Portrait.

— *The Purgatorio.* Prose Trans., with the Original on the same page, and Explanatory Notes, by W. S. Dugdale.

NEW TESTAMENT (The) in Greek. Griesbach's Text, with the Readings of Mill and Scholz at the foot of the page, and Parallel References in the margin. Also a Critical Introduction and Chronological Tables. Two Fac-similes of Greek Manuscripts. 650 pages. 3s. 6d.

— or bound up with a Greek and English Lexicon to the New Testament (250 pages additional, making in all 900). 5s.

The Lexicon may be had separately, price 2s.

DOBREE'S Adversaria. (Notes on the Greek and Latin Classics.) Edited by the late Prof. Wagner. 2 vols.

DONALDSON (Dr.) *The Theatre of the Greeks.* With Supplementary Treatise on the Language, Metres, and Prosody of the Greek Dramatists. Numerous Illustrations and 3 Plans. By J. W. Donaldson, D.D.

KEIGHTLEY'S (Thomas) *Mythology of Ancient Greece and Italy.* Revised by Leonhard Schmitz, Ph.D., LL.D. 12 Plates.

HERODOTUS, Notes on. Original and Selected from the best Commentators. By D. W. Turner, M.A. Coloured Map.

— *Analysis and Summary of,* with a Synchronistical Table of Events—Tables of Weights, Measures, Money, and Distances—an Outline of the History and Geography—and the Dates completed from Gaisford, Baehr, &c. By J. T. Wheeler.

THUCYDIDES. *An Analysis and Summary of.* With Chronological Table of Events, &c., by J. T. Wheeler.

SCIENTIFIC LIBRARY.

51 Vols. at 5s. each, excepting those marked otherwise. (13l. 9s. 6d. per set.)

AGASSIZ and GOULD. *Outline of Comparative Physiology touching the Structure and Development of the Races of Animals living and extinct.* For Schools and Colleges. Enlarged by Dr. Wright. With Index and 300 Illustrative Woodcuts.

BOLLEY'S Manual of Technical Analysis; a Guide for the Testing and Valuation of the various Natural and Artificial Substances employed in the Arts and Domestic Economy, founded on the work of Dr. Bolley. Edit. by Dr. Paul. 100 Woodcuts.

BRIDGEWATER TREATISES.

— **Bell (Sir Charles)** on the Hand; its Mechanism and Vital Endowments, as evincing Design. Preceded by an Account of the Author's Discoveries in the Nervous System by A. Shaw. Numerous Woodcuts.

— **Kirby** on the History, Habits, and Instincts of Animals. With Notes by T. Rymer Jones. 100 Woodcuts. 2 vols.

— **Whewell's Astronomy and General Physics,** considered with reference to Natural Theology. Portrait of the Earl of Bridgewater. 3s. 6d.

BRIDGEWATER TREATISES.—
Continued.

— **Chalmers** on the Adaptation of External Nature to the Moral and Intellectual Constitution of Man. With Memoir by Rev. Dr. Cumming. Portrait.

— **Prout's Treatise on Chemistry,** Meteorology, and the Function of Digestion, with reference to Natural Theology. Edit. by Dr. J. W. Griffith. 2 Maps.

— **Buckland's Geology and Mineralogy.** With additions by Prof. Owen, Prof. Phillips, and R. Brown. Memoir of Buckland. Portrait. 2 vols. 15s. Vol. I. Text. Vol. II. 90 large plates with letter-press.

— **Roget's Animal and Vegetable Physiology.** 463 Woodcuts. 2 vols. 6s. each.

— **Kidd** on the Adaptation of External Nature to the Physical Condition of Man. 3s. 6d.

CARPENTER'S (Dr. W. B.) Zoology. A Systematic View of the Structure, Habits, Instincts, and Uses of the principal Families of the Animal Kingdom, and of the chief Forms of Fossil Remains. Revised by W. S. Dallas, F.L.S. Numerous Woodcuts. 2 vols. 6s. each.

CARPENTER'S Works.—*Continued.*

— **Mechanical Philosophy, Astronomy, and Horology.** A Popular Exposition. 181 Woodcuts.

— **Vegetable Physiology and Systematic Botany.** A complete Introduction to the Knowledge of Plants. Revised by E. Lankester, M.D., &c. Numerous Woodcuts. 6s.

— **Animal Physiology.** Revised Edition. 300 Woodcuts. 6s.

CHEVREUL on Colour. Containing the Principles of Harmony and Contrast of Colours, and their Application to the Arts; including Painting, Decoration, Tapestries, Carpets, Mosaics, Glazing, Staining, Calico Printing, Letterpress Printing, Map Colouring, Dress, Landscape and Flower Gardening, &c. Trans. by C. Martel. Several Plates.

— With an additional series of 16 Plates in Colours, 7s. 6d.

ENNEMOSER'S History of Magic. Trans. by W. Howitt. With an Appendix of the most remarkable and best authenticated Stories of Apparitions, Dreams, Second Sight, Table-Turning, and Spirit-Rapping, &c. 2 vols.

HIND'S Introduction to Astronomy. With Vocabulary of the Terms in present use. Numerous Woodcuts. 3s. 6d.

HOGG'S (Jabez) Elements of Experimental and Natural Philosophy. Being an Easy Introduction to the Study of Mechanics, Pneumatics, Hydrostatics, Hydraulics, Acoustics, Optics, Caloric, Electricity, Voltaism, and Magnetism. 400 Woodcuts.

HUMBOLDT'S Cosmos; or, Sketch of a Physical Description of the Universe. Trans. by E. C. Otté, B. H. Paul, and W. S. Dallas, F.L.S. Portrait. 5 vols. 3s. 6d. each, excepting vol. v., 5s.

— **Personal Narrative of his Travels in America during the years 1799-1804.** Trans., with Notes, by T. Ross. 3 vols.

— **Views of Nature; or, Contemplations of the Sublime Phenomena of Creation, with Scientific Illustrations.** Trans. by E. C. Otté.

HUNT'S (Robert) Poetry of Science; or, Studies of the Physical Phenomena of Nature. By Robert Hunt, Professor at the School of Mines.

JOYCE'S Scientific Dialogues. A Familiar Introduction to the Arts and Sciences. For Schools and Young People. Numerous Woodcuts.

JOYCE'S Introduction to the Arts and Sciences, for Schools and Young People. Divided into Lessons with Examination Questions. Woodcuts. 3s. 6d.

JUKES-BROWNE'S Student's Handbook of Physical Geology. By A. J. Jukes-Browne, of the Geological Survey of England. With numerous Diagrams and Illustrations, 6s.

— **The Student's Handbook of Historical Geology.** By A. J. Jukes-Browne, B.A., F.G.S., of the Geological Survey of England and Wales. With numerous Diagrams and Illustrations. 6s.

— **The Building of the British Islands.** A Study in Geographical Evolution. By A. J. Jukes-Browne, F.G.S. 7s. 6d.

KNIGHT'S (Charles) Knowledge is Power. A Popular Manual of Political Economy.

LILLY. Introduction to Astrology. With a Grammar of Astrology and Tables for calculating Nativities, by Zadkiel.

MANTELL'S (Dr.) Geological Excursions through the Isle of Wight and along the Dorset Coast. Numerous Woodcuts and Geological Map.

— **Petrifications and their Teachings.** Handbook to the Organic Remains in the British Museum. Numerous Woodcuts. 6s.

— **Wonders of Geology; or, a Familiar Exposition of Geological Phenomena.** A coloured Geological Map of England, Plates, and 200 Woodcuts. 2 vols. 7s. 6d. each.

SCHOUW'S Earth, Plants, and Man. Popular Pictures of Nature. And Kobbell's Sketches from the Mineral Kingdom. Trans. by A. Henfrey, F.R.S. Coloured Map of the Geography of Plants.

SMITH'S (Pye) Geology and Scripture; or, the Relation between the Scriptures and Geological Science. With Memoir.

STANLEY'S Classified Synopsis of the Principal Painters of the Dutch and Flemish Schools, including an Account of some of the early German Masters. By George Stanley.

STAUNTON'S Chess Works.—*See page 21.*

STOCKHARDT'S Experimental Chemistry. A Handbook for the Study of the Science by simple Experiments. Edit. by C. W. Heaton, F.C.S. Numerous Woodcuts.

URE'S (Dr. A.) Cotton Manufacture of Great Britain, systematically investigated; with an Introductory View of its Comparative State in Foreign Countries. Revised by P. L. Simmonds. 150 Illustrations. 2 vols.

— **Philosophy of Manufactures, or an Exposition of the Scientific, Moral, and Commercial Economy of the Factory System of Great Britain.** Revised by P. L. Simmonds. Numerous Figures. 800 pages. 7s. 6d.

ECONOMICS AND FINANCE.

GILBERT'S History, Principles, and Practice of Banking. Revised to 1881 by A. S. Michie, of the Royal Bank of Scotland. Portrait of Gilbert. 2 vols. 10s. *N. S.*

REFERENCE LIBRARY.

30 Volumes at Various Prices. (9l. 5s. per set.)

BLAIR'S Chronological Tables.

Comprehending the Chronology and History of the World, from the Earliest Times to the Russian Treaty of Peace, April 1856. By J. W. Rosse. 800 pages. 10s.

— **Index of Dates.** Comprehending the principal Facts in the Chronology and History of the World, from the Earliest to the Present, alphabetically arranged; being a complete Index to the foregoing. By J. W. Rosse. 2 vols. 5s. each.

BOHN'S Dictionary of Quotations from the English Poets. 4th and cheaper Edition. 6s.

BOND'S Handy-book of Rules and Tables for Verifying Dates with the Christian Era. 4th Edition.

BUCHANAN'S Dictionary of Science and Technical Terms used in Philosophy, Literature, Professions, Commerce, Arts, and Trades. By W. H. Buchanan, with Supplement. Edited by Jas. A. Smith. 6s.

CHRONICLES OF THE TOMBS. A Select Collection of Epitaphs, with Essay on Epitaphs and Observations on Sepulchral Antiquities. By T. J. Pettigrew, F.R.S., F.S.A. 5s.

CLARK'S (Hugh) Introduction to Heraldry. Revised by J. R. Planché. 5s. 950 Illustrations.

— *With the Illustrations coloured, 15s.*

COINS, Manual of.—See *Humphreys*.

COOPER'S Biographical Dictionary. Containing concise notices of upwards of 15,000 eminent persons of all ages and countries. 2 vols. 5s. each.

DATES, Index of.—See *Blair*.

DICTIONARY of Obsolete and Provincial English. Containing Words from English Writers previous to the 19th Century. By Thomas Wright, M.A., F.S.A., &c. 2 vols. 5s. each.

EPIGRAMMATISTS (The). A Selection from the Epigrammatic Literature of Ancient, Mediæval, and Modern Times. With Introduction, Notes, Observations, Illustrations, an Appendix on Works connected with Epigrammatic Literature, by Rev. H. Dodd, M.A. 6s.

GAMES, Handbook of. Comprising Treatises on above 40 Games of Chance, Skill, and Manua. Dexterity, including Whist, Billiards, &c. Edit. by Henry G. Bohn. Numerous Diagrams. 5s.

HENFREY'S Guide to English Coins. Revised Edition, by C. F. Keary, M.A., F.S.A. With an Historical Introduction. 6s.

HUMPHREYS' Coin Collectors' Manual. An Historical Account of the Progress of Coinage from the Earliest Time, by H. N. Humphreys. 140 Illustrations. 2 vols. 5s. each.

LOWNDES' Bibliographer's Manual of English Literature. Containing an Account of Rare and Curious Books published in or relating to Great Britain and Ireland, from the Invention of Printing, with Biographical Notices and Prices, by W. T. Lowndes. Parts I.-X. (A to Z), 3s. 6d. each. Part XI. (Appendix Vol.), 5s. Or the 11 parts in 4 vols., half morocco, 2l. 2s.

MEDICINE, Handbook of Domestic, Popularly Arranged. By Dr. H. Davies. 700 pages. 5s.

NOTED NAMES OF FICTION. Dictionary of. Including also Familiar Pseudonyms, Surnames bestowed on Eminent Men, &c. By W. A. Wheeler, M.A. 5s.

POLITICAL CYCLOPÆDIA. A Dictionary of Political, Constitutional, Statistical, and Forensic Knowledge; forming a Work of Reference on subjects of Civil Administration, Political Economy, Finance, Commerce, Laws, and Social Relations. 4 vols. 3s. 6d. each.

PROVERBS, Handbook of. Containing an entire Republication of Ray's Collection, with Additions from Foreign Languages and Sayings, Sentences, Maxims, and Phrases. 5s.

— **A Polyglot of Foreign.** Comprising French, Italian, German, Dutch, Spanish, Portuguese, and Danish. With English Translations. 5s.

SYNONYMS and ANTONYMS; or, Kindred Words and their Opposites, Collected and Contrasted by Ven. C. J. Smith, M.A. 5s.

WRIGHT (Th.)—See *Dictionary*.

NOVELISTS' LIBRARY.

13 Volumes at 3s. 6d. each, excepting those marked otherwise. (2l. 8s. 6d. per set.)

BJÖRNSSON'S Arne and the Fisher Lassie. Translated from the Norse with an Introduction by W. H. Low, M.A.

BURNEY'S Evelina; or, a Young Lady's Entrance into the World. By F. Burney (Mme. D'Arblay). With Introduction and Notes by A. R. Ellis, Author of 'Sylvestra,' &c.

— **Cecilia.** With Introduction and Notes by A. R. Ellis. 2 vols.

DE STAËL. Corinne or Italy. By Madame de Staël. Translated by Emily Baldwin and Paulina Driver.

EBERS' Egyptian Princess. Trans. by Emma Buchheim.

FIELDING'S Joseph Andrews and his Friend Mr. Abraham Adams. With Roscoe's Biography. *Cruikshank's Illustrations.*

— **Amelia.** Roscoe's Edition, revised. *Cruikshank's Illustrations.* 5s.

— **History of Tom Jones, a Foundling.** Roscoe's Edition. *Cruikshank's Illustrations.* 2 vols.

GROSSI'S Marco Visconti. Trans. by A. F. D.

MANZONI. The Betrothed: being a Translation of 'I Promessi Sposi.' Numerous Woodcuts. 1 vol. 5s.

STOWE (Mrs. H. B.) Uncle Tom's Cabin; or, Life among the Lowly. 8 full-page Illustrations.

ARTISTS' LIBRARY.

9 Volumes at Various Prices. (2l. 8s. 6d. per set.)

BELL (Sir Charles). The Anatomy and Philosophy of Expression, as Connected with the Fine Arts. 5s.

DEMMIN. History of Arms and Armour from the Earliest Period. By Auguste Demmin. Trans. by C. C. Black, M.A., Assistant Keeper, S. K. Museum. 1900 Illustrations. 7s. 6d.

FAIRHOLT'S Costume in England. Third Edition. Enlarged and Revised by the Hon. H. A. Dillon, F.S.A. With more than 700 Engravings. 2 vols. 5s. each.

Vol. I. History. Vol. II. Glossary.

FLAXMAN. Lectures on Sculpture. With Three Addresses to the R.A. by Sir R. Westmacott, R.A., and Memoir of Flaxman. Portrait and 53 Plates. 6s. N.S.

HEATON'S Concise History of Painting. New Edition, revised by W. Cosmo Monkhouse. 5s.

LECTURES ON PAINTING by the Royal Academicians, Barry, Opie, Fuseli. With Introductory Essay and Notes by R. Wornum. Portrait of Fuseli.

LEONARDO DA VINCI'S Treatise on Painting. Trans. by J. F. Rigaud, R.A. With a Life and an Account of his Works by J. W. Brown. Numerous Plates. 5s.

PLANCHÉ'S History of British Costume, from the Earliest Time to the 18th Century. By J. R. Planché. 400 Illustrations. 5s.

LIBRARY OF SPORTS AND GAMES.

7 Volumes at 5s. each. (17. 15s. per set.)

BOHN'S Handbooks of Athletic Sports. In 4 vols. [*In the press.*]

Vol. I.—Cricket, by Hon. and Rev. E. Lyttelton; Lawn Tennis, by H. W. Wilberforce; Tennis and Rackets, by Julian Marshall; Golf, by W. T. Linskill; Cycling, by H. H. Griffin.

Vol. II.—Rowing and Sculling, by W. B. Woodgate; Sailing, by E. F. Knight; Swimming, by Martin Cobbett.

Vol. III.—Athletics, by H. H. Griffin; Rugby Football, by Harry Vassall; Association Football, by C. W. Alcock; Skating, by Douglas Adams; Lacrosse, by E. T. Sachs; Hockey, by F. S. Cresswell.

Vol. IV.—Boxing, by R. G. Allanson-Winn; Single Stick and Sword Exercise, by R. G. Allanson-Winn and C. Philipps Wolley; Gymnastics, by A. F. Jenkin; Wrestling, by Walter Armstrong; Fencing, by H. A. Colmore Dunn.

BOHN'S Handbooks of Games. New Edition. 2 volumes.

Vol. I. TABLE GAMES. 5s.

Contents:—Billiards, with Pool, Pyramids, and Snooker, by Major-Gen. A. W. Drayson, F.R.A.S., with a preface by W. J. Peall—Bagatelle, by 'Berkeley'—Chess, by R. F. Green—Draughts, Backgammon, Dominoes, Solitaire, Reversi, Go Bang, Rouge et noir, Roulette, E.O., Hazard, Faro, by 'Berkeley.'

Vol. II. CARD GAMES. [*In the press.*]

Contents:—Whist, by Dr. William Pole, F.R.S., Author of 'The Philosophy of

Whist, etc.'—Solo Whist, Piquet, Écarté, Euchre, Poker, Loo, Vingt-et-un, Napoleon, Newmarket, Rouge et Noir, Pope Joan, Speculation, etc. etc., by 'Berkeley.

CHESS CONGRESS of 1862. A collection of the games played. Edited by J. Löwenthal. New edition, 5s.

MORPHY'S Games of Chess, being the Matches and best Games played by the American Champion, with explanatory and analytical Notes by J. Löwenthal. With short Memoir and Portrait of Morphy.

STAUNTON'S Chess-Player's Handbook. A Popular and Scientific Introduction to the Game, with numerous Diagrams and Coloured Frontispiece.

— **Chess Praxis.** A Supplement to the Chess-player's Handbook. Containing the most important modern Improvements in the Openings; Code of Chess Laws; and a Selection of Morphy's Games. Annotated. 636 pages. Diagrams.

— **Chess-Player's Companion.** Comprising a Treatise on Odds, Collection of Match Games, including the French Match with M. St. Amant, and a Selection of Original Problems. Diagrams and Coloured Frontispiece.

— **Chess Tournament of 1851.** A Collection of Games played at this celebrated assemblage. With Introduction and Notes. Numerous Diagrams.

BOHN'S CHEAP SERIES.

Price 1s. each.

A Series of Complete Stories or Essays, mostly reprinted from Vols. in Bohn's Libraries, and neatly bound in stiff paper cover, with cut edges, suitable for Railway Reading.

ASCHAM (Roger). Scholemaster. By Professor Mayor.

CARPENTER (Dr. W. B.). Physiology of Temperance and Total Abstinence.

EMERSON. England and English Characteristics. Lectures on the Race, Ability, Manners, Truth, Character, Wealth, Religion. &c. &c.

— **Nature:** An Essay. To which are added Orations, Lectures, and Addresses.

— **Representative Men:** Seven Lectures on PLATO, SWEDENBORG, MONTAIGNE, SHAKESPEARE, NAPOLEON, and GOETHE.

— **Twenty Essays on Various Subjects.**

— **The Conduct of Life.**

FRANKLIN (Benjamin). Autobiography. Edited by J. Sparks.

HAWTHORNE (Nathaniel). Twice-told Tales. Two Vols. in One.

— **Snow Image, and Other Tales.**

— **Scarlet Letter.**

— **House with the Seven Gables.**

— **Transformation; or the Marble Fawn.** Two Parts.

HAZLITT (W.). Table-talk: Essays on Men and Manners. Three Parts.

— **Plain Speaker:** Opinions on Books, Men, and Things. Three Parts.

— **Lectures on the English Comic Writers.**

— **Lectures on the English Poets.**

— **Lectures on the Characters of Shakespeare's Plays.**

— **Lectures on the Literature of the Age of Elizabeth, chiefly Dramatic.**

IRVING (Washington). Lives of Successors of Mohammed.

— **Life of Goldsmith.**

— **Sketch-book.**

— **Tales of a Traveller.**

— **Tour on the Prairies.**

— **Conquests of Granada and Spain.** Two Parts.

— **Life and Voyages of Columbus.** Two Parts.

— **Companions of Columbus:** Their Voyages and Discoveries.

— **Adventures of Captain Bonneville** in the Rocky Mountains and the Far West.

— **Knickerbocker's History of New York,** from the beginning of the World to the End of the Dutch Dynasty.

— **Tales of the Alhambra.**

— **Conquest of Florida under Hernando de Soto.**

— **Abbotsford & Newstead Abbey.**

— **Salmagundi; or, The Whim-Whams and Opinions of LAUNCELOT LANGSTAFF, Esq.**

— **Bracebridge Hall; or, The Humourists.**

— **Astoria; or, Anecdotes of an Enterprise beyond the Rocky Mountains.**

— **Wolfert's Roost, and other Tales.**

LAMB (Charles). Essays of Elia. With a Portrait.

— **Last Essays of Elia.**

— **Eliana.** With Biographical Sketch.

MARRYAT (Captain). Pirate and the Three Cutters. With a Memoir of the Author.

The only authorised Edition; no others published in England contain the Derivations and Etymological Notes of Dr. Mahn, who devoted several years to this portion of the Work.

WEBSTER'S DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

Thoroughly revised and improved by CHAUNCEY A. GOODRICH, D.D., LL.D.,
and NOAH PORTER, D.D., of Yale College.

THE GUINEA DICTIONARY.

New Edition [1880], with a Supplement of upwards of 4600 New Words and Meanings.

1628 Pages. 3000 Illustrations.

The features of this volume, which render it perhaps the most useful Dictionary for general reference extant, as it is undoubtedly one of the cheapest books ever published, are as follows :—

1. COMPLETENESS.—It contains 114,000 words.
2. ACCURACY OF DEFINITION.
3. SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL TERMS.
4. ETYMOLOGY.
5. THE ORTHOGRAPHY is based, as far as possible, on Fixed Principles.
6. PRONUNCIATION.
7. THE ILLUSTRATIVE CITATIONS.
8. THE SYNONYMS.
9. THE ILLUSTRATIONS, which exceed 3000.

Cloth, 21s. ; half-bound in calf, 30s. ; calf or half russia, 31s. 6d. ; russia, 2l.

With New Biographical Appendix, containing over 9700 Names.

THE COMPLETE DICTIONARY

Contains, in addition to the above matter, several valuable Literary Appendices, and 70 extra pages of Illustrations, grouped and classified.

1 vol. 1919 pages, cloth, 31s. 6d.

‘Certainly the best practical English Dictionary extant.’—*Quarterly Review*, 1873.

Prospectuses, with Specimen Pages, sent post free on application.

* * * *To be obtained through all Booksellers.*

Bohn's Select Library of Standard Works.

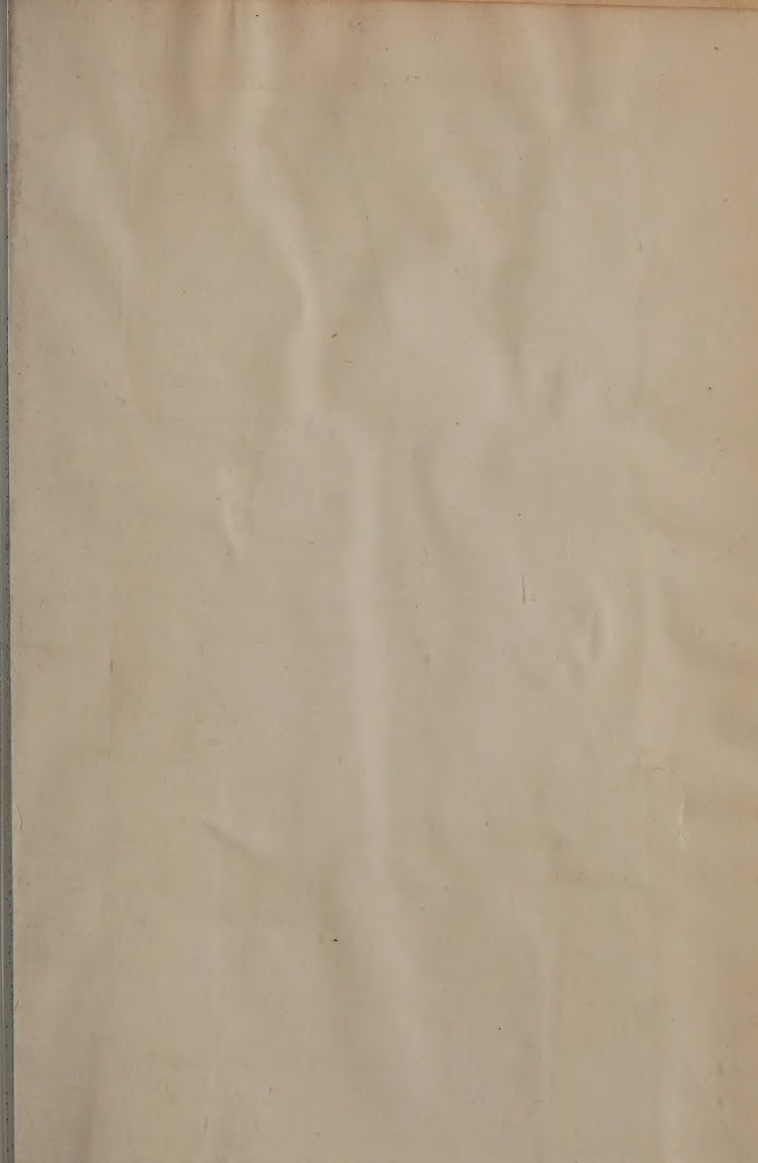
Price 1s. in paper covers, and 1s. 6d. in cloth.

1. BACON'S ESSAYS. With Introduction and Notes.
2. LESSING'S LAOOKOON. Beasley's Translation, revised, with Introduction, Notes, &c., by Edward Bell, M.A.
3. DANTE'S INFERNO. Translated, with Notes, by Rev. H. F. Cary.
4. GOETHE'S FAUST. Part I. Translated, with Introduction, by Anna Swanwick.
5. GOETHE'S BOYHOOD. Being Part I. of the Autobiography. Translated by J. Oxenford.
6. SCHILLER'S MARY STUART and THE MAID OF ORLEANS. Translated by J. Mellish and Anna Swanwick.
7. THE QUEEN'S ENGLISH. By the late Dean Alford.
8. LIFE AND LABOURS OF THE LATE THOMAS BRASSEY. By Sir A. Helps, K.C.B.
9. PLATO'S DIALOGUES: The Apology—Crito—Phaedo—Protagoras. With Introductions.
10. MOLIÈRE'S PLAYS: The Miser—Tartuffe—The Shopkeeper turned Gentleman. With brief Memoir.
11. GOETHE'S REINEKE FOX, in English Hexameters. By A. Rogers.
12. OLIVER GOLDSMITH'S PLAYS.
13. LESSING'S PLAYS: Nathan the Wise—Minna von Barnhelm.
14. PLAUTUS'S COMEDIES: Trinummus—Menaechmi—Aulularia—Captivi.
15. WATERLOO DAYS. By C. A. Eaton. With Preface and Notes by Edward Bell.
16. DEMOSTHENES—ON THE CROWN. Translated by C. Rann Kennedy.
17. THE VICAR OF WAKEFIELD.
18. OLIVER CROMWELL. By Dr. Reinhold Pauli. oo
19. THE PERFECT LIFE. By Dr. Channing. Edited by his nephew, Rev. W. H. Channing.
20. LADIES IN PARLIAMENT, HORACE AT ATHENS and other pieces, by Sir George Otto Trevelyan, Bart.
21. DEFOE'S THE PLAGUE IN LONDON.
22. IRVING'S LIFE OF MAHOMET.
23. HORACE'S ODES, by various hands. [Out of print.]
24. BURKE'S ESSAY ON 'THE SUBLIME AND BEAUTIFUL.' With Short Memoir.
25. HAUFF'S CARAVAN.
26. SHERIDAN'S PLAYS.
27. DANTE'S PURGATORIO. Translated by Cary.
28. HARVEY'S TREATISE ON THE CIRCULATION OF THE BLOOD.
29. CICERO'S FRIENDSHIP AND OLD AGE.

Others in preparation.

LONDON: GEORGE BELL AND SONS.

London: Printed by STRANGEWAYS & SONS, Tower Street, Cambridge Circus, W.C.



Cooper, Thompson/Biographical dictionary



3 5121 00099 6572

